

THE BRAHUI LANGUAGE

DENYS BRAY

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BRAHUI ACADEMY

THE
BRAHUI LANGUAGE

BY
DENYS DE S. BRAY, I.C.S.

BRAHUI ACADEMY, QUETTA

The Brāhūi Language.

NFP—BL/2&3.

THE BRAHUI LANGUAGE

PART II.

THE BRAHUI PROBLEM

PART III.

ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY

By

SIR DENYS BRAY

BRAHUI ACADEMY, QUETTA

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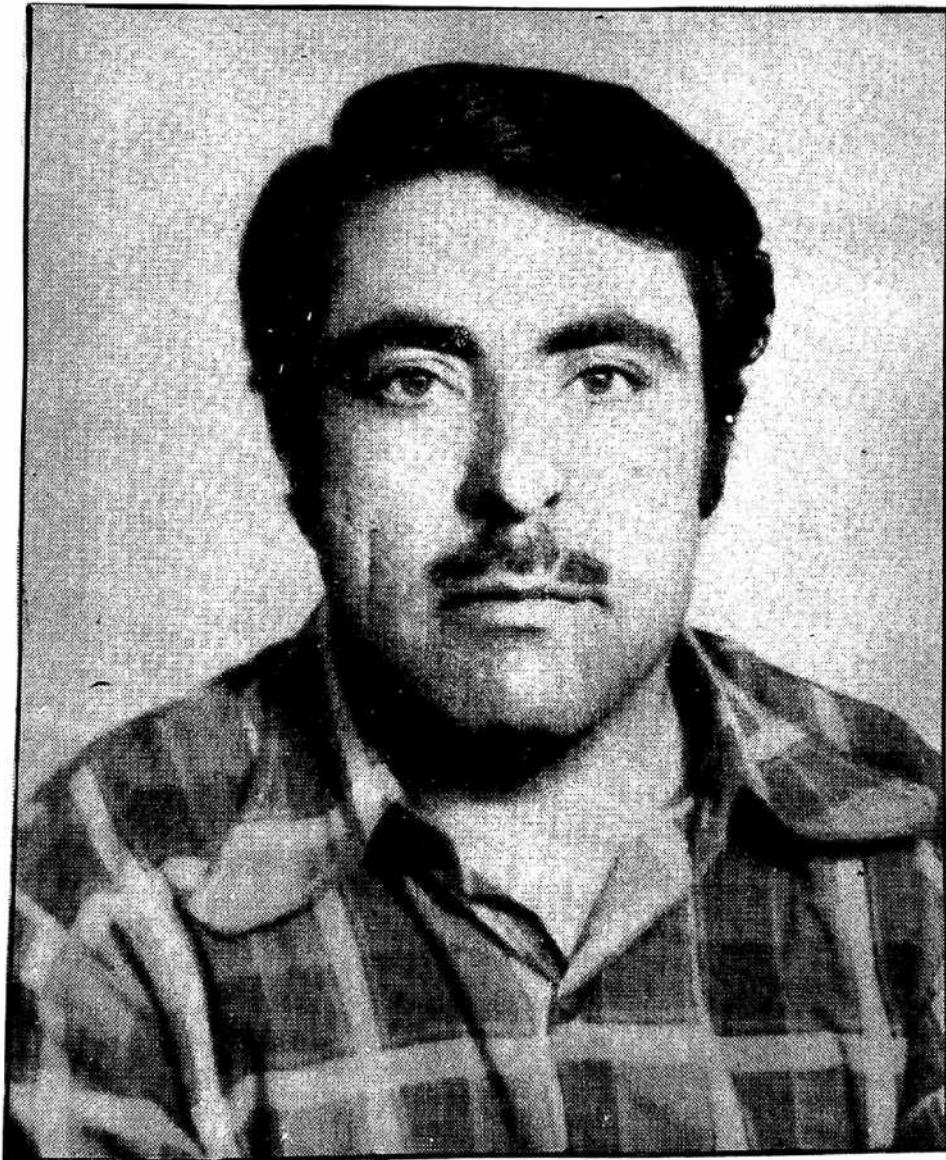
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BRAY AND HIS WORKS

Denys De Saumarez Bray is regarded as the father of Brahui grammar and Lexicography. He was a scholar, having a varsatile knowledge. His peerless works serve as reference for scholars working on the Brahui language. The Brahui Academy, Quetta, therefore, at its meeting on 12-6-77, decided to reprint his great works.

Denys Bray was born on November 25, 1875. He obtained his Degree from Oxford and joined the Indian Civil Service in 1898 and served up to his retirement in 1930. Besides Baluchistan, he also served in Sind and the North-West Frontier Province. He was posted in Baluchistan in early 1904. There he began to learn Brahui in consonance with the rules framed in 1900 to encourage the study of the Brahui language by civil officers. In 1906 these rules were extended to military officers in Baluchistan and Sind. A copy of the same is reproduced below ;

(Gazette of India—Part Second—dated the 27th Oct. 1906)

The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

NOTIFICATION t

Quetta, The 26th October, 1906

No. 4753: The following revised rules for the encouragement of the study of the Brahui language, which have been sanctioned by the Government of India, are published for general information :

Revised Rules for the Encouragement of the Study of the Brahui Language.

1. (a) A reward of Rs. 300/- will be granted to any officer of the Political Department of or below the substantive grade of Political Agent of the Second Class, to the Irrigation Officer,

to any District Superintendent, Assistant District Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Police, Extra Assistant Commissioners, or Native Assistant not being a native of or a Resident in a District in which Brahui is ordinarily spoken, who shall pass an examination in that language provided that it is ordinarily spoken within the limits of the District in which he is stationed, or by any tribe with whom he has official relations.

(b) A similar reward of Rs. 150/- will be granted under the same conditions to any Tehsildar, Naib Tehsildar, Munsif, Inspector or Deputy Inspector of Police, not being a native of or a resident in a District in which Brahui is ordinarily spoken. Officiating Tehsildars, Naib Tehsildars and Munsifs may appear for examination, but will not become entitled to the reward, until they are confirmed in their appointment.

(c) The above reward shall be admissible to officers already in receipt of the Pashto or Baluchi allowance or who have earned a reward for qualifying in either of those languages.

(d) Military officers serving in Sind/Baluchistan whether in Military or in temporary civil employee may appear for examination under these rules receiving a reward of Rs. 300/- for passing. The reward will be admissible only to those officers who have not more than 10 years service in those provinces.

Other persons may appear at an examination under these rules with the special permission of the Local Government.

(2) Examination will ordinarily be held at Quetta on the last Monday in November.

(3) Candidates for examination must forward their applications through the proper channel, to the Local Government not less than a month before the date of the examination.

(4) For the conduct of the examination a committee will

be appointed by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and shall consist of a gazetted officer as President and two members, one of whom should ordinarily be a Brahui.

(5) The tests which a candidate for the reward must undergo are as follows :

- (i) He must be able to converse freely with Brahuīs in such a manner and to such an extent as shall satisfy the examiners that he is able to understand them and make himself understood both in ordinary conversation and in the usual course of office business.
- (ii) He must write down in the English/Urdu character sentences spoken in Brahui by one of the natives or a conversation held between two of them and must explain it correctly in English or Urdu.
- (iii) He must translate Brahui, without assistance, sentences set by the Examining Committee (writing them either in the English or Urdu Character) so that the translation shall be substantially correct, and shall be intelligible when read to a native in whose language it is written.

The sentences to be translated under the 3rd requirement should be of the same description as, and not more difficult than, those under the second requirement.

(6) In order to pass the examination, candidate must obtain half marks in each subject. Candidates who obtain three fourth (3/4) of the maximum marks will be held to have passed with credit.

(7) The results of the Examination shall be reported by the President to the Local Government, and the names of the successful candidates shall be published in part second of the Gazette of India.

By Order
A. L. Jacob Captain
Ist Asstt. Secretary.

Within a short time Bray not only learnt Brahui but also fully mastered it. In 1907, he got published "The Brahui Language Part I" and the work became so popular that two more editions were brought out in 1908 and 1909. Last year (1977), the Brahui Academy published another edition of this invaluable book

The late Bray conducted the first Census of Baluchistan in 1911 and published Baluchistan Census Report in 1913. He included in the Report a comprehensive note on the Brahuīs. He was awarded Qaisar-e-Hind Gold Medal in 1911. In 1916, he was appointed Deputy Foreign Secretary and was made Private Secretary to Viceroy in 1918. Next year he was posted as Joint Foreign Secretary and served on this post up to his retirement in 1930. During 1930-37 he worked as member of the India Council and later joined the Indian delegation to the League of Nations. He was appointed Adviser to Secretary of State in 1937.

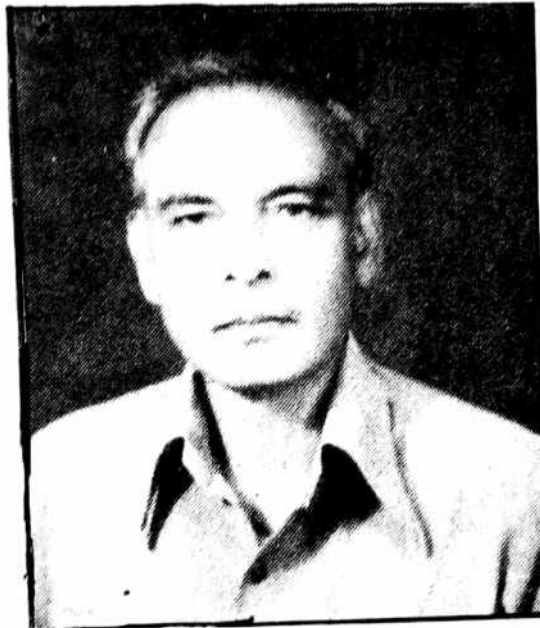
"The Life History of a Brahui" published in 1913 is an invaluable work on the subject. This work has been reprinted last year from Karachi, under the able editorship of renowned Brahui scholar Mr. Kamil Al-Qadri. In 1934, Bray got published his peerless book "Brahui Etymological Vocabulary." The present book is a reproduction of the same. In 1939 "Brahui Tales" with English translation was published.

Besides Brahui he also worked on Shakespeare. In 1925 "The Original Order of Shakespeare's Sonnets" and in 1938 "Shakespeare's Sonnet Sequence" were published. His Ethnographical Survey of Baluchistan in two volumes published in 1913 is a work of great merit.

Denys Bray died in 1951 leaving behind his wife but no child. Some years ago his widow too died.

QUETTA ;
the 10th Nov. 1978.

ABDUR RAHMAN BRAHUI



ALL ABOUT BRAHUI

Kamil Al-Qadri M.A., M.O.L. Dip. (Philology)

The Brahuīs occupy a compact block of the country around Kalat mostly lying very high and stretching from Quetta in the north to Las Bela in the south, dividing eastern Baluchi region from the western Baluchi. Traditionally the typical Brahui tribes who form the nucleus of the whole race are said to be the following:

- (a) Kambarani, divided into Ahmedzai (the ruling class of ex-Kalat State) and Iltazai;
- (b) Mirwani; (c) Gurnari; (d) Sumalani; (e) Kalandarani.

Besides the above tribes, the Zarakzais of Jhalawan, the Raisanis of Sarawan, the Mengals of Naushki, and the Bhat and most of the Rinds and Maghasis of Kacchi, speak Brahui. Thus the Brahui speaking area consists of Kalat State including Sarawan and Jhalawan, Kirthar—at the southern mouth of Mulla Pass, Larkana District and other parts of Sind in West Pakistan, and in Afghanistan around the Hilmand Valley of Iran. According to the Census Report

of 1961, the total Brahui speaking population is 365,772 but I feel this is very much on the low side. Firstly, the census survey in Baluchistan was not adequate; secondly, the existence of bilingualism or rather multi-lingualism created great difficulty in the enumeration, and opened the way for error; and finally, no census report is available of the Brahui-speaking population of Afghanistan and Iran.

PEOPLE

Physically the Brahuīs are of the same general type as the Baluch but differ to some extent in features. Their nose is less aquiline and broader, and their face is of a coarser type. Many are of a broader and thicker build, but there are also many of the pure Baluch type.

Longworth Dames writes, "Like the Baluch, they claim to have come from Halab. That is Aleppo in Syria. It is probable that they really are immigrants from the west, and perhaps they should be identified with the Koc who were associated with the Baluch in Kerman before they moved into Makran. The name Koc meant simply "nomad", and Idrisi, the Arab geographer of the tenth century, stated that they were a tribe of the Kurds. As a matter of fact, the name by which all Brahuīs are known in Las Bela is Kurdgali or men of Kurd speech. There seems therefore some ground for supposing that this original core of the Brahui race consisted of immigrants in Iranin block akin to the Kurds of western Persia." But the Brahuīs themselves claim—and so far as we know, rightly—to be the earliest settlers of the region. They have Caucasian features and are often grouped with the Turko-Iranian racial stock, but in complexion and other physical characteristic they resemble the Dravidian people of southern India more closely than they do their immediate neighbours. Sir Denys Bray, an authority on Brahui language, has observed that Brahuīs of to-day are such a medley of local and other foreign elements grouped round a nucleus so tiny and itself so intermixed that it might seem idle to speak of a Brahui race or people. Bray feels bewildered and asks, "Who are these strange, Dravidian speaking people? No adequate reply is available. No researches have been made." He further observes, "With the unearthing of a great pre-historic civilization at Moenjodaro, and of kindred and roughly contemporary relics in Baluchistan, hardly a hundred miles across the Kirthar Ranges, as the crow flies, the Brahui problem is thrusting itself forward in a more definite shape. Has Brahui (and the Brahui language) any affinity with this

ancient civilization which once extended into the very heart of their country? No positive evidence is available. Nevertheless, there remains more than elbow room for scepticism. But even though the Brahui himself may have derived not a drop of blood it is not unlikely that the Brahui language itself had descended from it with hardly a change in the frame-work of its structure."

THE LANGUAGE

Brahui may or may not be descended from Dravidian but in many points the likeness of the Brahui to the south Indian group of Languages is striking. Among these we note; some of its pronouns and numerals – elements of speech less often borrowed – the use of post-positions for prepositions, and the addition of these to an inflectional stem, instead of directly to the root; the absence of a comparison of adjectives by suffixes; the lack of relative pronoun, except as borrowed; the negative conjugation of the verb; the expression of gender and number for the most part by added words of sex or multitude, rather than suffixes. The inflections of Brahui are simple, and of the agglutinative type. The suffixes of declension are the same or nearly so, for singular and plural, and in the latter case follow the sign of number. Only the first three numerals (Asit, Arit, Musit) are indigenous, the rest being directly borrowed from other languages.

LINGUISTIC DESIDERATA

Abundant evidence is available to show that the Brahui lexicon is swamped with borrowings from the surrounding non-Dravidian languages, and that, on other hand, it has influenced the vocabulary of the new Aryan languages, particularly Punjabi, Baluchi and Sindhi. A good number of Brahui words have also found a way into Urdu and other Indian languages, but it is not possible at this stage of research to draw the conclusion that Urdu has taken these words directly from Brahui and not through the other Dravidian languages of southern India. (For detailed study see my article "Brahui and Urdu" published in the Oriental College Magazine, Lahore, 1952).

Linguistic desideration in Baluchistan is a common feature. The Brahui, Baluchi, Saraiki, and Pashto languages have learnt to grow side by side in ideal co-existence. Particularly from Baluchi, Brahui has adopted many other features besides words. As pointed out by Bray, Jules Block and Morgenstierne, there has been large-scale borrowing between these languages, and some of it has been identified, but the language of origin in each instance has usually not been fixed

with certainty

Professor M. B. Emeneau (University of California, Berkeley, U. S. A.) in one of his unpublished articles, which I have seen by the courtesy of Mr. Abdul Rehman Barker, has tried to establish the general borrowing traits of Brahui from Baluchi. I feel the learned scholar has overlooked the antiquity of the Brahui language and its likely relation with Moenjo Daro culture. Also, he has not taken into consideration the influences of the Arab inhabitants of Baluchistan and the "Durkhani school" on Brahui. Nevertheless with due acknowledgement, I take the liberty to cite some examples from his unpublished papers.

1. The vowel structure of Brahui lacks short o completely and short e in accented position. Morgenstierne had already identified this as very close to the Baluchi vowel system; close study on the Brahui side reveals development from proto-Dravidian.
2. Brahui has a suffix attached to a word preceding the present-future or the imperfect, which tenses have in common habitual actions as one of their meanings; this is non-Dravidian. Makrani Baluchi has, as one sign of its general Iranian aspect, the prefix a in the aorist, a tense which is roughly equivalent in meaning to the Brahui present future. Thus, structural restatement of the Brahui morpheme as a is easily possible.
3. Brahui has a subordinating conjunction Ki, which is not Dravidian. This conjunction is of Iranian origin.
4. Brahui has lost all trace of the Dravidian gender system. Sindhi has an Indo-Aryan gender system, Pashto preserves some traces of gender, Baluchi and Persian have no trace of gender. Thus, Baluchi is the immediate cause of the shedding of gender system in Brahui.
5. Brahui has lost the Dravidian distinction between exclusive and inclusive in the 1st plural pronoun and verb forms. Sindhi has this distinction as a modern Indo-Aryan feature; Baluchi, like Iranian in general, is without it, and should be the cause for the Brahui loss. Beside this, Prof. Emeneau has observed, "It is difficult to be sure of the borrowing by Brahui of any Indo-Aryan structural feature. The Iranian in general, Indo-Aryan along the Iranian frontier, and Brahui, all have the feature called variously 'enclitic pronouns' or pronominal suffixes. There are suffixes with

pronominal reference which occur as possessive suffixes added to nouns and as second pronominal reference (object, indirect object, etc.) added to inflected verb forms. Dravidian does have this feature. Since Iranian in general shows a more complex structure in this respect, than Indo-Aryan or Brahui, and since the Brahui structure is very similar in detail to the Indo-Aryan (for example, to Sindhi) it could be, and has been argued that Brahui has borrowed from Sindhi. However, the argument cannot really be conclusive. It is fairly clear that north-western Indo-Aryan here owes something to Iranian, with simplification, and that it is not ruled out that Brahui also might have borrowed from Iranian with a similar simplification. However, it is possible that some deeply disguised borrowing might have taken place from Sindhi. One conclusive instance is seen in the structure of the Brahui verb meaning "to do, make". One of its allomorphs, namely *Ke-*, is inherited from Dravidian. Here is a very beautiful song, all of passionate love. It seems to be quite a modern song:

O! My love!
 Please come over here with all your loveliness.
 You have made many mad.
 O! My love, please come over here
 And bestow upon me your love.
 O! My love! I do know
 There is no one like you,
 And I also know
 That your soft voice is like the
 Sound of a musical instrument.

TWO POETS

The contribution of the two great poets, Reki and Tajil, is very great to the development of Brahui. Here are a few lines of Reki's poetry:

"O! Nasir Khan the Wali, come to our help. Our horse has left us. Never mind; if today has turned against us, tomorrow will be our turn."

The real spirit of Reki can be seen in these lines:

Whene'er a cloud appears.
 Filled with doubt and fears,
 Look for a sky of blue.
 Whene'er a cloud of grey
 Seems to waft your way
 Look for a sky of blue.
 Remember, sometimes the sun is shining,
 It will be shining someday for you.

Taj Mohammad Bengulzai, commonly known as Tajil (1250-1364 A. D.), is a very popular poet of Brahui, and his Kafi, Doha and other poems are usually sung by the traditional minstrels, Qawwals, and other professional singers. Besides Brahui, he has also composed in Saraiki and Baluchi. Apart from his serious and religious poems, there are many humorous poems which are commonly sung. For example:

The humour cannot be translated into any other language. It is the cry of a henpecked husband, who tries to make fun of his helpless situation. He says:

“O dogs! O bats! Go away.

My wife is praying

After prayer she will look after the house and hearth. Go away.

Key, with the disturbing feature K—instead of the expected Kh.—(that is, (x)). The other allomorphs Kann—and Kar cannot be Dravidian inheritance, but are borrowed respectively from Baluchi (the only language possible) and Sindhi (or some other Indo-Aryan Language, perhaps Landha). The condition that facilitated such borrowing was the prior formation in Brahui from Dravidian sources of a subclass of verbs with irregular allomorphs of the type mann—, mar—, (to become) bann— bar—(to come), dann—, dar—, de— (to act) and so on. The borrowed allomorphs Kann— and Kar with the regular K— that is seen in parallel instances of borrowing, then became the source of the unexpected K in Ke—.

The learned Professor, concluding his thesis, remarks, “For identification of more structural borrowings, certainly from Baluchi to Brahui, perhaps also in the other direction, one very urgently needed study is that of the aspectual system.”

BILINGUALISM

Baluchistan represents an interesting situation of Bilingualism

between Brahui, Baluchi, Jatki (a local variation of Saraiki) and in some areas Pashto and Kethrani (another form of Saraiki, spoken in Kethran area adjacent to Punjabi-speaking people). Bray has mentioned (Census of India, 1911, Vol. IV, 1913) the extensive bilingualism that exists between Brahui and Baluchi but in no way can it be interpreted in terms of prestige factors and extinction of one of the competing languages. Politically the Brahui and Baluchi both follow the same cherished national ideal, and since the 18th century inter-marriages between the Brahui and Baluchi have eliminated all pride and prejudices. The cultural uplift policy of our Government has given an impetus to the literature of both these languages, particularly by sanctioning aid for the Brahui Adabi Board and the Baluchi Academy and by giving representation in governmental institutions such as Radio Pakistan, to these languages.

THE LITERATURE

The antiquity of Brahui folk literature cannot be ascertained because it was not written but memorized and orally transmitted from generation to generation. In this process, every poem or story has undergone change. A study of what is extant reveals that Brahuīs have forgotten their past traditions. At present and in the past many centuries, their minds were thoroughly imbued with the teachings of Islam. Nevertheless, from their poems, we can peep into their past and can imagine their cultural environment, social order, tribal warfare, their ideas, happiness and sorrow, and their ethical and aesthetic values.

Brahui folk literature is not as rich as Baluchi. Moreover until now no collection has been made. The folk poems are simply sung by Loris (minstrels) who sing to the accompaniment of nar—the traditional pipe—or the dambora. It will take a long time to collect, survey and draw conclusions about the antiquity of Brahui folk literature. The material at hand shows that Brahui folk songs can be categorized as under.

1. Songs to celebrate the birth of a child, and wish good luck to the child and the parents. Such songs are full of joyous spirit.
2. Lullabys: Bray has given a traditional Brahui lullaby in his esteemed work "A Life History of a Brahui" The original Brahui version is not recorded. A mother sings to

her baby girl and though she duly thanks God who has bestowed a daughter upon her, she cannot hide her longing for a son. Then, mother-like, she weaves dreams of that which is to come. And she praises her daughter for her flocks and herds for her beauty and the beauty of her hair, for the bounty of her table, and the long wooing and wealth of her lord:

Lulla, Lulla, Lullaby
 Lulla, Moon-face, lullaby
 God bestowed thee, God the giver:
 May His gift be mine for ever !
 Lulla, Lulla, lullaby
 Lulla, Moon-face, lullaby.
 Sons and colts are in God's hand,
 God's to keep and God's to send.
 Were they goods on a market-stall,
 Princes would buy one and all,
 Beggars would have none at all !
 Lulla, Lulla, lullaby.
 Lulla, Moon-face, lullaby.

3. Songs on the occasion of circumcision, marriage, death and a whole class of love songs. A Brahui shepherd girl in her youthful fancy sings:

My love ! I die for you,
 Like breeze I am coming to you.
 May I come ?
 Darling ! You have slain me
 I am pining for you
 I have lost eyesight.
 I have lost all strength
 Darling you have slain me.
 You had promised,
 Now, you have forgotten me,
 Oh ! What have you done ?
 Darling, you have slain me.

A young shepherd boy sings a song to woo his beloved. It calls up to the imagination a picturesque pastoral scene:

O ! Zebu ! give me water
 Your water is sweet, give me water.
 O ! Princes of the tent, give me water

Your water is sweet, give me water.

Such four-line poems resemble very much in form, technique and sentiments a Baluchi form of poetry called 'Dastan-gusht'.

My eye-sight is weak now, but my wife wants me to look after everything.

(How foolish to expect a man like me to look after the house.)

'Kafis' and "Dohas" by Tajil are full of mystic thoughts and divine love. Being a real poet, he has vividly portrayed the peaceful pastoral life and culture of Baluchistan.

OLDEST MANUSCRIPT

The material at present at our disposal shows that for the last three hundred years, Brahui is a written language. A manuscript entitled "Tohfatul Ajaib", which was publised by Nabo Jan, in 1904, was written by Malik Dad Gharsheen of Kalat. It is said that Malik Dad originally belonged to Qandahar and had settled down in Kalat after migrating from his native place. He was associated with the court of Khan-e-Kalat Nasir Khan I. He was a gifted poet of Brahui, Pashto, Baluchi and Persian and has composed innumerable poems in these languages. It will be interesting to note that the great poet of Baluchi language, Jam Durrak, was also associated with the court of Nasir Khan I, but details about the relationship of Jam and Dad are not at present available.

"Tohfatul Ajaib" has 275 couplets or verses, and, in the traditional way, it begins with prayer, Hamd Naat and Manqabat. Malik Dad says he wrote the book to spread the true faith and to gain merit

The historical and linguistic value of this book would have been great for its script but the original manuscript has not been preserved, and the *imla* or spelling has been changed by the publisher-editor, Nabo Jan. Nabo Jan in his introductory notes has claimed that he got the manuscript from one of the relatives of Malik Dad. Nabo Jan was alive in the year 1904 and died the same year of plague.

In 1877, Allah Buksh, with the assistance of men of the tribe, prepared an outline of grammar and some eighty-five pages of Brahui text.

CONTRIBUTION OF DURKHANI SCHOOL

Though Brahui literature was written and published and several poets were contributing to enrich the treasure of Brahui poetry, the need came to be felt when the national awakening and political consciousness was brought about by education. The first who took the lead was Maulana Mohammad Fazil Durkhani Raisani.

After getting education in Deoband, he came back to his motherland and built a *madrasa* (religious school) in his village Durkhan near Dhadar. Meanwhile he began to move around for *tableegh* (preaching) and soon came to realize that Persian or Urdu was not a useful medium for preaching and mass contact in that part of the country. He felt it so genuinely that he chose the people's popular languages. Brahui and Baluchi, for preaching, and also determined to transfer all useful Islamic literature into both of these languages. Thus the area of written literature really begins with Durkhan.

With a band of pupils and writers he set out to realize his dream, and for this he also had to establish a printing and publishing house. In a short span of time, hundreds of Brahui and Baluchi books, both in prose and poetry, were published and sold out. Some books in Brahui published their tenth editions, which shows the interest of the readers and the latent demand for Brahui literature.

It seems that in those good old days Christian missionaries were also busy in Baluchistan to give the message of Christ to the Muslims. To this may be ascribed the publication of the Holy Bible (some parts) in 1907 in the Brahui language. The Muslims too felt impelled to use the Baahui language to counter this influence. Thus it was the need for "tableegh" or preaching and also to work up sentiments against foreign rule, that Brahui was developed and written and published on a large scale for the first time.

Maulana Fazil was well-known as a priest, Islamic scholar, social reformer and "muballigh" or preacher, but no book from his pen survives to this day. It is said that he wrote several books on Islamic teachings but he put the names of his pupils on them as authors, to encourage them. His grandson Maulvi Abdul Baqi Raisani claimed that he had written in his name also a booklet on Brahui grammar in verse for general teaching. It will be worth mentioning here the medium of instruction was Brahui and that the language was also taught and preachers were trained to give speeches and sermons in the language. He also reformed some old customs which

were not Islamic in his view. For example, he helped to stop mixed dance in which women used to dance with men.

Among the contemporaries of Maulana Fazil Muhammad was Nabo Jan, a writer and a poet. He was a gifted poet and wrote several books in verse on the teachings of Islam. Among his outstanding contributions, the "Naseh-ul-Baluch" and "Tohfatul Gharaib" are well-known. The script of his work was Arabic as adopted by the Durkhani school of thought.

After the death of Maulana Fazil, the Madrasa was run by Qazi Maulvi Abdul Hai and the publishing house also carried on its functions under his able guidance. He was an able Islamic scholar and a poet.

Among his pupils Maulana Umar Dinpuri (d 1892 A. D.) was an enlightened writer, a gifted poet and a spirited "muballigh" or preacher. He wrote several books in both prose and in poetry. In him after a long time, Brahui got a real poet and writer of its own. He was also interested in practical politics and was associated with Maulana Obeidullah Sindhi. During the Khilafat movement, he took keen interest in the movement.

Apart from the published books there are a number of manuscripts of Maulana's work carefully preserved. He was a talented writer. He did not confine himself to any one subject but touched all subjects: theology, history, ethics, poetry, geography, philosophy. Above all, he ventured to translate the Holy Quran into Brahui and very successfully completed the work in 1941. Among his other books, the collection of poems "Sauda-i-Kham" is outstanding. In prose his most popular book is "Aaina-i-Quayamat" which gives first-hand information of the Quetta earthquake of 1935 with moral and didactic touches.

Among his contemporaries were Maulana Haji Abdul Kareem Mengal, Maulvi Abdul Kareem, Maulvi Mohammad Ashraf, Mulla Ghuram Roshen Din and Taj Bano.

Taj Bano, the daughter of Maulana Mohammad Umar Dinpuri, was educated and trained by her father. She was a social worker and worked like Qurrat-ul-Ain Tahira of Persia. She wrote several books on the problems of women. She was also a good poet. The elegy, which she wrote on the death of her father was most outstanding. Her book "Tasweed-un-Nisa" (two volumes, published in 1933) depicts her understanding of women's problems and her command of the language.

MODERN PHASE

So, within three hundred years, Brahui literature has gradually progressed and flourished without patronage or encouragement. The Brahui Khans of Kalat did not attach any importance to developing their own tongue, though they proudly spoke it in their family and with their countrymen. The modern phase of Brahui literature begins with the revival of national consciousness. All political organizations, irrespective of their political affiliations, adopted Brahui for their propaganda. For example the "Kalat State National Party" (1936-47) used to keep its record in the Brahui language. (For a comprehensive study, see "Noken Daur" Weekly, Malik Abdul Rahim Khajakhel Number, 1967, edited by this writer).

In modern times, the Durkhani school is continuing but is unable to maintain its former position. Brahui literature depends upon the efforts of individuals. Among living poets and writers are Agha Sultan Ibrahim, Malik Mohammad Panah, Mohammad Khan Raisani, Nadir Qambarani, Abdul Rehman Kurd, Maulana Ismail Zager-Mengol, Soofi Abdullah Jan Mangochhari, Abdul Rehman Kurd, Turab Larkanvi, Abdul Rahim alias Mollai Shaidai, Moulvi Abdul Baqi, Pir Mohammad Nimarghi, Hakim Faiz Mohammad Faiz Brahui Gul Bangalzai, Haji Gul Mohammad Nushkavi, Pir Mohammad Zubeeni, Abdul Rehman Brahui, and Ghulam Mohammed Shewani and others.

Brahui is a language with great potential, and its claim to encouragement is a just one for two reasons: firstly it is a Dravidian tongue and as such has historical value and requires all possible aid for keeping it alive, as it might prove to be a key in solving the riddle of the Moenjo Daro script; and secondly, for extension work and useful ideas and instruction the best medium is the mother tongue. On both counts, there is justification for support and patronage of Brahui.

S. M. Kamil Al-Qadri

Facsimile

Sir Denys Brays' Letter

WEST DENE

WINCHESTER

TEL. 1490

1/9/58

My dear Peter,

It has long been a thing for
 long as we have been
 photographing, but I was busy &
 taking care of the material which
 has now just come! I made
 a rather worse stuff, but the
 Norwegian Oriental Journal was
 glad to have them. And that is
 this to my Museum labours.

Peter Nyer looked in on us
 the day - you are old friend
 of my wife's friends.

Facsimile

Sir Denys Brays' Letter in Longhand.



DELHI.

8th January 1921.

My dear Dixey,

I am quite ashamed to have kept your M.S.S. so long. It reached me in England at a time when I was under medical orders not to take up any work I could possibly avoid. My first thought was to return it to you at once, but I kept it by me in the hope that I might feel able to do some work on it in England or on my return to India. Unfortunately I couldn't touch it at home and now that I have been posted as Foreign Secretary there is absolutely no chance of my being able to spare any time on outside hobbies.

I have been able to do no more than just glance at your M.S.S. It seems to me to be now almost ready for publication, if you can arrange this. Where it is defective is chiefly with reference to the diacritical marks. I don't refer to your departing from the system I myself adopted - personally I think you would have been wiser to have adopted the same, but if I remember right you explained that you felt bound to follow the system accepted by the C.M.S. What I refer to is the absence on nearly every page of so-called obvious signs for long vowels. I have inserted one or two myself, but think on examination you will find that there are several to be inserted on every page. Now as to publication, I don't think you have ever told me

X
or rather
The Bible
Society on
their translation
of the Scriptures.

me clearly what your wishes are. I fancy this is not a matter which the Government of India at the present time would take up; in any case it is a matter for the Local Government of Baluchistan, and the advice I am inclined to give you is this: to get your work published by the C.M.S. and to try and induce the A.G.C. Baluchistan either to grant you an honorarium or to guarantee the purchase of a certain number of copies. Should you adopt this course, you are at liberty, should you so desire, to say that I speaking ^{as a} Brahmi student, and not in my ^{official} capacity, consider that the work would be valuable in itself and useful to District Officers in Baluchistan, adding that I see no prospect of being able to get my own Brahmi dictionary ready for the press for some time to come. (1934)

I am glad you find your new work congenial and the Assam frontier interesting. I am very glad indeed to hear that the climate suits your throat and that you are able to do full work. I wish I could have been more helpful to you over your M.S.S., and I wish also I might have a chance of seeing you again and discussing your common hobby.

The Reverend Duncan Dixey,

*The defects I have
in corrected, &
added many
diacritical marks.
A. Duncan Dixey
1944*

THE
BRAHUI LANGUAGE

PREFACE

My first volume on *The Brāhūi Language* was published in 1909. By rights this second volume should have followed a year or two later. But an array of obstacles barred publication : the pleasures of the hunt for words still unrecorded ; the fear of missing some specimen of the Dravidian streak in the vocabulary ; transfer from the Brāhūi country to the Indian Foreign Office ; the strain of the war, the stresses of the years that followed ; the counterfascination of unriddling the Original Order of Shakespeare's Sonnets as an Indian Foreign Secretary's recreation. And throughout there was an obstacle which even at this last it has been difficult to overcome : a sense of incompleteness—but can a vocabulary ever keep pace with a living language ?—and a palpable drop from the brave standards youth set itself a quarter of a century ago.

Unaided I could hardly have wound up my work after all these years. But from start to finish I have been very fortunate in calisting the co-operation and stimulating interest of distinguished Orientalists, notably Sir George Grierson, Professor Dr. Sten Konow, Professor Dr. Jules Bloch, Mr. L. V. Ramaswami Aiyer, Professor Dr. G. Morgenstierne, Sir Aurel Stein, Professor R. L. Turner. In no field of research apparently can one look to experts for more generous and effective help than in the analysis of a lesser known Indian language.

The name of Mr. T. O. Hughes, who first introduced me to Brāhūi and long remained a very faithful collaborator, I must set apart. He was the finest Brāhūi linguist I ever came across ; he knew the Brāhūis as few Englishmen have known them before or since ; his influence over them was inexplicable save to those who had themselves felt the drive of his personality or come under his charm ; he died during the war on the outskirts of the Brāhūi country at the hands of transborder fanatics ; Brāhūis avenged him on the spot. *Ave atque vale.*

I have drawn freely from any dictionary or vocabulary, Dravidian, Indian, Iranian or other, which promised to throw light, however indirect, on Brāhūi. My debt here is so wide that I should have to recite a long list of authors, were I to attempt to discharge it. Actual records of Brāhūi itself are few and slight ; and so laboriously did I comb them out during a very long sojourn in Balūchistān, that any words or forms which they include and I omit may safely, I think, be ascribed to casual

slips of ear or pen or printer, and cease to figure as evidence for some surprising phonological development.

It is of course to the Brāhūis themselves that my indebtedness is greatest, and above all to Khān Bahādur Mirza Shēr Muhammad, lately Naib Wazīr to His Highness the Khān of Kalāt, the head of the Brāhūi Confederacy. In all stages of my researches into his people and their language I have relied more than I have cared to admit even to myself on his encyclopaedic knowledge of both, and his keenness to check and enlarge it by practical research. My good fortune in having a man with his scholarly instincts and patient and critical mind as a lifelong fellow-worker has been doubly great, seeing that Brāhūi is not a written language and that there are barely three or four Brāhūis in a thousand who can read or write at all.

According to my original design the Introduction was to be confined to the philological aspects of the Brāhūi problem. Under the provocation of a startling passage in the late Professor Ray Lankester's *More Science from an Easy Chair* (1920), it has grown into an essay on the Brāhūis at large. Just listen to this. "The Brahouis of Beeloochistan and the 'monkey-men' or Bandra-Loks east of the Indus, appear also to belong to the pygmy race." Monkey-men, Bandra-Loks, Brahouis—pygmies all? Where on earth did the professor dig up this nugget of science? And who in the name of Kipling are the Bandra-Loks? Monkey-men east of the Indus? Why, nearly all India, except for the Brāhūis to be sure, and other frontier tribesmen, lies east of the Indus. As for the Brāhūis, they may not count in their number quite so many sons of Anak as their next-door neighbours the Pathāns and Ba'ōch; but they are a breed of frontier tribesmen in a rugged country where only a sturdy mountaineer could hold his own. Clearly, when professors and scientists nod so publicly over a frontier tribe whose speech constitutes one of the classical riddles of philology, there's nothing superfluous in prefacing an etymological analysis of Brāhūi with a review of what is known of the Brāhūis themselves. In writing it I have borrowed freely from my Balūchistān Census Report 1911

INDIA OFFICE,

January 1934.

PART II.

THE BRAHUI PROBLEM.

THE BRAHŪI PROBLEM.

The Brāhūi is a very modest unit among the peoples, nations and languages that go to the making of India. At the last

Brāhūis (1931).		census he mustered only 152,588
Balūchistān	152,588	in Balūchistān ¹ and less than
Sind	71,827	225,000 in the whole of the
Total India.	224,415	country, Muslims to a man. The
		Indian census, it is true, hardly
		does him justice. For this he

has partly himself to thank; for in Sind he often succumbs to the temptation of posing as Balōch because of the higher social status it gives him locally. Nor is he confined to India. In Afghānistān he is an all-the-year-round inhabitant of Shōrāwak and a winter migrant on the Helmand in the neighbourhood of Rūdbār. In Persia he straggles all along the eastern frontier; one comes across him as far south as Bampūr, as far north as Sarakhs abutting on Merv, as far west as Sabzawār. There are large tribal groups bearing well-known Brāhūi names even further afield, but if they were ever really Brāhūi they have long since merged into Balōch. With all his external figures I doubt whether the total for the Brāhūi proper could safely be put at much over 300,000. Not that he is to be appraised by numbers. Outside India he stirs scientific interest because he speaks a Dravidian language in almost the last part of India where one would expect to hear a Dravidian language spoken—the extreme north-west. In India itself he assumes a very practical importance from his place among the great frontier tribes. He shares Balūchistān with Balōch and Pathān, and is the dominant inhabitant of Kalāt, the third largest of the Indian states, whose area of 70,000 square miles is exceeded by Hyderābād and Kashmīr alone.

The Brāhūi country.—His is a land of contradictions and contrasts. From the air the general impression is a jumble of mud-coloured mountains, not unlike a bewildered herd of titanic camels. Yet it contains many a pleasant valley and upland plateau, and one broad plain as flat and low-lying as any in India. For a few hours in the year its rivers are thundering torrents; otherwise there is hardly a trickle in their giant beds. On the maps there are large lakes of limpid blue—very different

¹ Pronounced by the Brāhūis Balōchistān.

from the brackish swamps of reality. But the maps are full of irony; and if you come to the country after poring over a large-scale map with its patchwork of rivers, oases of green, and named localities innumerable, small wonder if you condemn it on sight as a land of rivers without water, of forests without trees, of villages without inhabitants. The whole outlook may seem bleak. Yet you have only to scratch the soil—a Brāhūi seldom does more—and add a little water, and you can grow what you please. But often enough nature is so perverse that where there is land, there is no water, and where there is water, there is no land. No province in India can show so vast a range of climate. The winter cold of the uplands baffles description. Of its rigour the readings of the thermometer sometimes give scant warning, as everybody knows to his cost who has tried to face the happily infrequent shaft of iciness that is driven over the Quetta plain from the snow-capped *Khawāja Amrān*, or the *gōrich* gales, which sweep down as far as the coast of *Makrān*. As for the mid-summer heat of the *Kachhī* plain, one can only fall back on the local proverb—"Oh Creator of *Sibi* and *Dhādar*! why trouble to create Hell?"—to depict that burning fiery furnace. The sun beats fiercely even above the passes: I used to meet tribesmen on the *Nushkī* trade-route loud in their praises of the telegraph; it was not the speedy despatch of messages that appealed to them—that those occasional breakers of the King's peace sometimes found a nuisance; it was the grateful shade of the telegraph poles all along the road. On first acquaintance a newcomer is tempted to sum up the Brāhūi country, like Balūchistān generally, as barren and unpeopled vastness. Yet among those who stay long enough for first impressions to fade, there are few who do not fall under the spell of those wild hills and their wild inhabitants.

Ancient history.—Over ancient Balūchistān has lain an apparently impenetrable darkness. But a beam of light is now struggling in. A long chain of pre-historic sites has been traced by Sir Aurel Stein¹ from the Zhob valley in the north down into *Makrān*, and made to yield stone implements, bronze objects, clay figurines, and painted ceramic wares of high quality, relics it would seem of that mighty chalcolithic civilization which three or four, perhaps five or six thousand years before our era extended from *Ur* of the Chaldees to the Indus valley and beyond. Of Balūchistān even in historic times little is known. Yet it lies on one of the great highways trodden by the many conquerors of India. Achaemenian, Macedonian, Arab, *Ghaznavid*, *Mōghal*,

¹ *Archaeological Tour in Waziristān and Northern Balūchistān and Archaeological Tour in Gedrosia*, Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, Nos. 37, 43.

Alshārid, Durrānī have passed through, leaving scarce a trace behind. Débris mounds with a few coins and innumerable potsherds, a few legends, possibly a few names, are almost all that remains in the country as a memorial of their passage. And though the mists that hang over Balūchistān are fitfully broken by Persian poet and Greek and Arab historian, nothing stands out clear from the records except a vivid picture of Alexander's amazing march through the wastes of Makrān. Of its inhabitants they tell us tantalisingly little; of the Brāhūis as such, nothing. That the Balōch slowly made their way hither from a westerly direction between the seventh and the fifteenth centuries; that the Pathāns have been lodged here round the Takht-i-Sulemān, Solomon's majestic mountain-throne, from time immemorial—so much seems tolerably certain. But whence and when these Brāhūis, who speak a Dravidian tongue and point to Aleppo as their ancestral home, came to Balūchistān, is as much of a puzzle as who they are. They are a people singularly incurious and unimaginative, devoid of all touch of that poetic instinct which prompts others to chronicle the history of their origin and the deeds of their fathers, or to invent both where both are forgotten. Though largely intermixed with Balōch and Pathān, they have no ballads like the one, no genealogies like the other. A few traditions are all they can produce to illumine the mystery that broods over their past. And Brāhūi traditions are hardly such stuff as history is made of. They are little more than echoes of tradition among the Balōch.

The Brāhūi nucleus.—According to Brāhūi tradition the Brāhūis, like the Balōch, are sprung from the loins of Mīr Hamza, the Prophet's uncle; like them,

<i>Brāhūi</i>	<i>nucleus</i>	.	12,958
Ahmadzai			77
Itāzai			202
Mīrwāri			1,873
Kambrāri			2,065
Gurgnāri			1,466
Numālāri			4,005
Kalandrāri			1,330
Rōdēni			1,335

they wandered in from Aleppo. But not all the Brāhūi tribes; not the Brāhūis as a whole. And herein lies, I feel, the real contribution Brāhūi tradition has to make to history. It is not to the great tribes of Sarāwān and

Jhalawān that its eponymous heroes have lent their names, but to a group of small tribes who are regarded as the authentic Brāhūi stock, the original nucleus round which the now better-known tribes gathered later. This Brāhūi nucleus, whose chiefs are called the Brāhūi Sardārs to distinguish them from the other chiefs in the confederacy, includes the Ahmadzai, the ruling family of Kalāt. It includes also its collaterals, the Itāzai and Mīrwāri. Otherwise it is to-day of minor

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political importance. In numbers it is not a tithe of the whole.

Sarāwān and Jhalawān.—The rest of the Brāhūi tribes are ranged in two main divisions Sarāwān and Jhalawān, those above and below Kalāt, with a small miscellaneous group which tacks itself on to the latter. They are made up chiefly of

Sarāwān	41,848
Jhalawān	94,907
Miscellaneous	2,975

strangers who from time to time threw in their lot with the Brāhūi nucleus and in the end became, as it were, more Brāhūi than the Brāhūis themselves. In its beginnings the Brāhūi confederacy seems to have been a loose combination of aggressive, acquisitive communities, knit together, as the Brāhūis put it, by a common weal and woe: by a common greed for a share in the spoils and a common fear of being robbed of them; by common blood-feud, not by common blood. In its heyday of success it evidently attracted adherents from all quarters, not so much perhaps adventurous spirits and masterless men from other communities, as whole tribal groups. At least five different stocks supplied recruits: Paṭhān, Balōch, Jaṭṭ, Persian, and—significantly it would seem—a group which is traditionally spoken of as resident in Balūchistān before any of these. And public opinion usually attempts to sort them out thus:—

	<i>Sarāwān.</i>	<i>Jhalawān.</i>
Paṭhān:—	Raisānī Rustumzai (Raisānī) Bangulzai Shahwānī Narparra Sātakzai (Kūrd)	Zarrakzai (Zahrī) Khidrānī (Zahrī) Jattak (Zahrī)
Balōch:—	Lāngav Labṛī Kūrd	Bīzanjav Pandrānī Mūsiānī (Zahrī) Dānya (Zahrī) Bājōi (Zahrī) Sājdi
Persian:—	Māmasanī ¹ Hārūnī (Māmasanī) Sannāṛī (Zahrī)
Jaṭṭ:—	Māmashahī (?) ¹	Mēngal Zagr Mēngal Sāsōlī (Zahrī) Lōtiānī (Zahrī) Natwānī
Aboriginal:—	Māmashahī (?)	Nīchārī

¹ These are the usual pronunciations: but they are replaced in careful language by the presumably original forms, Muhammad Hasnī and Muhammad Shāhī. Both are names of well-known tribes in Persia. The Muhammad Hasnī in north-east Persia link up with the Brāhūis; the Māmasanī in the south-west do not.

In the small miscellaneous group, the Rēkizai are supposed to be Balōch, the Nighārī aboriginal, and the Pirrikārī descendants of war-captives from India.

Heterogeneous character of the tribe.—But this classification is at best true only in the rough. It merely reflects public opinion, which goes largely by the reputed origin of the chiefly family and its immediate clansmen. If it went by the majority in a tribe, the classification would sometimes be very different. Take for instance the Bangulzai. The tribe is classified as Pathān after the chief's clan; but most of the clans profess to be Rind Balōch, while the Badūzai claim to be Arab. Nor is the medley composition of this particular tribe at all unusual. On the contrary, it is typical. Heterogeneity is characteristic of every tribe in Sarāwān and Jhalawān. And it is well to bear in mind that except for the Ahmadzai and their collaterals, the true Brāhūi tribes are as much of a mixture as the rest. Take the Sumālārī. The largest clan is said to be Pathān Sayyid; another is said to be Hārūnī, and therefore Persian; six or seven others are supposed to be Kūrd, and therefore Balōch; the Lōkī Tappurī, to judge by the tradition that their ancestors were purchased for a *lōk* or camel and a *tappur* or felt, are descended from slaves; as for the others, nobody seems to know who they are or where they came from. So if we accept the reputed origin of the various elements in this true Brāhūi tribe, the true Brāhūi strain in it amounts to but one-eleventh of the whole. Indeed, whatever the classification of a tribe, whether true Brāhūi or alien, it is the rule and not the exception for its nucleus—the chief's family and those related to it, the *rāj-ō-kabīla* as they are called—to be far less numerous than the *barōk* or new-comers, who have tacked themselves on from time to time.

First emergence of the Brāhūis.—In the multifarious elements that have gone to the making of the tribes one ought, I suppose, to find clues to the early history of the Brāhūi. But it is very difficult to get beyond insubstantial generalities. Traditional history is painfully meagre. We hear that Kalāt, which has been knit up with the destinies of the Brāhūis ever since they emerged from obscurity, was at various times called Kalāt-i-Sēwa, after a shadowy Hindu dynasty, Kalāt-i-Nichāra,—the Nichārī it will be remembered, are supposed to be aboriginal—and Kalāt-i-Balōch; that the Sēwa dynasty according to one account abdicated in favour of Mirwārī Brāhūis, according to another was expelled; that the Mirwārī in turn had to make way before the Mōghal; that the Brāhūis at the invitation of the Dēhwār and with the help of Raisānī Pathāns made good their occupation once again. Throughout there are

confused but persistent stories of fights with aboriginal and Balōch and Jāt. And the vague impression left on my mind is that the Brāhūis first came to the front about the time of the Balōch migrations; that their coalescence into a loose semi-military confederacy under the leadership of the Mirwāri had something to do with the wave of Balōch emigration beyond the confines of Balūchistān; and that after the first struggles their lordship over Kalāt and the rest of Balūchistān less the Pathān country in the north-east was hardly challenged.

The Brāhūi Confederacy.—Of the persistence of the Brāhūis' success proof survives not so much in their uninspiring traditions or even in the extent of the Khānate of Kalāt as in the very heterogeneity of the Brāhūi tribes and in particular in the large Pathān element among them; for Pathāns are very chary of sinking race or nationality except to join a vigorous and dominant power. More striking still, at any rate more illustrative of the Brāhūis' peculiar contribution to political institutions, is the incorporation of alien tribes *en bloc* in their loose-knit confederacy. For the confederacy once embraced most, if not all, of the Balōch tribes that stayed on in Balūchistān.¹ Some of these like the Marī and Bugtī have since dropped out and managed to make good their independence. The majority are still members of the confederacy. Some of them stand near the top of the tribal hierarchy. Thus the Rind, who claim to be of the oldest and purest of the Balōch stock, rank high among the Sarāwān; their rivals, the Magassī, who are supposed to be the representatives of their ancient enemy the Lāshārī, rank high among the Jhalawān. At its zenith the Brāhūi confederacy must have included as many Balōch as Brāhūis. Even now their number is great. And herein lies, I suppose, part of the explanation why Sarāwān and Jhalawān used to be styled the Balōch confederacy in English writings; but the Balōch was, of course, familiar to the outside world long before the Brāhūi was heard of. Though full members of the Brāhūi confederacy these tribes remain true Balōch, and are presumably later comers than the Kūrd, for instance, who shed their Balōch race on joining the confederacy and took race and nationality both from their Brāhūi leaders. There seems nothing in India quite like this loose confederacy of disparate tribal elements knit together by a common weal and woe round a tiny alien nucleus. Like much else in Balūchistān it looks Central Asian rather than Indian.

The rise of the Khānate.—However rapid the formation of the Brāhūi confederacy, the Khānate certainly sprang from mean

¹ The Khetrān, for instance, are a possible exception.

beginnings. Tradition has it that when the petty chieftains in the neighbourhood of Kalāt, dangerously weakened by dissensions, called upon the Mirwārī to place one of their number at their head, none of the elder members would accept the offer, and it was passed on to Mir Hassan who stood far down the line. From the time of Mir Hassan is supposed to date the division of the tribes into Sarāwān and Jhalawān, the furnishing of men-at-arms by the various tribes, and the allotment of lands and service for the upkeep of the Khān's position. But all this is vaguest tradition. Not till 1660, the year of the succession of Mir Ahmad, from whom the dynasty takes its name, do we reach anything like history. And even here it is threadbare history at best, for the annals of Kalāt are little more than a string of names down to Nasir Khān the Great, the consolidator of 'Sarāwān and Jhalawān,' as the confederacy had come to be called. His long reign covered most of the latter half of the 18th century. To pious Brāhūis it embodies the golden age, in which all that is admirable in Brāhūi institutions, customs, ideals, is invested with a glamour that increases with the passage of years.

Its Constitution.—And this is roughly how Brāhūis picture their golden age. In those good old days the confederacy was a family writ large, a fraternity of tribes, all members of which contributed to the welfare of the whole, and derived their welfare from it. The Khān or *Bēglar Bēgī*, the Chief of the Chiefs, was the father of his people, and it was from the people, through their representatives the chiefs, that he derived his authority. It was given him freely by virtue of his birth, for Brāhūis have a deep-rooted feeling that a son should sit in the seat of his fathers. Once given, it was freely acknowledged by virtue of the divinity that hedged his person. And so it was with the chiefs. A chief was not a despot, any more than the Khān. His authority was derived directly from his tribesmen: in recognising his succession to the chiefship the Khān was simply ratifying the choice of the tribe. And the chief, like the Khān, maintained his position over his people, not merely because they themselves had given it to him as his birthright, nor because he used it for their welfare, but largely because of that veneration with which Brāhūis instinctively regard their hereditary and yet elected rulers.

The tribal system.—The key-note of the tribal system was decentralisation. The head of the family, the *kamāshā* or section-leader, the *takkarī* or clan-leader, the *sardār* or chief—each was left in the management of his charge. In the maintenance of his authority those above and below him were almost equally concerned. To those below him he was the first court of appeal;

he was also their mouthpiece and champion in the larger whole. It must needs have been a serious dispute that would not resolve itself at his interposition, for he could bring into play the pressure of public opinion within the group, the ancient customary modes of settlement, the mediation of holy men, and in the last resort the entreaties of the whole body of womenfolk. And on the measure of success with which he carried his group with him, hung the measure of his influence with the powers above him. A chief naturally leant on a headman who had the corporate goodwill of his section or clan behind him. Similarly the influence of a chief with the Khān depended on his authority over his tribe, and this in turn depended very largely on his making every officer in the tribal hierarchy control his own group. And when disputes came before the Khān because a chief could not bring about a settlement between his own tribesmen, or because two chiefs were at loggerheads, they were heard by the Khān in his Darbār, and justice was swift for the good reason that though delay, like justice itself, cost the litigants nothing, it cost the Khān much, for he charged himself with their maintenance so long as they remained at his court. Here we stumble up against one of the secrets to which not only the Khān but the chiefs owed their extraordinary hold over the tribesmen—lavish hospitality. “Hold out a joint,” Nasir Khān used to say, “and the Brāhūis will flock to you from all sides for a bite.” Unfortunately there is truth in the aside with which he concluded. “And when they have torn off the flesh, they will squabble like dogs for the bone.” Not without cause does he appear to have recognised in a forward policy abroad the best means of securing peace at home.

Its decline.—The constitution built up with admirable statecraft by Nasir Khān the Great contained one flaw: it provided no safeguard against a lack of statecraft in the Khāns who were to come after. Before long it began to decay from the top, sapped by a selfish individualism, which in time spread through the whole organism. The later Khāns attempted to rise from constitutional heads of a confederacy to autocratic rulers of the country. In contrast to Nasir Khān, who more than once found his privy purse so drained by his hospitality that the trappings of his horses had to be pledged to raise money for his periodical tours, they began to extort revenue and hoard treasure. Whereas the great Khān took pride in being the peacemaker of the confederacy, they sought to undermine any chief who held his head high, by setting his headmen against him; chief they played off against chief, seeking to draw the one closer to their side by crushing his rival, with the inevitable result that the chiefs retaliated

by sowing dissension within the ruling family itself. Instead of inviting the chiefs to their councils, they leant more and more on alien officials and hangers-on at the court. And, perhaps most significant of all, not content with tribal levies for the prosecution of their foreign policy, they gathered round themselves a mercenary army to enforce their authority at home. The modest ceremonial guard of trusty tribesmen with which Nasir Khān the Great surrounded himself had developed under Nasir Khān II into an imposing bodyguard of six hundred men; by the time of Khudādād Khān it was a standing mercenary army, manned by adventurers drawn from India and Afghānistān, always on the war-path, fighting for the Khān against the members of what it were now irony to call a confederacy of tribes. Indeed if Sir Robert Sandeman had not appeared on the scene as peacemaker and effected the Mastung settlement of 1876 between Khān, chiefs and British government, the Brāhūī confederacy would have disrupted past repair.

Present-day fissure.—Even as it is, fissure is the chief characteristic of modern Brāhūī history. In Sarāwān the Rustumzai, once merely a clan of the Raisānī, has broken off and set up as a tribe on its own; the Satakzai has broken off still more recently from the Kūrd. In Jhalawān the Hārūnī has broken off from the Māmazanī, as for the Zahri, it can hardly be called a tribe any longer: it is a mere reminder that the Zarakzai and the Mūsīānī and the Bājōi and the Khidrānī and the Jattak and the rest, were once clans of the most powerful tribe in all Jhalawān. Matters have got to such a pitch that it is often hard to say what constitutes a tribe. To say what sections and subsections belong exclusively to the tribe, and what tribesmen to the subsections, is harder still. Before long it may become hard to say what constitutes a Brāhūī at all. When I conducted the Balūchistān census twenty years ago, it was not uncommon in Makrān and elsewhere outside the Brāhūī country proper for members of some well-known section of some well-known Brāhūī tribe to return themselves, not Brāhūīs, but Balōch. This, I fancy, is a process likely to persist. For the Brāhūī is a nomad, and some measure of disintegration is, after all, an inevitable by-product of a nomadism no longer herding together on the armed defensive, but scattering under the shelter of the pax Britannica.

Shifting character of the population.—Probably no feature of Balūchistān life impresses a new-comer more forcibly than that the Brāhūīs are always on the move. If he travels up the Bōlān at the fall of the year, he will have to thread his way through a swarm of Sarāwān Brāhūīs tramping towards the

warmth of the Kachhī with their wives and their children, their flocks and their camels, their cocks and their hens, or bivouacking for the night in their goats' hair blanket-tents, which stand out strangely black against the setting sun. If, he travels up the Mūla or any of the other passes to the south, he will be met by hosts of their Jhalawān brethren, wending their way into Sind. These are seasonal migrations induced by seasonal causes, where whole masses of the population move down-country like a slowly advancing glacier. But Brāhūi nomadism arises not merely from extremes of heat and cold, but from dearth of cultivable land and perennial water and from pastoralism. And wherever you travel you will come across families camped in blanket-tents, or living in temporary huts made of juniper bark or dwarfpalm leaves or similar material, or even sheltering in holes in the hillside. If you revisit the spot a short while later, you may find the tents gone, or their places taken by others, and the huts may be abandoned, and the holes tenantless. Even in the more settled parts of the country many of the permanent villages are permanent only in the sense that the same structures on the same sites serve as dwelling-places year after year: to-night there may be no room for a wayfarer to sleep in; to-morrow, before he awakes, half the inhabitants may have flitted, to summer abroad in the open. Now and then he may be drawn to a village of fairish size, only to regard it as a village of the dead, until he stumbles up against a few unfortunates who have been left behind to look after the crops.

Nomadism.—Does the picture seem overdrawn? Then glance at the cold percentages in the margin¹. They result from not

Nomad	:	:	:	38
Semi-nomad	:	:	:	19
Settled	:	:	:	43
Total	.	.	.	100

the least interesting of our inquisitive prying into tribal life at each succeeding census. They are not, it is true, mathematically accurate: but they are a very faithful reflection of the stage

the Brāhūis have reached on the long road from pastoral nomadism to settled life, and they bear out an impression nearly everybody carries away with him from Balūchistān, to wit that not half the Brāhūis sleep under a roof worth the name year in, year out. Their winter migration must be as old as the Balūchistān hills; life would hardly be possible for man or beast without a refuge from them in the rigours of the winter. Yet it is probable enough that the streams once ran northwards into Afghānistān—there are still plenty of Brāhūis in Shōrāwak—and westwards into Persia; for the easy channels that now lead into Sind and

¹ The statistics relate to 1921; those for 1931 were not available.

the Kachhī (then part of Sind) were long blocked at the mouth by a hostile power. But a vigorous body of pastoral tribesmen could not be debarred indefinitely from a winter pasturage within such easy reach. It was no mere ambition or territorial greed that made the Khāns lead their tribal hosts time after time against Sind. The Brāhūī swarms were borne down into the plains by the irresistible force of economic gravity. Nor, I think, shall we read traditional history aright, unless we regard the earlier at any rate of the much-fabled expeditions against Sind, not as organised expeditions at all, but as furtive attempts by small pastoral groups to win pasturage for their flocks. It was not by their own prowess that the Brāhūīs wrested the long-coveted Kachhī from Sind. It fell to them almost by accident, when things looked blackest. Their warrior hero, Mīr Abdulla, who of all men seemed destined to lead them into the promised land, had fallen in battle with the Kalhōra of Sind, and his shattered army had fled to the hills. But a greater power now appeared on the scene, greater than either Kalāt or Sind. And as soon as Nādir Shāh set foot in Sind with his all-conquering army, the Kalhōra threw himself on his mercy. The story goes how Nādir Shāh sent him laden with chains to Nasīr Khān's¹ tent, and bade the Khān slay the Kalhōra to avenge his father's death. But the Khān to his renown and, as it turned out, to the lasting gain of his countrymen, sent the Kalhōra away with a robe of honour. "I'm a mere Brāhūī," he explained to Nādir Shāh, "too faint-hearted to butcher an enemy in chains." "And by the by," he added, "a poor Brāhūī can ill afford a *shalvār* or pair of breeches, much less a robe of honour." So Nādir Shāh took the hint, and gave him the Kachhī as his *shalvār*. And to this day, a Brāhūī talks of the Kachhī as Nasīr Khān's breeches and whenever he is asked why he is off to the Kachhī, he will say it's to get him a new pair of breeches.

Sarāwāns winter in the Kachhī, Jhalawāns in Sind.—The Khān reserved a goodly portion of the Kachhī for the ruling house, and divided the rest between the tribes, allotting to Sarāwān the lands towards the Bōlān, and to Jhalawān the lands towards the Jhalawān hills. The initial division of the spoil may have been fair enough, but despite their smaller numbers the Sarāwāns are to-day in possession of the lion's share. More enlightened, then as now, than their brethren of Jhalawān they apparently lost no time in setting their Jatt vāleens to work, with the result that they own rich culturable lands and, almost more important,

¹ It was not Nasīr Khān but his brother Muhabbat Khān who was actually ruling at the time; but his presence in the camp is enough to make the Brāhūī regard him and not his worthless brother as the hero of the episode.

ample pasturage. So firm is their footing in the Kachhī that it takes an exceptionally bad season to send their winter migration in any volume beyond its limits. It is otherwise with the Jhalawāns, next-door neighbours to the Kachhī though many of them are. They failed to make good the possession of much of their land, and allowed themselves to be jockeyed out by the Jatt. And so it has come about that, though most of the chiefs have Kachhī domains to which they themselves resort, the Jhalawān tribes at large are driven to seek a winter home in Sind.

Settling in Sind.—There is indeed a tendency for the individual Jhalawān to make Sind his permanent home. Visiting Sind winter after winter, he comes to look upon it as a land of ease after his own inhospitable mountains. Things that he learns to treat as necessities in Sind, at home are luxuries; things that are pleasant luxuries in Sind, at home he has to go without altogether; and a change comes over his whole standard of living. To-day it irks him to be clothed as his chief was clothed a couple of generations ago; to-day he has no stomach for the handful of parched wheat which was once his only provision on a journey; he must needs have his ball of leavened dough, his slice of mutton and his pat of butter. Each succeeding winter in Sind finds him more loth to shift. Work is (or was till recently) abundant; judged by his humble ideas, it is well paid; better still, though many kinds of labour are beneath his dignity at home, in Sind his dignity is no man's business but his own. At first, perhaps, he simply intends to drag out his stay a few weeks longer than usual; the more he puts off the evil hour, the more difficult he finds it to tear himself away. But if in the end he cannot resist the call of his hills, the dreariness and the hardships of the old home-life come back to him with doubled force on his return. It is not only the slothful ease and the fine food and fair clothes that he misses; crushed by the exactions of his tribal chief, he yearns for his untroubled life in Sind, where he was free to go his own way so long as he kept on the windy side of the law. If this is indeed a faithful picture of many a Jhalawān's progress, it is almost a foregone conclusion that the last scene of all will see him settled in Sind. And every Brāhūī family settled in Sind is a loadstone for others. This process of attraction is one of the characteristic features in the history of the Brāhūī settlement in Sind. It set in years ago when a few Brāhūī families acquired plots of land on the canals, and speedily found themselves the centres of attraction for kith and kin. To-day it sometimes takes a more peculiar form. A Jhalawān on his winter wandering often finds it hard to resist the temptation of marrying off a daughter to some Sindhī husband at a high bride-price. But

bride-price is not the only thing that he has in his eye. If the Sindhī fancies that, once having married the lady and paid up like a man, he is quit of her family for good and all, he is mightily mistaken. Her kinsmen and kinswomen unto the third and fourth degree will hang like a millstone round his neck. For what says the Brāhūī proverb? Never spread out your rug, save where you intend to lie upon it.

The Brāhūī language. When we turn from the Brāhūī to the Brāhūī language, the numbers show a biggish drop. Throughout India, Brāhūī registered just over 207,000 at the 1931 census. Even this total is probably an exaggeration; for the Sind figures are suspiciously high in comparison both with the

<i>Brāhūī</i>	
Balūchistān	127,479
Sind	79,561
Total India	207,040

number of Brāhūīs registered in Sind and the language returns at previous Sind censuses. On the other hand, the Indian total does not cover the whole ground. But if the Brāhūīs themselves, with all the weightage that can plausibly be allowed for absentees in Persia and Afghānistān, can hardly hope to muster much over 300,000, I doubt whether the Brāhūī language is spoken by 250,000 all told, at any rate as their primary language. For though the Nushkī dialect is spoken by many of the absentees, the Sumālzaī about the Duzdāp hills for instance, and some sections of the Muhammad Hasnī further north. Western Balōchī seems to be spoken by the majority.

The Balūchistān statistics. But the volume of Brāhūī outside India is little more than guesswork. We had better keep to Brāhūī spoken in Balūchistān itself. Here we are on fairly solid ground, for there are elaborate (if not literally accurate) decennial statistics from 1911 onwards. Of the three tribal languages in Balūchistān, Balōchī and Pashtō both outnumber their racial figures. Brāhūī falls short; and though it is not a proselytising language, it would fall much shorter were it not for some twelve thousand adherents among the Balōch, Sayyids and other outsiders. Nearly a fourth of the Brāhūīs themselves have discarded Brāhūī as their principal language, chiefly in favour of Balōchī with Sindhī or Jatki¹ a poor second, and Pashtō a poorer third. The Jhalawān tribes are the worst backsliders; the Bīzanjav, for instance, speak Balōchī almost to a man. But in Sarāwān also there are signal defections, notably among the Lāngav. As both Bīzanjav

¹ Jatki is used throughout to denote Western Panjābī or Lahndā in contradistinction to Sindhī.

and Lāngav are reputedly Balōch in origin, this may seem as it should be. But what of the Brāhūi nucleus? Take the Mīrwārī; they are collaterals of the ruling house and therefore Brāhūi indeed. Yet more than two-thirds speak Balōchī. Not even the ruling house itself sticks wholeheartedly to Brāhūi. I have vivid recollections of hearing the old ex-Khān of Kalāt speak Balōchī to one of his sons and Brāhūi to another. But while some of the ruling house have discarded Brāhūi for Balōchī, he seemed equally at home in both.

Bi-linguism. Herein the ex-Khān showed himself typical of race and country. For bi-linguism is common in most parts of Balūchistān, among Brāhūis and Balōch especially. With peoples so nomadic, so intermixed both by blood and intercourse, and speaking languages so disparate, life would hardly be natural or human without some degree of it. Since the census of 1911 attempts have been made every ten years to gauge its volume. Unfortunately accurate statistics are difficult to collect and there are too many factors making for uncertainty for us to press the results very far. But in round numbers the upshot seems something like this.¹ Between twenty-five and thirty thousand of those whose principal language is Brāhūi freely speak some subsidiary language as well. And Brāhūi is spoken as a subsidiary language by thirty to forty thousand whose principal language is Balōchī, Pashtō, Sindhī or Jatki. So it seems that of the total number of Brāhūi speakers a third and more are bi-lingual. Here is a fact of great linguistic importance. It is not merely that the influence of bi-linguism on Brāhūi vocabulary in introducing, ousting and affecting words and sounds must be incalculable.² Bi-linguism is clearly playing no small part in the three-cornered struggle now in progress in Balūchistān between Iranian, Indian and Dravidian for mastery and ultimately for existence. Within the Iranian and Indian ranks themselves there is little cohesion. Indeed the Iranian champions, Balōchī and Pashtō (for Dēhwārī is too small to count), are old rivals, with local honours resting for the time being with Balōchī. On the Indian side the internal struggle between Sindhī and Jatki is at closer quarters and more confused. Brāhūi alone, the sole champion of Dravidian, shows a united front. And well it may. For unlike Iranian, whose forces are strengthened by a constant influx of allies from Persia and Afghānistān, and unlike Indian, which is steadily reinforced from India, Brāhūi has friends nowhere. It stands at bay in the centre of the country, surrounded

¹ I have felt it safer to average the 1911 and 1921 statistics out; those for 1931 were not available.

² It helps to account for the Balōchified Brāhūi one sometimes hears.

by foes on all sides, with advanced guards of Dēhwārī and Balōchī planted in its very middle.

Brāhūī grammatical structure Dravidian.—It is of course in its grammatical system that Brāhūī reveals its Dravidian origin. The grammatical relations of the noun are shown as in Dravidian by means of suffixes, and most—indeed I believe all—of the suffixes, whether expressive of case relations (-*nā*, -*e*, -*ān*, -*ō*, -*kī* etc.) or of plural number (-*k*, -*t*, -*sk*) are traceable to a Dravidian source. Of the pronouns, the second person in both numbers (*nī*, *num*) and the first person plural (*nan*) are in essentials the same as in Dravidian. The reflexive in Brāhūī and Dravidian has preserved one uniform type (*tēn*, *tān*) with signal consistency. It is only in the light of its Dravidian counterparts that the Brāhūī demonstrative (with its triple series *dā*, *ē*, *ō*, its curious optional forms in the singular *dād*, *ēd*, *ōd*, its still more curious forms in the plural *dāfk*, *ēfk*, *ōfk*) becomes fully explicable. In the interrogatives (*dēr*, *ant*, *arā*, etc.) the family likeness is but thinly disguised, and several of the indefinite pronouns (*pēn*, *ēlō*, *at*, etc.) are stamped with the Dravidian birthmark. The Dravidian relationship of the first three numerals (*as-it*, *ir-at*, *mus-it*), often regarded as hardly less significant witnesses to the origin of a language than the personal pronouns, is unquestionable. In the verb the most palpable analogies are the pronominal terminations of the plural (-*n*, -*re*, -*r*), the formation of the causal (-*if*-) and, above all, the organic negative conjugation. These are, however, far from exhausting the analogies; indeed, though the Brāhūī verb is not devoid of characteristics of its own, a full understanding of it would be impossible without the help of the Dravidian languages. And the same can be said with equal truth of the language as a whole. Even on this rapid summary of the evidence, which is reviewed in the Introduction to the Grammar and developed piecemeal up and down the Vocabulary, there can be but one verdict. It is not that of Caldwell: "The Brāhūī language considered as a whole seems to be derived from the same source as the Panjābī and Sindhī but it evidently contains a Dravidian element." It is the converse, put forward tentatively by Lassen ninety years ago. Brāhūī belongs to the Dravidian language-group; it has freely absorbed the alien vocabulary of Persian, Balōchī, Sindhī, Jātī and other neighbouring languages; in spite of all inroads its Dravidian grammatical system has remained true to type.

Dravidian element in the vocabulary.—So much for the argument from Dravidian affinities in grammatical structure. Some scholars, however, seem to look upon affinities of vocabulary as

of at least equal importance in assigning to a language its proper place. Their line of argument is a little difficult to follow. English would be none the less Teutonic were its vocabulary twice as latinised. And if by some freak Brāhūi divested itself of all suffixes inherited from the Dravidian mother-stock and adopted Iranian or Indian devices for the declension of its nouns and pronouns and for the conjugation of its verbs; if it substituted for its organic negative conjugation, so characteristically Dravidian, the ordinary mechanical device of using a negative adverb, and purged its grammatical structure of such last remnants of its Dravidian origin as its personal, reflexive, interrogative and demonstrative pronouns, it is hard to see how it could be said to be a member of the Dravidian language-group any longer, even though its vocabulary became as heavily interlarded with Dravidian words as it now is with words borrowed from Indian and Iranian languages. None the less, the secondary evidence afforded by affinities in the vocabulary is striking enough. True, the words inherited from the original Dravidian stock form a very small minority. But it is a minority of stalwarts. It is composed almost entirely of words to express the most fundamental and elementary concepts of life:--substantives like mouth, ear, eye, brain, blood, sleep, top, bottom; adjectives like big, small, new, old, sweet, bitter, dry, hot, red; the numerals one, two, three; pronouns like I, thou, he, we, you, they, self, who? what? how many? other; verbs like to be, become, come, give, eat, speak, hear, see, understand, take, strike, fear, die; adverbs like before, after, formerly, yet, to-day.

Faint sidelights on ethnology.--The positive evidence to be gleaned from a comparative vocabulary is too flimsy to allow us to draw any very definite picture of the state of society in the days when the Brāhūi language (not necessarily, it should be observed, the Brāhūi people) was still in contact with other Dravidian languages. But everything seems to point to the conclusion that the Brāhūi-speakers of those days were pastoralists, breeding (*hūn*, to kid, to lamb, Tamil, Malayālam, Kanarese, Telugu *hū*-) sheep and goats (*kur*, flock, Tam., Mal. *korī*, Kan. *kuri*, Tulu *kuri*, sheep; *hēt*, she-goat, Tam., Mal., Kan., *ādu*, Tulu *yēdu*, Tel. *ādu*, Gōndī *yēlī*, he-goat goat) for the sake of their milk (*pāl*, Tam., Mal. *pāl*, Kan., Tel., Kui *pālu*) and other produce. Without attempting to weave pretty theories out of the kinship of the Brāhūi word for house (*urā*) to the Dravidian word for village (*ūr*), one may safely assume that like many a Brāhūi of the present day, these pastoralists did not herd together in villages, but moved freely from place to place in search of water

(*dīr*, Drav. *nīr*) and salt (*bē*, Kurukh *bēk*, Maltō *bēku*) and fresh grazing (*bei*, Drav. *mēy-*, to graze) for their flocks. They were, undoubtedly armed with the bow (*bīl*, Tam., Mal., Tel. *vil*, Kan. *bīl*, Tuḷ. *biru*). They were probably not men of the plains but men of the hills (*mash*, Drav. *mal-*). But further clues as to their locality seem to fail us. For though it evidently contained stones (*khal*, Tam., Mal. *kal*, Kan., Tuḷ., Tel. *kallu*) and worms (*pū*, Tam., Mal., Kan. *puḷu*, Tel. *puruvu*, Tuḷ. *puri*, Kurukh *pu'ū*) and scorpions (*tēth*, Tam., Mal. *tēl*, Kan., Tuḷ. *cēl*, Tel. *tēlu*) and hares (*murū*, Tam., Mal. *mugal*, Kan. *mola*, Tuḷ. *mugera*, Kui *mrādu*) and rats or mice (*hal*, Tam., Mal., Tuḷ. *eli*, Tel. *claka*, Kan. *ili*, Gōṇḍī *alli*)—these are unfortunately incident to most, if not all, parts of India and many other countries into the bargain. Much further than this we can hardly hope comparative vocabulary to take us. It would even be rash to conclude that they were unable to count beyond three or were ignorant of the use of metals, simply because the Brāhūi language now draws on foreign languages for names of metals and all numerals from four upwards. One might as well argue that they could not tell man from woman, because they now express the idea woman by *arvat*, the Arabic *'aurat*, or by *zāifa*, a corruption of the Arabic for 'weak.' Negative evidence of this description has the awkward habit of stultifying itself by proving too much. It is always dangerous, and never more so than in a case like this, where positive evidence is tantalizingly defective.

Phonetic affinities with Kanarese and Tuḷu.—Comparative phonology will doubtless help us to squeeze further information of a somewhat different kind out of Brāhūi's meagre stock of Dravidian words. Some of it is easily extracted. Take, for instance, a small cluster of everyday Brāhūi words beginning with *b-*, notably *bā*, mouth, *bīl*, bow, *bal-*, big, *bār-*, dry, *bās-*, *bis-*, hot, heat, *ba-*, *bar-*, come, *biḷ-*, throw. Here the other Dravidian languages fall into two groups: one group headed by Tamil, Malayāḷam and Telugu has an initial *v-*; the other headed by Kanarese and Tuḷu has, like Brāhūi, an initial *b-*, the sound-shift in Kanarese by the by being as recent as the seventh century. There is a parallel division over two Brāhūi words beginning with *kh-*, *khaf*, ear, *khīs-an*, red. Here Tamil, Malayāḷam and Telugu have *v-*; Kanarese and Tuḷu stand much nearer to Brāhūi with *k-*.

With Kurukh.—These examples seem to help us to draw the circle of Brāhūi's nearest kin still closer. For Kurukh, while following Kanarese and Tuḷu in using, like Brāhūi, an initial *b-*, e.g., in *bai*, mouth, *bar-*, come, *bi-*, *bic-*, heat, parts company with them and joins up with Brāhūi over *khēdū*, ear, *khēso*, red. Here

the Kurukh and Brāhūi initial consonants are identical, and unknown to Dravidian elsewhere. If these two examples stood alone and the kh-sound were confined otherwise to loan-words, we should of course have to stress the exposure of Brāhūi and Kurukh to somewhat similar external influences. But kh initial, medial and final, is deep-rooted in both languages, and when Tamil, Malayālam, Telugu, Kanarese and Tulu on the one hand have *kaṇ*, *kaṇṇu*, etc. eye, *kaṣ*-, bitter, *kur*-, sprout, while on the other hand Kurukh has khann, kharkhā, khōr- and kharrā, and Brāhūi has khān, khir-ēn, kharr-ing, we are clearly safely within the region of organic phonetic change.

And with Malto.—Malto ranges itself phonetically with Kurukh and Brāhūi. Like them it affects initial *b*-, as in *bar*-, come, *biḍ*-, shoot, *bal*-, big, *bic*-, heat. But where Brāhūi and Kurukh have kh-, Malto has usually a guttural described¹ as “*k* uttered with the root of the tongue pressed back on the throat, so as to check the voice gently and to occasion a clinking (clicking?) sound”—presumably something like *qāf* as pronounced not perhaps in Arabic but as in precise Urdū (a sound which Brāhūi by the by often turns to kh): e.g., Malto *qēsō*, red, Brāhūi khīs-un, Kurukh khēso; Malto *qewuta*, ear, Brāhūi khaf, Kurukh khebdā; Malto *qanu*, Brāhūi khān, Kurukh khann; Malto *qarqe*, bitter, Brāhūi khār-ēn, Kurukh kharkhā. Another sound peculiar to Malto is described as “*g* uttered in a peculiar manner deeply from the throat much like a Northumbrian *r*”—clearly something not unlike Brāhūi ghain: e.g., Malto *parghe*, cleave, Brāhūi *pirgh-ing*; Malto *maḡhro*, black, Brāhūi *mā-un*; Malto *orghu*, house, Brāhūi *urā*; Malto *moghe*, smoke, Brāhūi *mōlh*. It is presumably only in the first example that there can be any question of the Malto and Brāhūi sounds being organically akin; in the others it almost looks as if Malto has introduced a non-radical gh simply because it enjoys hearing or rather making the sound.

Brāhūi lh and Kurukh r apparently identical.—This is, I think, often the case with Brāhūi’s shūbboleth lh, perhaps the only definitely Dravidian element in its phonology. It occurs in less than a score of words. Yet it seems to be forever on a Brāhūi’s tongue, so strident is it to the ear. It is even—at any rate on a frosty morning—palpable to the eye. It is formed by rolling back the tip of the tongue against the edge of the soft palate in the process of making an *l*-like sound, letting the back of the tongue rest against the wall of the roots of the teeth, and then bringing the tongue back again to the front and emitting the sound with some force at both corners of the mouth.

¹ De-oso *Malto Vocabulary* p. ii, cf. *Malto Language* p. 1.

Compare this with Grignard's description of the Kuṛukh sound to which he assigns the symbol γ . "Double up the tongue well (raising it a little) till its tip is directed towards the throat; then with a quick spring-like motion, bring it ('forcibly' is added to the directions elsewhere) back to position, endeavouring meanwhile to utter r or l indifferently." There is little room for difference between the Brāhūi and the Kuṛukh sound. But though Kuṛukh like Brāhūi evidently revels in it, the only word containing it which they have actually in common seems Kuṛukh *mērbō* and Brāhūi *mēlh*, sheep. The two words certainly approximate very closely to the ear; yet the approximation may be largely coincidence after all, the Kuṛukh word being possibly Indian in origin and the Brāhūi word possibly Iranian, each language appropriating a loan-word to itself with the arbitrary insertion of its most characteristic sound.

Words common to Brāhūi, Kuṛukh and Malto only.—Comparative phonology thus points to Brāhūi being closer to Kanarese and Tulu than to Tamil, Malayālam and Telugu, closer still to Kuṛukh and Malto. That Brāhūi seems to have special features of analogy with Kuṛukh and Malto was first pointed out by Dr. Sten Konow, arguing on different lines, in the *Linguistic Survey*. It is borne out when we sift the Brāhūi vocabulary again, this time not for words in general currency throughout the Dravidian languages but for words confined to Brāhūi and one or two others only. They are a mere handful: *margh*, horn, Kuṛukh *maraq*, Malto *margu*; *bē*, salt, Kuṛukh *bēk*, Malto *bēku*¹; *mōlh*, smoke, Kuṛukh *mōsqa*, *mōjkhā*, Malto *moghe*.¹ Most important of all, because even more elementary and fundamental than any of these, is *kā-*, go, the base used in Brāhūi for the present tenses of *hining*, Kuṛukh and Malto *kā-*, *kāl-*. Of *hin-*, the base used in the other parts of the Brāhūi verb, neither Kuṛukh nor Malto has any trace.

Words common to Brāhūi, Gōṇḍī and Kuvi only.—In all Dravidian, this base *hin-* occurs, as far as I know, in Gōṇḍī and its dialect Kuvi *han-* alone. And here we are carried unexpectedly outside Dravidian and Aryan both. For there is an apparently identical base *han-* in Juāṅg, a Muṇḍā language which is a near neighbour of Gōṇḍī and Kuvi. Is Juāṅg the borrower? Or have Gōṇḍī and Kuvi taken *han-* from the Muṇḍā stock? If so—and some other Muṇḍā languages have *san-* and *sen-*, which seem related to Juāṅg *han-*—we have clearly stumbled on a veritable signpost in the maze of the life-history of Brāhūi. Or is the Muṇḍā similarity a fortuitous coincidence? In any event the sharing of

¹ A connection of *bē* etc., with Dravidian *appu* and of *mōlh* etc., with Dravidian *mayil*, cloud, seems very doubtful.

this fundamental base by Brāhūi, Gōṇḍī and Kuvi and (if the vocabularies are to be trusted) by no other Dravidian language, is significant and suggestive. Yet the only other word that Brāhūi and Gōṇḍī have to themselves appears to be *pīr*, rain, which is presumably akin to the common Dravidian word *poy-*, *pey-*, to rain. And I can find nothing else peculiar to Brāhūi and Kuvi, unless it is *ē*, the remote demonstrative pronoun, which is *a* or *ā* in Dravidian otherwise.

Brāhūi links up with the northern Dravidian dialects.—Thus the phonetic and etymological evidences converge towards Brāhūi's special affinity with the northerly Dravidian languages, which was the conclusion enunciated by Professor J. Bloch some time ago on morphological grounds. The argument is indeed strongly reinforced when we scrutinise Brāhūi's grammatical structure afresh. Take the plural suffix *-k*, as shown, for instance, in *khān-k*, eyes, *khaf-k*, ears, *hal-k*, mice; and with these instances compare their counterparts in Gōṇḍī, *kan-k*, *kaw-k*, *al-k*. With Brāhūi's trick of eliding a final *-r* before the plural suffix *-k*, as in *mīr*, son, *māk*, sons, compare the similar elision in Gōṇḍī, as in *mīār*, daughter, *mīāhk*, daughters. With Brāhūi's personal suffix *-sk* as seen in the isolated irregular plural *ari-sk*, from *arē*, person, and in formations like *Bāz Khān-āsk*, Bāz Khān and his lot, compare the Gōṇḍī isolated irregular plural *ā-sk*, from *ār*, woman, and also the regular *kallē-rk*, from *kallē*, thief. Both the Brāhūi and Gōṇḍī suffixes are probably double plurals, *-r* + *-k*, linking up with the Kui feminine plural suffix *-ska*, as in *āsa-ska*, from *āsa*, woman. In the verb analogies abound. Perhaps the closest parallel to the Brāhūi use of *-a-* as the negative infix is seen in the Kui verb. With the Brāhūi sign of present time *-i-*, as in *hīj-i-na*, we fear, compare the same sign *-i-* in Malto, as in *ele-i-m*, we fear. The Brāhūi sign of probable future *-ō-* is identical with the future sign in Kuṛukh and the optative in Malto: thus *bar-ō-r* means in Brāhūi 'they will probably come', in Malto 'oh that they will come', and in Kuṛukh 'they will come'. One of the chief signs of past time in Brāhūi is *-k*: it is the sign in Kuṛukh and Malto. It is presumably related to the past sign *-t-* used in the Brāhūi negative; *-t-* is common Dravidian and the ordinary past sign in Kui and Gōṇḍī. And very significantly it is in these northern dialects that we find affinities to some of Brāhūi's irregular formations, e.g., *kask-*, died, from *kahing*, Kuṛukh *keek-*; *mass-*, became, from *manning*, Kui *mass-* from *mannā*; *tiss-*, gave, from *tining* (bases *tī-*, *tir-*, *ēt-*, Jhalawān *ch-*), Kuṛukh *cicck-*; *bing*, heard, from *bining*, Kuṛukh *meñjk-*. Thus phonology, etymology and morphology combine to confirm the *a priori* impression the layman might gather after an offhand

glance at India's linguistic map, to wit, that Brāhūi links up with those northerly Dravidian languages which, remote though they are, are not so remote as those in the uttermost south.

Structure almost wholly Dravidian.—Of a non-Dravidian strain in the grammatical system there is hardly a trace. True, Iranian or Indian influence may well have been at work over the introduction of the series of enclitic pronouns, but the pronouns themselves, *-ka*, *-ne*, *-ta*, etc. are sheer Dravidian. Similarly one is hard put to it in the verb to find a Dravidian affinity with *-s*, the termination of the second person singular, and tempted to seek its origin elsewhere. But despite the apparent lack of Dravidian affinities and its similarity to the termination in Sanskrit and some modern Indian languages, the absence of any analogies among the neighbouring Indo-European languages and the indubitable Dravidian character of the other pronominal terminations combine to put the onus of proof on those who assert its non-Dravidian origin. What, after all, do we know of the history of *-āy*, *-ōy*, *-ei*, *-i* and the other suffixes of the second person singular in the standard Dravidian languages?

Vocabulary heavily intermixed.—And now contrast the purity of the Dravidian grammatical system with the polyglot complexity of the vocabulary. The Brāhūi stock of words is a medley gathered from many sources. The earliest element of all is Dravidian beyond all doubt; the later additions have come mostly from Persian (including of course Arabic), Balōchī, Pashtō, Jatki, Sindhi, Urdū and English. One after the other the languages flow trippingly to the pen almost of their own accord, in something like the historical order in which the Brāhūis might seem to have come in contact with them. It is indeed tempting simply to affix to each word some definite label—Arabic or Persian or Balōchī or whatever lies obviously to hand—and so display Brāhūi's stock-in-trade neatly sorted out, each successive layer of loan-words laid tidily above the one before. But the tidiness would be deceptively dogmatic, and much less useful than the untidy collection of affinities which is given in the Vocabulary wherever possible for all Dravidian and most Indian and many Iranian words. But the simple label is often all one has to offer; it is always convenient; it is sometimes enough. In the case of Arabic words I use it wholesale; ninety-nine times in a hundred it suffices, though there are half-a-dozen routes by which the word may have entered Brāhūi, and Arabic itself is hardly one of them.

English loan-words mostly imported by Indian carriers.—We get some idea of the extraordinary complexity of this loan-word business when we sit down to analyse it where, if anywhere, it

ought to be easy to analyse— in its very latest and presumably most simple stage, loan-words from English. A fair number of English words have already entered Brāhūi, and others are trying to creep in continuously. For the most part, of course, they are words which have to do with our administration, with the army, the police and the levies, with the railway and the post, with luxury articles and other products of western civilization. Now it is easy work to attach an English label to words like *pulās*, *jēl*, *sōjar*, *santrī*, *ṭikis* or *ṭikaṭ*, *sārtiṭkaṭ*, *ṭannal* or *ṭandēl*, *rēl*, *paṭāṭa*, *vāskaṭ*, *būṭ*, *bōṭal*, *gilās*. But how did these and other English words get into Brāhūi? The odds are strongly against any direct passage from the one language into the other. For the actual contact is of the slightest. Here are a few relevant facts. There were only five Englishmen and five Anglo-Indians in the whole of Kalāt at the 1921 census; other English-speakers there were none. Nor does the written word carry: out of 784 literate Brāhūis (this grand total by the by included one solitary woman) only 14 were registered as literate in English. True, the possibilities of contact are not confined to the Brāhūi country itself. Brāhūis frequent Quetta where there are several hundred English; moreover they travel freely on the railway within Balūchistān and Sind. Nevertheless, the contacts remain casual contacts of individuals and seem hardly such as could set up direct borrowing off English lips. Most of the English words have clearly been carried into Brāhūi on this or that Indian language. There are all sorts of carriers: civil officials high and low, drill sergeants in the army and police, railway servants, shopkeepers and many others. They are drawn chiefly, but not wholly, from the Panjāb; they belong to various walks of life; some speak Urdū, but most of them speak Panjābī or Jatkī, and a few Sindhī or Pashtō. With this diversity in speech and walk of life there naturally goes some diversity in the English current on their lips. But even where they act as general carriers of the same small stock of English, the words themselves may be very different in kind: some may be well-worn coin which first became current ages ago in some remote part of India and then got taken up, say, into Urdū, India's great word-exchange market; others may be modern acquisitions, say, of Sindhī or Panjābī. Several (*gilās* for one) have long run current not only throughout India but beyond, and it is impossible to say from which of the many carrying agencies Brāhūi picked them up, or when. Some perhaps were carried in simultaneously from several quarters; the entry of one or two almost certainly dates back before our connection with Balūchistān. Most of them are of no particular philological interest. The bare English label suffices, so long as we do not forget that it really

cloaks a good deal of ignorance. But what of a word like *bōtal*? Platts in his Urdū dictionary, Turner in his Nepālī dictionary, Maya Das in his Panjābī dictionary, tick it off as English; and so do I. But are we right? If it is English, through what channel has it entered? Not direct surely even into Urdū, for in Urdū as in Brāhūī and Nepālī and in Northern India generally, the reproduction of the English sounds would be not *bōtal* but *bōṭal* or *bāṭal*. So in Brāhūī its pedigree may run perhaps thus:—English—some southern language—Urdū—Panjābī—Jatkī—Brāhūī. But the dental seems so persistent throughout India and in Afghānistān and Nepāl that one begins to suspect that the English label may be not merely inadequate but wrong, and ought to be replaced by a French or Portuguese one.¹

A few home-products.—Now though it is likely enough that none of the English loan-words was taken off English lips by the Brāhūīs themselves, it is almost certain that a few are in a sense indigenous to Balūchistān. Two such, I fancy, are *lēvī*, a levy, and *lēvīz*, levies or levy-service; for these are the terms used by Sandeman some 50 years ago for the tribal levies with which he modernised the furnishing of tribal men-at-arms or *sān* under the old regime in return for a share in the war-lands. To-day the words, like the levies themselves, are good Brāhūī stock. They have been taken up into Balōchī, but when I tried ten years ago to get them transplanted (with the levy system itself) into Waziristān, they were rejected for the Afghān word *khassadār*, because to Māhsūd and Wazīr ears *lēvī* meant 'wolf.' Two other words, *tannal*, *tandēl*, must belong to the same category, I think. And this would be in the fitness of things; for the Gargantuan tunnels that were driven in the '80's, partly by Brāhūī labour, up the Bōlān and through the *Khōjak* and the rock approaches to the Chappar rift have made the Balūchistān railway system world-famous. Very impressive to ourselves, to the Brāhūī these tunnels must have seemed veritable miracles which called for outlandish words to describe them. But of the doublet I should rate *tannal* only as true Brāhūī coinage; *tandēl* has an Indian ring—probably the product of Panjābī labourers. I have kept to the last that interesting loan-word *rājīs*, 'sharp, of good metal, first quality, not country-made,' with the pretty extension 'fashionable, dandified, dandy'. That it is derived from 'Rogers', the famous Sheffield cutlers, I have no doubt. But how did Brāhūī pick it up? From some Indian language one would imagine; but I have ransacked the vocabularies for

¹ I find I have been anticipated; *vide* Dr. T. Grahame Bailey, *Bull. of the School of Or. Studies*, IV, pp. 325, seq.

it in vain.¹ Yet it would be strange if it had come direct from English into Brāhūi, so slight is the potential contact in the case of a word like this.

Modern Persian loan-words carried by British influence.— After this insistence on the slightness of the contact between English and Brāhūi it may seem wantonly paradoxical to talk of British influence in acclimating words belonging to other languages. But let me explain my point and at the same time illustrate another aspect of loan-word complexity with two workaday Persian words, *bīmārī*, 'sickness,' and *rāi* (originally, of course, Arabic), 'opinion'. When I first tackled Brāhūi 30 years ago I was told to use neither: they were *surut*, intelligible to be sure (for many a tribesman has a slight smattering of Persian), but not racy Brāhūi; instead of *bīmārī* one was to use *nā-jōr-ī*, a Brāhūi composition of non-Brāhūi elements; instead of *rāi* one was to use *khīāl*, or better still to get round the difficulty with some concrete expression. Yet all the time these two words were being pushed in, not by Persian but by ourselves: by our direct and indirect influence where contact with English, however fleeting, is to the individual Brāhūi often unforgettable—in our hospitals and in our jirgas for the settling of disputes on the lines of old Brāhūi custom. Our over-worked doctors have no time to get from the universal word *bīmārī* on to the purity of *nājōrī*; and as for *rāi*, it has become our stereotyped charge to the jirga: "What is your *rāi*—your verdict, or finding, or opinion what the settlement should be?" It is thanks very largely to our hospitals and jirgas that these familiar but foreign words have gradually grown into the language and can be called *surut* no longer. Indeed there is a whole series of technical words connected with administration which have now entered Brāhūi from Persian under our influence. Typical examples are words like *tahsīl*, *tahsildār*, *takāvī*, *rasāla*, *jamadār*. More interesting is *sāzish*, 'machination, collusion'—an ugly word and an ugly thing, unknown, they tell me, even to the sophisticated Brāhūi until the coming of alien officials and the gamble of alien courts made him adopt both in self-defence.

Successive Persian strata imperfectly distinguishable.— So we have, in a sense, to add ourselves to the list of Persian carriers. The list is a lengthy one: Persian, Balōch, Pathān, Lōrī, Dēhwār, and Indians of many kinds, all figure in it. And this Persian-

¹ The word must be wide-spread. Dr. R. L. Turner refers me to the following from J. R. Ackerley's *Hindu Holiday*, p. 279: "'Good medicine,' he kept saying, 'Rogee's articles of recognised excellence, marked 'Rogers,' being sold at the fair, and the old man speaking Hindu State.' The scene appears to be laid in a Hindu-

carrying trade is firmly established and of long standing. For remember some of the factors: the contiguity of the Brāhūī country to Persia, Persia's historical connection with it, the presence of Persian elements in the Brāhūī tribes, the day-to-day contact of Brāhūī with Iranian languages, the use of Persian as the old court language and the chief vehicle of what literacy there is. Unfortunately our knowledge of the evolution of Brāhūī civilisation is too meagre for us to use it to uncover successive layers of Persian loan-words with any great chances of accuracy. In view of our difficulties even over the English contributions, it would be strange if we could. Something, to be sure, can be done. Thus we are pretty safe in dating technical terms of Kalāt state administration like *moustaufī*, *naib*, *niābat*, *kāzī*, somewhere about the time of Nasir Khān the Great, when the state was being consolidated. And to an earlier period belong presumably words like *sardār*, *khōm*, *lashkar*, which are closely concerned with the purely tribal life. Obviously, however, we cannot travel far along these lines without wandering off into sheer speculation. Comparative phonology, properly disciplined, is likely to prove a much safer and more informative guide.

The ancient Iranian strain in Brāhūī.— And in this field nothing promises more fruitful results than the exploration of the really ancient Iranian strain that still survives in Brāhūī. Most of it has its counterpart in Balōchī, and may often enough be directly borrowed from it. This seems notably true of words beginning with *gw-*, the representative of ancient Iranian *v-*, which in Persian has become *b-*. But even on this showing Brāhūī, once having acquired the *gw-* habit from Balōchī, may well have used it later on its own. Difficulties gather where Balōchī fails to present parallels to old Iranian words extant in Brāhūī. What, for instance, is the history of Brāhūī words like *mōda* (P. *mōya*), *jītā* (P. *judā*), *sēkhā* (P. *sāyā*), and other apparently ancient Iranian forms from which Persian has diverged and of which Balōchī appears to have no representative? But this brings us on to highly technical ground that must be left to Iranian experts to work.¹ Happily the ground has already been broken by Professor Morgenstierne in his Notes on Balōchī Etymology,² which touch on some Iranian words apparently borrowed by Brāhūī off Balōchī ages ago and now lost to the original owner and preserved in Brāhūī alone. Here is a fascinating treasure-hunt indeed. I wish I were qualified to join in it. But even the expert will often have to grope rather blindly in the dark.

¹ The archaic form of several words of Indo-Aryan stock suggests the existence of a hardly less promising field for the Indo-Aryan specialist.

² *Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap*, Bd. v. 1932.

At the very threshold there is a tiresome stumbling-block: an authoritative Balōchī vocabulary has still to be compiled, and no one outside the Balōchī country itself can say whether modern Balōchī has really retained no trace of the word which *ex hypothesi* it once passed on to Brāhūī. And what of the ingenious hypothesis itself? So long as one thinks of Brāhūī and Balōchī as abstract entities—one Dravidian, passively receptive, the other archaically Iranian, active, assertive—it seems satisfying enough. But I cannot get it, in its simplicity, to sort altogether with my conception of the life-history of the tribes or with the complexity of word-carrying generally. What little we know of the rise of the Brāhūīs suggests other possibilities. What language was brought along, for instance, by the Māmasanī and other Persian elements who ages ago merged in the Brāhūī race? Or by the Nichārī, who are traditionally supposed to have been aboriginal in Balūchistān before the Brāhūīs appeared and absorbed them? And what about the Dēhwār, those thrifty Iranian-speaking cultivators living now as of old in tiny settlements in the neighbourhood of Kalāt, the political heart of the Brāhūī country? Do we know enough of their neglected language or that of their kin, the Dēhkān in Afghānistān and elsewhere in Central Asia, to be sure that even in its earlier stages, of which we know nothing, Dēhwārī did not act as a carrier of ancient Iranian forms? My own ignorance of Iranian and my knowledge of something of the complexity of modern word-carrying combine to leave me with the feeling that the past was probably not very unlike the present, and that ancient Iranian forms were carried into Brāhūī by Balōchī—who can doubt it?—but also by Dēhwārī and many other carrying agencies as well.

Probability of Brāhūī influence on Balōchī.—It is often assumed as a matter of course that this loan-word business is one-sided: that every word Brāhūī has in common with Balōchī or other neighbour must be a loan-word, and that Brāhūī, borrowing prodigally from one and all, has given nothing in return. Brāhūī would hardly have been made to figure so limply in Indian linguistics, had its study not been deferred until its numbers had seemingly shrunk and the Brāhūīs themselves fallen somewhat from their high estate. The light assumption flies in the face of history. It is not so long ago that the Brāhūī was the dominant power throughout most of what we now know as Balūchistān and more besides.¹ His overlordship over the Balōch within Balūchistān was complete; these powerful

¹ The *Khānate* used for instance to include Dajal and Harand, now in the Panjāb.

Balōch tribes, the Marīs and Bugtīs, now on their own, were quite recently members of the Brāhūī confederacy; the Rind and the Magassī and the Dōmbkī and the Kahēri are members of it still; the Gichkī of Makrān, who are reputed to speak the purest and most archaic of all the Balōchī dialects, are closely and indeed customarily intermarried with the ruling house;¹ Makrān itself was and is part and parcel of Kalāt and the ordinary Balōch in it are very humble members of the community. Hence, wholly apart from the probabilities of present-day nomadism, which brings Brāhūī into direct contact, renewed every season, with Balōchī as with Sindhī and Jaṭkī, it is altogether unlikely that in the interplay of languages Brāhūī, the language of the dominant race, should have left no sort of impress on Balōchī.

Brāhūī loan-words in Balōchī.— Again there is an idea abroad that if this Dravidian language had anything to impart to its Indian and Iranian neighbours, who have plied it so freely with loan-words, it could only be from its Dravidian stock. But the linguistic give-and-take of real life is seldom as orderly as philological generalisations. Here is an illustration of one indubitable phase of Balōchī's indebtedness to Brāhūī within the Iranian field itself. Of Brāhūī's substantival suffixes the most characteristic perhaps is *-nk*, with enunciative vowels running through the whole gamut of sound. Probably Dravidian in origin, it attaches itself to Dravidian, Iranian and Indian bases indifferently. Thus, *khar-īnk*, tear, *mōr-īnk*, ant, *til-īnk*, splinter, though derived from three different stocks, are all racy Brāhūī. Indeed, so racy are substantives formed with *-nk* that when we come across forms in Balōchī like *ādēnk*, mirror, *barvānk*, eyebrow, we can deduce their Brāhūī character with certainty from the tell-tale suffix, even though we may not happen to know that *ādēnk* and *barvānk* are in present-day use in Brāhūī. That these two particular Brāhūī words are Iranian in origin and may actually be based on forms borrowed from Balōchī, need not shake us a whit. After all, a touch of complexity like this would merely reflect something of the inevitable action and reaction of two languages whose contacts have been close and continuous for centuries.

And in other neighbouring languages.— Nor does the even more common idea that Brāhūī has in fact passed on nothing from its Dravidian stock to its neighbours seem better founded. Take, for instance, Brāhūī *bisaf*, Sindhī *bisaf*^a, straight away, at once. Is the word Sindhī or Brāhūī in the first instance? The orthodox answer is unhesitatingly Sindhī. Yet in Brāhūī its

¹ The descent of the late Khān from a Gichkī mother was one of the factors that ensured his elevation to the seat of his fathers.

pedigree looks unimpeachable :— *bis-* is one of Brāhūi's oldest bases, harking right back to Dravidian ; and *-aṭ* is the ordinary instrumental suffix, which is freely employed for the formation of adverbs. In Sindhī the word is fatherless and motherless, for what is there for base or suffix to link up with ? So Sindhī seems demonstrably the borrower and Brāhūi the lender, and of a Dravidian word at that. And once the thin edge of the wedge is driven into the assumption that there are no Brāhūi loan-words in Sindhī, we become compelled to scrutinise afresh the whole body of words common to both and without any assured derivation in Sindhī. Indeed we are carried along the same path into Jātī and Balōchī and even Pashtō. What, for instance, of Brāhūi *chaṭ*, destroyed, *chaṭṭ*, lazy, good-for-nothing, *chōṭ*, crooked ? The only reason why one hesitates to refer all three to their apparent Dravidian counterparts is the presence of *chaṭ* in Jātī and *chaṭ*^a in Sindhī, of *chaṭṭ* in Pashtō, and of *chōṭ* in Balōchī. But is the reason really good enough ? For hesitation, yes ; but not for rejection off-hand. Again though we should think twice and thrice before attaching a Brāhūi label to the words in Jātī and Sindhī and in Balōchī, and still more in Pashtō, we are hardly absolved, in the absence of anything better, from thinking about it at all. On the contrary, Iranian and Indian philologists are now again brought up against the whole question of the presence of Dravidian words and this time of Brāhūi loan-words in particular, in Balōchī, Sindhī, Jātī and even Pashtō.

Brāhūi a dying language?—But whatever answer philologists may give in individual cases, Brāhūi's indebtedness to its neighbours is, of course, immeasurably greater than any contributions it has made. This fact is clearly of some relevance when we pass on to weigh Brāhūi's chances of survival. What, after all, is the expectation of life of this Dravidian language, spoken by a mere two or at the very most three hundred thousand people, and hemmed in on all sides by alien languages, which are continuously invading its vocabulary ? The Brāhūis themselves, who have by the by little of the Pathān's pride of language, seem to feel that it is steadily dying out. When I discussed this idea of theirs twenty odd years ago,¹ it appeared to be confirmed by the statistics of the Brāhūis censused in Sind. But the statistics proved defective, and there are signs which make me feel that Brāhūi's powers of resistance have been underrated. The pessimism among Brāhūis arises, I fancy, rather from a consciousness of their own political decline than from any positive symptoms of decay in the language itself.

¹ *Baluchistan Census Report, 1911*, ch. ix.

Yet one hears from time to time jeremiads over the ease with which Brāhūī (like the Brāhūī himself) deteriorates in Sind. And certainly any one studying the jargon from Karāchī which passes in the Linguistic Survey¹ for Brāhūī might well imagine that decay has already set in, and that extinction is in sight. But this is hardly a fair sample of Brāhūī spoken in Sind. Still less is it to be regarded as any sort of criterion of Brāhūī's staying powers abroad. The Nushkī dialect has been able to hold its own in the thick of Balōchī interspersed with Pashtō in the Shōrawak district of Afghānistān, and in the thick of Persian interspersed with Balōchī in Persian Seistān and as far north as Meshed. And, local differences in the vocabulary apart, it has kept itself, I gather, almost, wholly unaffected by its alien environment.

No material change in the last century.—Nor does standard Brāhūī seem to have undergone any very great change in recent times. As Brāhūī is not a literate language, we have little to base comparison upon. But we can at any rate go back just a century, thanks to the brilliant little paper² in which Leech introduced Brāhūī to the world. True, it reproduces many mis-hearings and still more misinterpretations, and both are magnified by innumerable misprints. But the mistakes are for the most part so palpable that reconstruction, if not always easy, is nearly always possible. There are four apparent divergences from modern Brāhūī phonetics:—(i) *r* does not figure at all, its place being taken by *ḍ*—which is very curious, for the Brāhūī *r* is highly characteristic, being pronounced much further back than any other cerebral *r* apparently; (ii) the ablative suffix is given as *ā-* not *-ān*; (iii) final *-a* is frequently dropped; and (iv) *ēte*, give, is usually written *yēte*. But I am sceptical of their existence in fact: for Leech similarly eschews *r* in his paper on Panjābī; *ā-* could hardly develop into *-ān*, and it looks as if he had been betrayed into a confusion with Sindhī;³ the dropping of final *-a* is probably only an exaggeration of a natural tendency to clip vowels in rapid conversation;⁴ and though *yēte* is temptingly reminiscent of the common Dravidian pronunciation of *ē-*, it is probably to be ascribed to some peculiarity of pronunciation in Leech's informant, as he does not use *yē-* otherwise. If these divergences may be discounted and if the mistakes are eliminated, then this hundred-year-old material is not only admirably idiomatic, but entirely modern in structure. It is also modern

¹ *Linguistic Survey of India*, Vol. IV, page 635.

² *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. VII, pp. 538-56.

³ Internal evidence points to the material having been collected in Sind.

⁴ *Brāhūī Language*, Part I, § 3.

in vocabulary, though perhaps a trifle old-fashioned in the formal conversational passages. It is, to be sure, lacking in up-to-date loan-words, but no one would feel their absence who was not on the look-out for them. In the last hundred years, therefore, Brāhūi—devoid though it is of the sometimes stabilising influence of the written word—appears to have altered surprisingly little.

Vocabulary expanding but the grammar well-set.—One seems justified in reaching a similar but broader conclusion on internal evidence alone. For the grammatical structure has remained true to type. It is essentially Dravidian. Only in later developments like the conjunction has it succumbed to Indian or Iranian influences. And even here apparently it is not a case of Dravidian forms being ousted, but of forms being introduced where there were none before. The grammatical system is now well-set, and seems strong enough for any strains that are likely to be put upon it, especially as there is no prospect of Brāhūi being turned into a written language. The vocabulary, of course, is already chiefly composed of words borrowed from outside. They are absorbed continuously, naturally and with ease. But there is no sign of words belonging to the old Dravidian stock being ousted by the newcomers. As in the grammar, so in the vocabulary: what is new is brought in to supply new wants. These, to be sure, may be expected to increase, and the vocabulary will doubtless become more and more Iranian and Indian as time goes on. But a ready receptivity of loan-words acts sometimes as a preservative of a language, always provided it possesses a robust grammatical structure. Equipped with both, Brāhūi looks quite capable of continuing to fulfil the workaday needs of Brāhūi tribal life.

Effect of a decline in the tribal system.—Thus, as far as its own vitality goes, there would seem no particular reason why Brāhūi should not survive indefinitely in the existing tribal state of society. But there are other factors. Change is in the air even in Balūchistān, and her tribal life cannot hope to remain proof against it. Increasing contact with British administration, and especially with the regular administration of Sind; improved communications by road and rail; the tireless, though exceedingly slow approach of education and literacy, necessarily in a foreign medium; the gradual evolution of nomadism towards a more settled life and of the seasonal migrations of tribes into the temporary emigration of individuals—these are among the disintegrating forces which beset the tribal system among Brāhūis, even more than among Balōch and Pathāns. Constant fissure in the tribe and the stealthy insinuation of individualism among the tribesmen, especially

at the top, foreshadow larger changes ahead. And it seems tolerably certain that Brāhūi is doomed to lose its monopolist position (already somewhat shaken) as a sheltered tribal language, and that it will be forced more and more into the market-place, to compete with other languages as a medium of intercourse for individual Brāhūis in their widening world.

Bilingual statistics ominous.—How is Brāhūi likely to fare in the struggle? Unfortunately, outsiders are seldom disposed to master Brāhūi, and in their intercourse with Brāhūis it is usually Brāhūi that goes to the wall. Nor is the general trend of the Balūchistān linguistic statistics encouraging. Among the Brāhūis there is already a disproportionate number who have deserted over to Balōchī, Sindhī, Jātkī and Pashtō. Even more ominous perhaps are the statistics of bilingualism. They call, it is true, for very cautious handling. That a language figures prominently as a subsidiary language, may be a proof of its powers of attack; it may equally well be the first symptom of retreat. But so much seems unmistakable. If an outside language is associated at all freely with the language of race, the chances are that the day is not far distant when the racial language will have to struggle to hold its own; if the racial language is constantly relegated to second place, the chances are that decay is setting in. And both conditions are fulfilled in Brāhūi as in no other of the Balūchistān languages.

Piecemeal supersession more likely than slow decay.—The upshot of speculation on these lines is apparently this. Brāhūi's survival seems to depend less on its own staying powers than on the staying powers of the tribal system. If the tribal system were destined to last indefinitely, we might rely on Brāhūi's vitality to ward off decay within. But evolution is hardly to be denied its onward march out of a tribal state of society, however slow and hampered its progress. And it looks as if it is not so much attrition by its neighbours that Brāhūi has to fear, as actual abandonment in favour of one or other of them by more and more individual Brāhūis for utilitarian reasons. Such a process might spread itself over many generations, especially if the tribal system proves to have greater powers of resistance than the present cracks and creakings suggest. And even where the individual Brāhūi discards Brāhūi as his language outside, it is likely to be long kept up in the home, thanks to the conservative genius of the womenfolk.

Brāhūi apparently past its prime.—Amid much that is conjectural, two things stand out pretty clear. Whatever its powers of resistance, there is no real chance of the Brāhūi tribal system regaining the vigour of its prime: nor is there any greater chance

of Brāhūi regaining the allegiance of those many Brāhūis who have already abandoned it, or making up for its losses by an equal number of recruits from outside. And from these two workaday, though not mathematical, certainties flows irresistibly the conclusion that whatever the term of its expectation of life, the most racy and at the same time the most important of the Balūchistān languages has seen its best days. Brāhūi is the most important language in Balūchistān, for if the others disappeared, they would not be lost to the world: Pashtō flourishes in the North-West Frontier and Afghānistān; Balōchī in the Panjāb, Sind and Persia; Jatkī and Sindhī in the Western Panjāb and Sind; and Central Asia seems dotted with tiny patches of Dēhwārī. But if Brāhūi disappeared from its home country, its scattered traces in Persia, Afghānistān and Sind would inevitably grow in time so faint and so corrupt that it would disappear from the catalogue of self-sufficient languages, and Dravidian would be shorn of not the least interesting of its stock.

The Brāhūis themselves Dravidian?—Nor does the interest of Brāhūi stop short at linguistic problems, though these reach out beyond Brāhūi itself to other northern Dravidian languages, and touch indeed on the evolution of Dravidian generally. A perhaps greater, certainly a more human, interest centres in the ethnical questions it provokes. Who are these Dravidian-speaking Muslims in the extreme north-west corner of India, these clannish nomad highlanders who once dominated Balūch and Pathān throughout Balūchistān, and still hold their own among them? If these hardy frontier tribesmen are Dravidian like their language, then they are quite unlike Dravidians elsewhere.

No physical traces of Dravidian origin.—Yet a Dravidian origin is often attributed to them as a matter of course. Very occasionally there is a brave show of justification. Thus, in the 14th Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, the writer on Makrān takes his stand on the three-fold evidence of ethnography, topography and history. "The ancient Dravidians, of whom the Brāhūi is typical, still exist in many of the Makrān districts which are assigned to them in Herodotus." This sounds conclusive. Unfortunately, there is only one grain of fact in it. For Herodotus does not mention Makrān or Dravidians at all: and so far from the residence of five or six thousand Brāhūis in that barren waste tending to establish a Dravidian origin, there is no more unlikely Dravidian habitat in the length and breadth of India. And, most important of all, in what way are the Brāhūis typical of the Dravidians ancient or modern?

Presumably we are expected to go to the article on the Brāhūis in the Encyclopædia for the answer. "Physically the Brāhūi is described as a smaller man than his Balōch and Pathān neighbours, but sturdy, with the round face and blunt features of the Dravidian." That the average Brāhūi, though sturdy, is rather smaller than the average Balōch and Pathān is true enough. But his "round face and blunt features of the Dravidian" must have been taken from a fancy portrait by one who has never seen him. Nor does he answer to the orthodox description of the modern Dravidian type, which is rather different: "head long, nose very broad, sometimes depressed at the root." Still less—though Professor A. B. Keith¹ suggests otherwise—does he answer to the Vedic description of the Dāsa as anāsah or noseless. I have always found it very difficult myself to describe the typical Brāhūi, for though the trained eye rarely mistakes him for Balōch or Pathān, one ordinarily goes, I fancy, almost wholly by his clothes or his gait or the way he wears his hair. But however difficult it may be to describe what he looks like, he has neither a long head nor a very broad nose; a nose depressed at the root would at once mark a man out from among his fellows; noselessness would mean a life of shame. To put it bluntly, the Brāhūi has no physical trait in common with Dravidians which he has not in common with most of mankind. Indeed, his utter lack of any family likeness with the Dravidians of to-day prompted Sir George Grierson's ingenious theory that the true Dravidian ethnic type has been lost in India proper through admixture with other aboriginal nationalities, and is preserved in its purity by the Brāhūi alone.²

Language no criterion of race.—But it is as fanciful to elevate the Brāhūi into the authentic Dravidian archetype as it is to trace on his countenance the features of the modern Dravidian of Southern India. If the Dravidian language-group had been called—as it surely ought to have been called—something else, no one would have dreamt of doing either. But even if language and race had common rights to the name, the possession of a Dravidian language need not imply a drop of Dravidian blood. Language does not cleave immemorially and immutably to race: it is not unchangeable like the spots of a leopard or the Ethiopian's skin. The history of a language and the history of a people that speaks it dovetail, of course, in their later chapters; there is no ground for assuming that their opening chapters and the development of their plots have necessarily

¹ *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 85.

² *Imperial Gazetteer of India 1907*, Vol. I, p. 382.

anything in common. This is all very commonplace. But the Dravidian myth clings so obstinately to the Dravidian-speaking Brāhūis that it needs saying again. And with emphasis. So let me try to help on the dissipation of the myth with a few examples of language-shift drawn from among the Brāhūis themselves. Language is shifting almost before our eyes in Sind, where many a Brāhūi settler is rapidly taking on the alien language of the land of his adoption. This is a language-shift affecting individuals. More impressive for our present purpose are language-shifts affecting whole tribal communities, great or small. Thus the Raisāni and the Zarakzai are the premier tribes of Sarāwān and Jhalawān. Yet both claim, apparently with justice, to be Pathān by origin. That they speak Pashtō no longer, not even as their secondary language, does not strike them, nor should it strike us, as at all incongruous. Again the home language of the Raisāni chief's family is not Brāhūi, the language of the tribe, nor Pashtō, the language of its origin, but Balōchī. Among the Mīrwāri, who are collaterals of the ruling house and belong to the original Brāhūi nucleus, not one in four speaks Brāhūi. I shall turn to Balōchī for one last example with which to clinch my point. If we want to hear the most archaic form of Balōchī, I have the warrant of Professor Geiger¹ that we must go to the Western Balōch of Makrān. If we want to hear the purest form of Western Balōchī, I have the warrant of the Western Balōch themselves that we must go to the Gichkī. Yet the Gichkī three or four centuries back were apparently Indian-speaking Rājput. They were at any rate neither Balōch nor speakers of Balōchī.

Its indirect evidence. — But even when language seems to shed no direct light on the origin of a people it may, with luck, light up some side-track opening on to fresh grounds for research. It constitutes an element in the racial problem that has to be accounted for, a complexity that can be isolated in the study. It is obviously a relic of some phase in the people's history. That phase may be comparatively modern, well authenticated perhaps, or easily traced, or reconstructed with some degree of certainty. And this is true of the local language-shifts I have cited. Or it may hark back to a very remote past; or (what may prove even more intractable for research) to a past not very remote measured in centuries, but unrecorded and utterly forgotten. How far does the Brāhūi language help us to trace the origins of the Brāhūis themselves? With the great Sarāwān and Jhalawān tribes we are hardly concerned: we know them to be in the mass alien accretions, Pathān, Balōch, Persian,

¹ *Grundriss der iranischen Philologie* I, ii, 1898-1901.

Jatt, each bringing with him his own language—Pashtō, Balōchī, Persian, Jātkī, later to be discarded almost wholesale for Brāhūī. What we are chiefly concerned with is the origin of the Brāhūī nucleus, itself intermixed and to-day less than 13,000 all told, round whom the newcomers gathered. Can we assume that the core of this small Brāhūī nucleus, of whom nearly one-fourth do not now speak Brāhūī, spoke Brāhūī in the days when those alien recruits began to form a Brāhūī confederacy around it? It seems probable enough. But this assumption would not justify us in assuming that the Brāhūī nucleus had brought Brāhūī with them into Balūchistān— if, indeed, they are right in calling themselves immigrants— and did not pick it up on arrival from aboriginals like the Nichārī, who are now incorporated in Jhalawān, and whose whilom importance seems embodied in the earlier name Kalāt-i Nichārū for the capital of the *Khānate*. In any case we have no right to assume that this Brāhūī nucleus or the Nichārīs were themselves Dravidian or had ever been in contact with Dravidians.

Possible light from comparative philology.— While it is good to emphasise our present ignorance, it is equally salutary to remind oneself that comparative etymology and phonology have hardly got down to their task. My own slight attempts to reconstruct the stage of society at which the early speakers of Brāhūī broke off contact with Dravidian and to trace Brāhūī's next-of-kin in the Dravidian language-group point to the possibility of significant results from intensive research. Nor is it only the Dravidian field that has to be worked; comparative philology will have its contribution to make on the Indian and Iranian sides also. And the suggestive connection I have sought to trace between Brāhūī *hin-ing*, Gōndī *han-*, to go, and *han-* in Juāṅg and apparently related roots in the Mūdā languages holds out hope that though language may fail to give a direct answer to the Brāhūī riddle, it may well furnish the clue to the route by which Brāhūī if not the Brāhūī himself travelled to Balūchistān—or other Dravidian languages broke off from it.

Evidence from tribal and place-names?—For the present, however, we are baulked. Where else can we turn for the answer to the Brāhūī riddle? Some have thought to find it in the similarity of sounds—or more often of looks—in Brāhūī tribal or place-names to names in ancient history. Never was a country so subject to childish etymology. Balūchistān itself has been supposed to enshrine the mighty name of Baal. The Brāhūīs, who believe themselves sons of Brāhō or Ibrāhīm, have been supposed to be *ba-rōh-ī*, people on the hill, or *bē-rāh ī*, people without roads. According to a more ambitious flight of

etymology they are men of Bireea, the name Seleucus gave Aleppo, which they regard as their ancient home. But imagination runs wilder yet over their tribal names. The Mēngal have been regarded as the Mēn-gal or Mēn people and identified with the Min, one of the Scythian tribes deported by Darius—on what authority I've no idea, for the Min do not figure on the Behistūn inscription. The Sājdī and their subsection the Sākazai have been supposed to be the descendants of the great Scythian tribes, the Sagatae and Saki, and to have come over with Alexander. The Sarparra again have been supposed to be the descendants of Strabo's Saraparae, a Thracian tribe whose name was popularly derived from their custom of decapitating strangers; and here ancient and modern folk-etymologies meet, for Sarparra (on the basis of the Pashtō *sar prē-kav*¹) is popularly explained in precisely the same way. And so on; wild guesses all. Of course, when the bow has been so often drawn at a venture, an arrow may have hit the mark somewhere. But until specialists get down to this very technical business, it is dangerous to take any one of these guesses on trust. And even though research here may shed no light on the Brāhūi riddle, it will not be labour lost. It may yield surprising results, for some of the place-names in the Brāhūi country sound prehistoric.

Anthropometric classification as Turco-Iranian.—At one time it looked as if anthropometry had solved the racial riddle. It classified the Brāhūi unhesitatingly as Turco-Iranian. But everybody within Balūchistān, from tribesman to menial, and indeed everybody between the Indus and the Oxus was brought within the selfsame category. And this is altogether too much of a good thing. Between Brāhūi and Balōch or Pathān the partition may be thin; do we not know that many Brāhūi tribes are a medley of both? But to link together not only these three but everybody else in that vast region, from the Mongoloid Hazāra of Afghānistān to the ichthyoplague Med of the coast, must drive everybody who has living knowledge of them into revolt.¹ The sceptic would find plenty to gird at: the breeziness with which the enthusiastic anthropometrist set to work, at any rate in Balūchistān; the tiny numbers on which he based his generalisations; his uncritical acceptance of every Brāhūi—was his tribe reputedly Pathān or Balōch or Persian or Jatt or aboriginal or Brāhūi?—presented for measurement; the truly miraculous orderliness with which his classifications offer themselves for ethnographical map-making; his ignoring

¹ Yet Risley's classification (*Census of India, 1901*) still holds the field apparently, c. *Outline of Modern Knowledge*, 1932, p. 463.

of the levelling influences of a common environment ; and much besides.

Anthropometry stultified by Brāhūi nursery customs.— But it will be more profitable if I concentrate on Brāhūi nursery customs which tend to confound anthropometry and especially head measurements. Twenty years ago Dr. Walcher¹ created a minor sensation by demonstrating in a series of experiments on twins the ease with which brachycephaly or dolichocephaly can be induced, and that in the most natural manner, by laying the babe during the first months of its life plumb on the back of its head or on its side, according to the kind of cephalic index that you desire. Though Walcher's article raised a flutter in anthropometrical dovecots, its main thesis had been anticipated by Darwin: 'Many facts show how easily the skull is affected. Ethnologists believe that it is modified by the kind of cradle in which infants sleep.'² And Walcher has certainly nothing he could teach to the Brāhūis. For listen to a Brāhūi on what goes on in the nursery.³

Head-forming.— "Now our womenfolk think an egg-shaped head so ugly that there's no end to its ugliness. So it's a blessing that the body of a new-born babe is so soft and tender that they can shape it to their will. First they bind a bandage round the babe's forehead as smooth as smooth can be, and underneath its head they lay a soft pillow, stuffed with uncrushed millet or peas. For if the pillow were hard, the babe would never lie on the back of its head, but would be ever turning on this side or that. But on a soft pillow the head lies flat on its back, and in time is rounded to shape. Well, as for the shape of a boy's head some folk care little. A boy is a jewel after all, be the shape of his head what it may: all the same a boy with a mortar-shaped head like a Pathān is mighty uncomely. But the rounding of a girl's head is the concern of one and all. And to make matters doubly sure they bore three or four holes in her ears and thread them with blue cotton. And with ears bored she will not toss her head from side to side, I warrant, but will lie quiet with her head set plumb on the pillow of millet. Now the rounding of the head must be taken in hand betimes, and for the first forty days at least must it be kept up. Yet the saying goes that the bones of the head are not wholly set until the child can say '*khal*,' or stone, with the best of them."

Moulding the features.— But as anthropometry does not stop short at measurements of the head, let us pass on to the deliberate moulding of the features and limbs.

¹ *Münchener Medizinische Wochenschrift*, 17th Jan. 1911.

² *Descent of Man*, Ch. II.

³ Bray, *Life-history of a Brāhūi*, §§.39-41.

“ Though a good round head counts for much, it doesn't count for all. Throughout those first forty days they never let the babe's features alone. Even at the *dēm-dīdārī*, the first viewing of the face, they anxiously measure the babe's mouth, and if it be bigger than the span of a finger-joint, they take a small ring and press it to the lips to bring the mouth within its compass. The lips themselves they rub to make them thin. And the nose is pinched and pressed softly upwards. For there are few things more unsightly than a large mouth and blubber lips and an overhanging nose. Yet in a maiden I wot of something that is worse still. For a maiden had sooner be deaf or blind or halt than have her *baurī*, or the whorl of her hair, at all forward on her head. In very truth there's no more unlucky thing in the whole wide world than this. And if the nurse's shrewd fingers cannot coax the *baurī* towards the back of the head, that maiden will die an old maid, a *kalmān* as we say, you may take my word for it.”

Shaping the body. “ Nor is it on the head and face alone that they try their cunning. Twice a day, when they give the babe its hill drugs in a little ghee, they rub its body deftly with oil, and press the palm of its foot upwards. For a foot should be *mōza-pād*, or shaped like a boot, with instep well-arched— not flat like the ugly flat foot of a bear. For though a large head is the mark of a noble, a large foot is the mark of a slave, as the saying is. And *kamān-pād*, or bowlegs, are just about as bad. So we stretch the babe's legs out straight and bind them together, and stuff wads of rag in between, that the limbs may grow as straight as an arrow, not curved like a bow. Likewise are the arms bound straight to the body. Nay, the whole body is trussed up, so that only the face peeps out from the swaddling bands. And in this fashion the babe must remain for nine months, or for four at the least. Howbeit the bands are unloosed twice a day, in the morning and again in the afternoon, that the babe may kick its chubby limbs about. Now it is not only to straighten the limbs that we truss a babe up in this fashion. For should a babe be scared out of its wits by some malicious demon, its limbs would get twisted from sheer fright if they were free from their bands, and would never return to place. So you see there's work enough in our nurseries to keep the women-folk busy. But best leave it all in the hands of one wise dame. For what says the good old proverb? Too many nurses make the child's head conical.”

Baelz's patches on babies.—Among Brāhūis, therefore, anthropometry seems confounded at every turn by the daily routine in the nursery, and until it is able to take its stand on

unalterables like the whorls on finger and thumb, one can hardly look for much help from it over the Brāhūi riddle. At one time a startling clue seemed offered by the darkish patches on thigh or buttocks or shoulder-blades which appear on the Brāhūi child at birth and last three or four weeks. For such temporary pigmentation on babies was proclaimed by Baelz¹ as the universal mark of Mongolian race. But enquiries from local midwives soon revealed its prevalence among all peoples throughout Balūchistān, Hindus included. And it appears to be quite common in many parts of India, even among high-caste Brahmins. So here was yet another false scent.

Sidelights from customs?—No one, I suppose, has probed into the customs of a people without hoping that he may stumble across some custom that will give him the clue to racial origin. The display of the tokens of virginity after consummation looks Semitic, though there's something distinctive about a Brāhūi bridegroom's ostentation especially among the nomads.² But what other people, one wonders, toys with stones in quite the same fashion, quite so childishly and yet so seriously as the Brāhūi? Every little thing seems to prompt him to pile one stone upon another.³ If a man is a miser, his neighbours vent their spleen by raising a cairn against him; if he flies from battle, a cairn of reproach will commemorate his cowardice; a cairn might equally well have commemorated his prowess; if he brings down a fine head, there will be a cairn where he stood and another where the beast fell; if he dies heirless, a cairn will be raised to his pitiful memory. A whole mile along the path from Pandrān to Zahri is dotted out by cairns half a dozen yards apart: they cover the hoof-marks of a horse on which some saint of old gambolled on his way. Fifty years ago a man was done to death by his rutting camel, and to this day cairns mark the course of his desperate flight and the scene of his death. Yet one cairn looks very much like another; and all are left to suffer the same fate. Many of them gradually disappear with time. But if they lie on the beaten track, they grow month by month; each passer-by will add his stone to the pile, but whether with a muttered prayer for the heirless wretch or a thrill at the thought of a hero or a curse for coward or miser, heaven alone knows; it depends, I suppose, on his frame of mind. And everywhere there are circles of stones, called *chāp-jahī* or dancing-plots, which mark the sites of the frequent dances of some wedding procession from the village of a

¹ Z. f. E. o. d. B. G. 1901, Heft ii.

² Bray, *Life-history of a Brāhūi*, §§ 135, 140, 142, 147.

³ *Ibid.*, §§ 68, 115, 246, etc.

Brāhūi bridegroom to the village of his bride. Unless both are newly made, size is sometimes all that will help the stranger to distinguish a Brāhūi dancing-plot from a Brāhūi mosque. Mosques of the orthodox type are conspicuously rare in the Brāhūi country. Yet Brāhūi mosques are as plenty as blackberries. It is just as well that nothing is more easy to make, for a mosque is frequently required on the spur of the moment in all sorts of out-of-the-way places. A corpse, for instance, which has been disinterred from its temporary resting-place in foreign parts must lie in a mosque at every halting stage on the weary march home to the family graveyard. Arrange a few stones in a ring; leave a small opening on the east; raise a small arch on the west—and the Brāhūi's mosque is complete. These mosques must be something of the nature of magic circles, far older than Islām.

Summary of guesses.—It is amusing to add up the various pseudo-scientific guesses at the origin of the Brāhūis. According to the Brāhūis themselves they ought to be Arab, as descendants from the Prophet's uncle, though he is otherwise credibly reputed to have died childless. They have been classed as Dravidian because of their language, and regarded as the rearguard or the vanguard (according to the particular theory affected) of a Dravidian migration from north to south or south to north. They have been classed as Semites because of their display of the tokens of virginity; Syrian because of their name; Turco-Iranian because of their head-measurements; Mongolian because of the colouring of their infant buttocks; Scythian because of some of their tribal names; Sumerian because of ancient pottery found in their country. Then there are arguments from analogies in occupations and crafts. I am told, for instance, that Brāhūis would be fully qualified to drive sheep and goats and camels in Arabia, because they use the identical calls the animals already know; that the silver design on Nushkī sword hilts is characteristically Assyrian; that the stitch or pattern—I forget which—on Brāhūi needlework is characteristically—I forget what.

The problem.—Let us review the problem. The Brāhūis of to-day are such a medley of Iranian and other foreign elements, grouped round a nucleus so tiny and itself so intermixed that it might seem idle to speak of a Brāhūi race or people. But there are at least three characteristics which mark the Brāhūi out from among his neighbours and transmute what might otherwise have remained a casual concourse of diverse elements into something like a racial or at any rate a national whole. The first is his distinctive political institution, apparently

Central Asian in complexion. Then there is his alien, and to the ears of his neighbours his barbarous, language, an island of Dravidian utterly severed from its kin by many hundred miles of surrounding Indian and Iranian languages and possibly by far more hundred years of isolation. Then there is a body of domestic and social custom, in parts hardly less alien to his neighbours, but seemingly with nothing Dravidian about it. These are tangibles readily analysed. But there is also an unanalysable something that characterises the Brāhūi—a baffling indefinable streak of strangeness. It is felt not so much perhaps over this or that habit or custom, though there is a good deal that is strange in his life-history. Nor is it simply a reflection of backwardness or nomadic pastoralism. It seems something more fundamental, something that runs through his whole make-up. It is of course most obtrusive in the wilder hillfolk; yet even the ruling house seems to have a touch of it. It is curiously dominant, for at times it makes itself felt even among those who trace a comparatively recent descent from some non-Brāhūi stock. And it is not merely ourselves who are sensitive to it. To us there is something a little uncanny about the Brāhūi; but his neighbours put it more bluntly: "If you've never seen ogre or hobgoblin, come and have a look at a hill Brāhūi." Who are these strange, Dravidian-speaking tribesmen? Are they indigenous to Balūchistān or immigrants? If they are immigrants, when did they come in, and whence? And if the racial riddle of such a commixture of people is unanswerable, what of their language? Polyglot in vocabulary, it is sheer Dravidian in structure. Is it indigenous to Balūchistān or immigrant? If immigrant, whence and when did it wander in? And if it is indigenous, when and why and how did its kin wander forth beyond its utmost ken?

The key—the Indus civilisation?—With the unearthing of a great prehistoric civilisation at Mohenjo-daro and of kindred and roughly contemporary relics in Balūchistān hardly a hundred miles across the Kirthar Range as the crow flies, the Brāhūi problem is thrusting itself forward in a more definite shape. Has Brāhūi and have the Brāhūis any affinity with this ancient civilisation which once extended into the very heart of their country? Some connection or other seems likely enough. For that the Indus civilisation, though in some way related to the Sumerian civilisation, is yet racy of India, and though Indian is yet pre-Aryan, Sir John Marshall's argument seems to leave little room for doubt.¹ And if it was pre-Aryan and yet Indian, there is only one Indian culture of which we have any inkling

¹ *Mohenjo-daro and The Indus Civilisation.*

likely to have been as advanced as the Indus civilisation, and that is that ancient culture whose past greatness can be divined, not from present-day Dravidians but what is very different, from the great Dravidian languages it has left behind. And if the Indus civilisation was indeed in that sense Dravidian, can scepticism scout offhand all connection between the Dravidian civilisation which once flourished in the Brāhūi country and the mysterious survival in it of a solitary Dravidian language, left high and dry in an ocean of Indo-European? All connection, however indirect? Indeed, if the setting of the problem has been correctly stated, a pretty direct connection with Brāhūi would seem hardly disputable. With the Brāhūi language, that is; not necessarily with the Brāhūis themselves (except, of course, eventually through Brāhūi), so lightly does language divorce itself from race and shift from people to people. Not even probably; for we may well be very chary of tracing the lineal descent of even the purest blooded Brāhūi from the authors of the pre-Aryan civilisation. For one thing, the intervening line of generations is tremendous. And in all human history there are few greater contrasts than that between the highly developed city-civilisation of Mohenjo-daro and the wandering tent-life of the hill Brāhūis. Sir Aurel Stein faces the difficulty with imaginative candour.¹ In the Brāhūis he sees not indeed the descendants of the ancient settled race who founded the civilisation, but the descendants of the semi-barbarous peoples on the fringe, its poor relations as it were. And he points to the Brāhūi hills above the plains about Mohenjo-daro, bleak, barren, affording the invader neither attraction nor room for settlement, as just the ground where a nomadic fringe of the city-civilisation might be left undisturbed throughout the ages, long after the cities had been blotted out. Real or imaginary, the picture Sir Aurel draws is true to life; how true no one perhaps can feel who has not himself wandered in those unkind hills and seen the wilder Brāhūis encamping for the night in their goats' hair tents.

And in its undeciphered languages?—Nevertheless, there remains more than elbow-room for scepticism. But even though the Brāhūi himself may have derived not a drop of blood from either authors or hangers-on of the ancient civilisation, it is not unlikely that the Brāhūi language itself has descended from it with hardly a change in the framework of its structure. It is true that we have as yet no actual proof that Dravidian was among the languages spoken in the Indus valley, for the legends on the seals discovered at Mohenjo-daro and Harappā are still

¹ *Archaeological Tour in Girdwar*, Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, No. 13.

undeciphered. But it is hard to believe that the script will remain undeciphered indefinitely. A trickle of fresh material seems assured. And the hope of wresting the secret of the Indus civilisation from these pre-Aryan texts will be too great a lure for efforts at deciphering to flag. To expect Brāhūi to play any sort of helping part may seem something of a paradox, for despite its well-knit structure and orderly complexity it is the language of a people who can neither read nor write. Yet the possibility is not so very remote after all. For these amazing archaeological discoveries can hardly fail to give an impetus to Dravidian research. The time is otherwise ripe for a fresh comprehensive survey of the Dravidian language-group, and for an intensive study of the degrees of relationship between its several parts, of the stages both in time and in linguistic and cultural development at which they branched off, and of the earliest traces of Aryan contact upon each. In certain aspects of these and similar studies attention would in any case tend to become focussed on Brāhūi because of the light that comes in from its very isolation. Hitherto its isolation has been inexplicable. Today its survival on the very scene of the Indus civilisation unleashes such a pack of possibilities that Dravidian philologists are not likely to have the hunting-ground of research to themselves. The Brāhūi riddle like the riddle of the Indus languages remains unsolved. How dramatic, if both were solved together.

PART III

ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY

LANGUAGE ABBREVIATIONS

A.	Arabic.	Orm.	Ormuri.
Av.	Avesta.	P.	Persian.
Bal.	Balochi.	Phl.	Pahlavi.
Eng.	English.	Pkt.	Prakrit.
Gōṇ.	Gōṇḍī.	Pan.	Panjābī.
Hin.	Hindūstānī.	Psht.	Pashtō.
Jaṭ.	Jaṭkī.	Si.	Sindhī.
Kan.	Kanarese.	Skt.	Sanskrit.
Kuṛ.	Kuṛukh.	Tam.	Tamil.
Mal.	Malayālam.	Tel.	Telugu.
Malt.	Maltō.	Tuḷ.	Tuḷu.

NOTE

For Brāhūī phonetics *see* Part I, Introduction and Grammar, §§1—18. I have left the transliteration unmodernised with an eye on the needs of the frontier officer. He has to pick up so many languages in his time that any departure from the system with which he is familiar is always a serious handicap and often a fatal one. Happily the expert can adapt himself to any system so long as it is consistent.

References to my "Life-history of a Brāhūī" (R. A. S. 1913) have been added wherever they seem to elucidate technical words or characteristic customs.

A

(See also under H)

a- Pa^o of certain interrogative pronouns. [Drav. c.]

-a¹ Suffix of the present-future and imperfect, Grammar §§ 206, 220, 237, 244, apparently giving the force of continuance of action: khan-in, we may see, khan-in-a, we see, kham-p-a-n, we may not see, kham-p-a-n-a, we do not see, khan-ā-n, we saw, khan-ā-n-a, we were seeing, khan-t-a-v-an, we did not see, khan-t-a-v-an-a, we were not seeing. [cf. Tam., Kan., Mal. connective particle -um ?]

-a² Suffix added to the word immediately preceding a verb in the present-future or imperfect, Grammar § 333 seq. [= a¹ by attraction]

-ā¹ Genitive suffix in the noun plural and the personal and reflexive pronouns. [Kan. -a, -ā, Tam., Tul., Tel. -a, Gōn. -ā]

-ā² Definite suffix in the attributive adj., Grammar § 84. [= -ā¹]

-ā³ One of the signs of past time in the affirmative verb. [cf. Drav. -i ?]

-ā⁴ Loc. Sar. (espec. Bangalzai) var. of -āi [Baloch influence]

-a-¹ Negative infix in the conjugation of the verb, Grammar § 225: khan, see, kham-p-a, do not see, kham-p-a-n, we may not see, khan-t-a-n-un, we have not seen. [Tel., Kui etc. -a-; cf. ala¹, all-]

-a-² And (in a few connections only, Grammar § 434): i-a-ni, I and thou; nan-a-num, we and you; bil-a-sum, bow and arrow, rain-bow; durākha-a-jōr, hale and hearty. [cf. Tam., Mal., Kan. -um ?]

-ā- Sound used to connect the plural suffix -k in many nouns, Grammar § 23. [= -ā¹ ?]

āb Honour [P.]

abā Papa, father, Grandfather. Respectful term of address. [Bal. abbā, Si. abō; cf. A. ābā¹, fathers]

ābād Cultivated. Populated. Prosperous. [P.]

ābādī Cultivation. [P.]

ābād-sāl Good agricultural year. ['cultivated year']

abbā Papa, etc. [var. of abā]

abbō } Alas: abē, kanā sum rad karē.
abbōe } alas my shot missed; abēr, aga
abē } i ēpē massuta, ni khallingtavēsa,
abēr } alas, had I been there you would
not have been beaten. [Kan.
abba, Tel. abbe, abbō, Tul. abba,
abbō]

ābdār Honourable, respectable. Field which holds water. [P.]

ablakh Spotted: maun-ablakh, with black and white spots; bōr-ablakh, with red spots. [A. ablaq]

abōj Simple-minded, witless. [Si. ab-bōjh^o]

ābōs Half-ripe ears of corn: gullanā ābōsas hatibō, fetch some half-ripe ears of corn. Half-ripe: Suhēlān must kūtikh abōs-a marēk, the watermelon gets half-ripe before Canopus appears.—ābōs kanning To parch (half-ripe grain). [Bal. ābō, Jat. ābhū, Si. ābbhūn]

āchār Pickles. [P.]

adā Brother; (occas.) son. Respectful term of address to a man younger than oneself. [Bal., Jat. addā, Si. adō]

adab Courtesy. [A.]

adalī-badalī Barter. Interchange.—adaḥī-badalī kanning To barter. [jinglā based on badalī; Psht. etc.]

adālat Court of justice. [A. 'adālat]

ādat Custom, habit, usage. [A. 'ādat]

addī Sister; (occas.) daughter. Respectful term of address to a woman. [Bal., Jat., Si.]

ādēnk Mirror. [ād-(ē)nk; also Bal.; P. āina]

adnā Low. Trifling, mean. Poor fellow. [A.]

ad¹ Sheltered: mashanā mās tahōān add e, the foot of the hill is sheltered from the wind; pir kanningatī e, addō jāga-as sala, it's raining, let's stand in a sheltered place. Sheltered place, shelter, protection: dā aḥdas e, dārē tūlin ki pir gidrēnge, here's shelter, let's sit here till the rain passes; drakhtanā addatī tūlh, dē bāsun e, sit in the shelter of the tree, the sun's hot; kane sardārnā add e, aga na dāskā dushmank kane kungura, I've got the chief's protection, otherwise

my enemies would have eaten me up by now.—**ad** halling To take shelter: *māl̥k hēpār ki massur, hamōrē khal̥tēti damas ad halkur*, when the sheep got across, they sheltered there for a while by some boulders. To prop oneself up: *i tappi massut, sangatāi ad halisa jahiskā bassut*, I was wounded, but reached the place propping myself on my comrade; *had-ta pinnāne, dāsā ad halling-a kappak*, his bone's broken, and now he can't stand up.—**ad** kanning To halt, stop: *nan bēgāi handārē ad kēn*, let's halt here for the night; *zara-as ad ka, i nē tavār-a kēva*, wait a minute, I will give you a call; *pir ad karēne*, the rain has stopped.—**ad** tining To place under protection: *i tēnā kātume nētō ad tissunut*, I've put myself under your protection. To prop up: *latte divāl-tō ad ēte*, prop the sticks up against the wall; *i tēnā baje drakhtatī ad tissut*, I leant my back against the tree; *ust-ta buddōngatī e, ad ēte-ta*, his heart is failing him, prop him up. To make to stop: *kanā ilum padāi banningatī e, ad ēte-ta*, my brother's coming back, stop him. To make to stop crying; soothe: *chunāe ad ēte, kanā dū gatt e*, quiet the child, my hand's full. [Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel., Tul. **ad**-, shelter, stop, soothe, press; in the meaning 'prop' appar. fused with Bal. **ad**, Jat. **adda**, Si. **ad***, which seem con. with **ār**, q.v.]

ad ² Bone. [var. of **had**]

ādār Clay manger: *ādārati kungune, tūratī kumpak* (prov.), he's so used to eating out of a manger he won't eat out of a nose bag, i.e. he won't economise. [Si. **ādar**]

addi Tonsils: *kanā addi tammāne*, my tonsils have fallen, i.e. I'm choking; *chunānā addik tammānō, harf-tā*, the child is choking, (put your finger down his throat and) lift his tonsils up.—**addi** kanning To choke (with the subject in the acc.): *kane addi karēne, gajje kē-danning-a kappara*, I'm choking, I can't even swallow my saliva; *hullie addi karēne*, the horse is choking. [**ad** + **-i**, that which 'shel-

ters' or 'stops' the throat? or cf. Kan., Kur. **addle**, across, or Tam., Kan., Tel., Tul., Kui **ad**-, obstacle?]

addina Species of grass, used as fodder.

affa- Base of the present negative of the substantive verb. [**ar** + **-f** + **-a**]

affa etc. I am not etc., Grammar § 253 [**affa** + **u** etc.; but note (i) 2nd persons **affēs**, **affēre**, v. **-re**, (ii) 3rd pers. sing. **aff**, **affak**, latter being pres.-fut. in form, v. **-k**; (iii) 3rd pers. plur. **affas**, v. **-s**]

āfim Opium. [Bal.; P. **afyūn**]

afsōs Grief, sorrow, regret: *kane afsōs e ki ēfk kanā hite harftavas*, I'm sorry they didn't take my advice; *padanā afsōs bēkār e*, it's useless to grieve over the past. Alas: *afsōs, ō hināsas*, alas, he'd gone.—**afsōs** kanning To grieve. [P.]

afvā Rumour. [A. **afvāh**]

aga If, Grammar § 414. Although, § 417. Or: *i Mastungāi kāv aga himpar?* shall I go to Mastung or not? [P. **agar**]

agaki Although. [P. **agarchi**]

aga na If not, otherwise, else, Grammar § 416. [P. **agar na**]

agar If. Although. Or. [var. of **aga**]

agari Patch: *arigh avalikō e, padanā arigh zāifaki agarias e*, a woman's first husband is a real husband, the second is just a patch.—**agari** kanning To patch: *kanā kēse agari ka*, patch my shirt. [Si. **iggiri**]

agāri Front picketing rope (of a horse).—**agāri** kanning To tie up by the foreleg: *hullie agāri ka*, tie up the horse by the foreleg. [Si. **aggiāri**, Psht. **agwārai**]

-agh Substantive suffix, e.g. **band-agh**, **bāt-agh**. [P. **-a**, Bal. **-ag**]

āghut The grass *sonchus oleraceus*, used as fodder.

āha) No. Grammar § 444.
ā-hā)

āhar Midsummer from about June 10 to July 20. [Bal. **ahār**, Jat. **hāhr**, Skt. **āsāḍha**]

āhari Autumn crop. [**āhar** + **-i**]

āhat Payment of wages in kind at harvest to menials, etc. [Si. āhat"]

ahd Promise, compact, undertaking.—ahd kanning To promise. [A. 'ahd]

āhin Iron. [P. āhan]

āhini Made of iron: talāratī āhiniā mēkh himpak (prov.), an iron peg won't go into rock, i.e. it's no use talking to you. [āhin + -i]

āhinja Trouser-cord: arē hamōd e ki tēnā āhinjāe sakht kē, he's a man who ought to keep his trouser-cord tight, i.e. he ought to keep himself well under control. [P.]

āh-i-sard Sigh.—āh-i-sard kanning (kashshing) To sigh [P. 'cold sigh']

ahmakh Fool. [A. ahmaq]

ahur Mustard seed. [Jat. āhur, Si. ahur, Skt. āsuri]

ahvāl News. [var. of āvāl]

-āi Locative suffix denoting on, on to, towards. [-āi + -e']

-āit Strengthened form of the locative suffix -āi, imperative before the copula, but otherwise uncommon, Grammar §§ 42-3 [-āi + -t], owing to the analogy of -at ?]

āi Mother; (occas.) sister; (even) daughter. Respectful term of address to any woman. [Si. etc. āi; but cf. also Tam., Kan. etc. āyi]

aib Fault, blemish. [A. 'aib]

aibdār Faulty, defective [P. 'aib-dār]

aīd The Id festival. [A. 'id]

āina Mirror. [P.]

āinda The future: āindaki drōgh pāpēs, don't tell lies in future. [P.]

ainakhō This year. [loc. Jhal. var. of ēnakhō]

ainō To-day, adv. Grammar § 393: dāskā ainō pir kattane, so far it hasn't rained to-day: mādiān ainō pagga hinik, the mare'll foal to-day or to-morrow. This day, subs., § 394: ainōnā dē kancāi sakht gidārēngāne, this day has passed in bitterness over me; ainōān i nētō tūlpara, from this day forth I decline to live with you. [Tam. indru, Mal. innu. Kan. indu, Tul. ini. Malt. inc. Kur. innā]

ajab Wonder: i dunyāti bāz ajab khañanūt, I've seen many wonders in the world. Wonderful: dā ajabō girāas e, this is a wonderful thing. [A. 'ajab]

ajāib Wonderful. Plum-colour. [A. 'ajā'ib, wonders]

ajāibi Plum-coloured. [ajāib + -i]

ajāra Contract, lease.—ajāra kanning To contract, contract out, lease out. [A.]

ājiz Weak. [A. 'ājiz]

ajr Recompense, heavenly reward: girāas ki i nēki karēnūt. ōnā ajre kane khudā ētik, for whatever I've done for you, God will give me the reward; khudā nē ajras ētik, God will requite you. [A.]

ajrak Spotted plum-coloured cloth, made and dyed in Sind, worn by both sexes as a wrapper.

-āk Plural suffix, Grammar § 23 [-ā- + -k']

-ak¹ Adjectival suffix, Grammar § 77.

-ak² Strengthened form of the imper. sing., Grammar § 192 [prob. futuri like -k³; Kur. -kō; cf. a. Tam. aorist -gu, a. Kan. -kum, -gum ?]

-akō Diminutive suffix. [P. -ak+dim. -ū]

akl Sense, wisdom. [A. 'aql]

akli Wisdom tooth. [akl + -i]

aks Crossness. Jealousy.—aks kanning To be cross, jealous: kantō aks kappa, don't be cross with me, —or, don't be jealous of me. [A. 'aks]

aksar Generally, commonly. [var. of askhar]

aksī Jealous, cross: nā kātumāi ō kantō aksī e, he's cross with me on your account. [aks + -i]

akha } How much? how many? inter-
akhadar } rogative pronoun of quantity
akhar } and, secondarily, of number,
akhas } adj. and subs., Grammar § 150. Of what size? (with the attributive endings). As much as (with the corresponding intensive demonstratives) § 151. [akhadar = a + A. qadr, dimension; akha, akhar are contractions; akhas = akhar with the change of -r to -s, prob. facilitated by confusion with -as]

ākhir In the end, last, finally. End, the last: *ākhiriskā i ōnā sangat massu* up to the end I was his companion; *ākhirnā ālvāl handun mass*, the final result was this. [A.]

ākhirī Consequence. [ākhir + -ī]

ākikha etc. How much? how many? [var. of *akha* etc.]

ākita Very busy, preoccupied: *kurātō ākita ut*, banning-a kappara, I'm too busy with the flock to come. [P. 'drawn-out']

ākhir Manger. Collar-bone: *kanā ākhurnā haḍ khalh karēne*, my collar-bone has been aching. [P.]

ala¹ Certainly not, not a bit of it, Grammar § 454. [Tam., Mal. Kan. *alla*; cf. *all*-]

ala² Then, well, on the other hand conclusive conjunction, Grammar § 415.

ālam People. Folk. Family. [A. 'ālam]

alavā Certainly not, not a bit of it, Grammar § 454: *nī duzzikarēnus?* *alavā*, have you been thieving? certainly not; *antei khalkus-ta?* *alavā*, *nī drōgh-a pāsa*, why did you strike him? I never did, you're lying; *antei kungunus-ta?* *alavā*, *chūva?* what have you eaten it for? not a bit of it, when did I? [ala¹ + ? Tam. *allavē*, Kan. *allave*]

alavā chā Don't you think it, certainly not, not a bit of it, Grammar § 454: *kane ēte-ta*, *alavā chā*, give it me! not if I know it! [alavā + chā]

alēj Sacrifice, in which the patient witnesses the slaughter smeared with the blood, Life-history § 228.

all- Negative base of the past tenses of the substantive verb, Grammar § 254: *allavat*, I was not; *allavēsut*, I had not been, etc. [Tam., Mal., Kan. *all*-, ill-, Göy. *hal*-, is not; cf. *ala*, -a-¹]

allā¹ Allah, God. [A. *allāh*]

allā² Commotion, etc. [var. of *hallā*]

allā-ḍēr Heap of wheat and flour collected by the family *ḍōmb* on the third day after the wedding, Life-history § 141. ['God's heap']

allā-hū Oh for! interjection of longing: *allā-hū kharanā sū*, *matanā bēdir*, oh for some hill ram meat and hill goat broth. [allā² + ?]

alli Needlework pattern. [hardly Tam., Kan., Tel. *allu*. to make a texture?]

allū-Bukhāra Damson plum. [P. *ālū-i-Bukhārā*]

allūchā Plum. [P.]

ālro Species of wild onion from which the women extract a chewing gum.

alvād Children; descendants. Family; wife. [A. *aulād*]

alvādi Having children: *khudā barāmīte alvādi kē*, God make the bridal couple fruitful. [alvād + -i]

ām Common. general. [A. 'āmmi]

ama How? in what manner? by what means? Grammar § 388: *ō ama gum karē-ta?* how did he lose it? *tēnā būze hur ki ama khāzgī e*, *antei silpēsa-ta?* look at your snout how dirty it is, why don't you wash it? What kind of? used as an attributive interrogative adjective of manner in the forms *amarā* (*amarangā*), *amarō*, Grammar § 182: *dā amarō chukkas e?* what kind of bird is this? *nī amarātetō jang-a kēsa*, what sort of people are you fighting with? [a- + Drav. neuter formative -m: cf. Tel. *ēmi*, what?]

amal Action, deed.—amal kanning To act: *kanā hītāi anteī amal kattavas?* why didn't they act on my advice? [A. 'amal]

amaldār Official. [P.]

amānat Trust, deposit. [var. of *anāmat*]

amar How? etc. [town var. of *ama*]

amarī What manner? subs. and adv., Grammar § 392. [ama + -r- + -i]

amb Mango. [Bal., Jaṭ.; Si. *amb*^h; Skt. *amra*]

ambal Companion, friend. [var. of *hambal*]

ambāncha Ammunition pouch, powder-flask. [var. of *hambāncha*]

ambār Granary. [P.]

ambō Crowded, thick: *karā puzhaghāk ambō ō*, my locks are thick. Close together: *mēlhte ambō illēpa*, *khwāhing-a kappasa*, don't let the sheep close in, they can't graze.—ambō kanning To come in crowds: *num ambō karēnure bassunure*, *nan khulipana*, you've

- come in force, but we are not afraid of you. [P. ambūh]
- ambur Pincers. [P.]
- āmin Fulfilled. [A.]
- amir Prince, ruler. [A.]
- ammā Mother, grandmother; (occas.) sister; (even) daughter. Respectful term of address to any woman. [Tam. ammā, Tel., Kan., Mal. amma; but also Jat., Si. amā, Skt. ambā; nursery-word]
- amra Companion: *lē amraghān tarmaghā urāti khāchpa*, don't sleep in a dark house without a companion; *bāz dēān ōnā amra massunut, i ōrān hich khairas khantanut*, long have I been his companion, but no advantage have I reaped from him. [P. bamrah]
- amrūt Pear. [P.]
- ān Ablative suffix denoting motion from, etc., Grammar § 62. [cf. Tam. -in etc.; prob. rel. to gen. -ā¹, -nā; or cf. Tam. -ān, Tam., Mal. Gōn. -āl, instr. suffixes?]
- āna Genitive suffix sing. in monosyllabic subs., Grammar § 36. [strengthened form of -nā]
- anāmat Trust, deposit. Deposited.—*anāmat kanning (tikhing)* To deposit. [A. amānat]
- anār Pomegranate. [P.]
- anār-trik The tree *dodonasa viscosa*, the leaves of which are applied to wounds. ['pomegranate-sprout']
- andā etc. This same, etc. [var. of handā etc.]
- ānda One side of the load of a pack-animal. [Jat. āndā, Psht. andai]
- angā Definite suffix in the attributive monosyllabic adj., Grammar §§ 84-5. [rel. to -anā, cf. -ā¹ and -ā²]
- angatāi) Log-fire: *pāt hatibō ki angatias angatī*) kēn, bring in wood to make a log-fire. —*angatī kanning* To pile with logs: *i nēki khākhare angatī karēnut*, I've piled the fire with logs for you. [cf. Jat. angārā, fire, Psht. angār, embers, Skt. āngārā-, charcoal]
- angūr Grape. [P.]
- angūrī Sprouting a couple of inches above the ground, of corn. *khōlunk pūskun angūrī ō*, the wheat has just sprouted above the ground. [Bal., Jat.; Si. angūr².]
- anjir Fig. [P.]
- annā Still; (with neg.) yet. Grammar § 396: *jal annā vahingati* c. the hill-torrent is still in flood; *i ōde annā khantanut*, I haven't seen him yet. [Tam. innam, Mal. ini, Kan. innu, Tel. inka, Tul. nana]
- annā-iskā) Still; (with neg.) yet: *annāskā) annāskā rāhi matane*, he has-n't started yet. [annā - iskā: rare var. of annā]
- anning To be. Grammar §§ 248-55. [base ar-, q. v.]
- annō To-day, subs. and adv. [loc. Jhal. var. of ainō]
- ant What? neuter interrogative pronoun, subs. and adj., Grammar §§ 138-41. [a- Drav. neuter formatives -m, -d, cf. Mal. endu, Tam. ennadu, entu, Kur. endr, Malt. indr. Kui ana]
- antei Why? what for? Grammar §§ 139, 388. [ant - ei, prob. the older form of dat.-acc. suffix -e]
- antei ki Because. ['why? that']
- apōk Rival wife: *apōk pūpūt-pōk* (prov.), a rival wife is a pepper-pot; o *khākhār*, lagga, aga na apōkas i-ki-nā hatarēna, fire, burn, or we'll fetch a rival to you—regular children's saying; *nī kanā apōk affēs*, *antei kantō hardē jang-a kēsa?* we're not rival wives, why wrangle with me daily? [Pal. *awōkh*, P. *havū*]
- appā¹ Children's food: *āi, kane appā* etc., mother give me food; *ba, nē appā ētiva*, come, I'll feed you.—*appā kanning* To eat up, of children: *bāva, dā hilāte appā ka*, my lad eat up these dates. [nursery word; cf. Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel. appa, cake? in Kan. and Tel. a children's word]
- appā² Overcome with sorrow: *appā salōk ass*, *pārē kanā ilum kaskune*, he stood grief-stricken, saying his brother was dead. Overcome with fear: *appā mafa, i nā rahāi salisunut*, don't be alarmed, I'm standing by you; *appā banān-*

- gaṭi aas, duzzāk pulāsaasur-ta, he came along terrified, thieves had robbed him. [Si. happā-, to be dejected]
- appāi Condition of being overcome by sorrow or fear: nā appāinā sabah ante? what's the reason of your being so upset? [appā² + -i]
- appō Children's food. [loc. Nushki var. of appā¹]
- apurs Juniper tree. [Bal. apūrs; P. apurs] avirs, cypressa]
- ar- Base of the emphatic present of anning, to be, Grammar § 250. [Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel. ir-, Kur. ra-]
- arā Which? which one? interrogative pronoun, adj. and subs. Grammar §§ 142-5. [a- + hiatus-bridging -r- + def. suffix -ā² or gen. suffix -ā¹]
- āra Substantival suffix denoting sound, Grammar § 269. [limit.]
- arād Which one? full form of arā used as a subs. Where? [arā + -d]
- arāk Which ones? [arā + -k¹; loc. Sar. var. of arāfk, Grammar § 144]
- arākā) Whence? By what way? Gram-
arākān) mar § 388 [appar. a fusion of arā + -ik + -ān, 'where-at-from?' and arā + -ikā, 'where-up to?']
- arakhi Essence: dā shahraṭi bakhkhālāk pō, ānā arakhe kashshira, the Hindus in this village extract cardamom essence. [A. 'araq]
- ārām Rest, ease. [P.]
- arāng To what direction? Whither? Grammar § 388 [arā + -ng]
- arāngāi Towards what direction? Grammar § 388. [arāng + -āi]
- arāngān From what direction? Grammar § 388. [arāng + -ān]
- arāngi In what direction? Whither? Grammar § 388. [arāng + directional -i²; cf. Tam. enṅu, enṅē]
- arāre- Base of certain interrogative adverbs. [for arād + -e-]
- arārē) Where? The full form arārēk
arārēk) is imperative if immediately followed by the copula and is otherwise optional but not very common, Grammar § 388. [arāre + -ik]
- arārēkā) Up to where? Grammar §
arārēkān) 388. [arāre + -ikā (n); rare var. of arārēkā (n)]
- arārēsk Where? Grammar § 388. [arāre. + -isk; rare var. of arārēk]
- arārēskā) Up to where? Grammar § 388
arārēskān) [arāre + -iskā (n)]
- arāsiṭ Which one? Grammar § 143. [arā + -asiṭ]
- arbāb Headman of cultivators. [A. 'lords']
- arbēshum Silk. [P. abrisham]
- ārchin The wild almond, prunus amygdalus [P. arjan]
- ārdāva Crushed grain. [town var. of ārdāva]
- arē (plur. arisk, Grammar § 30) Male individual, person: nanā sardār zabrō arēas e, our chief's an excellent man; nī jwānō arēase us ki kanā māre kirēng tissunus, you're a fine fellow to have abused my son. Husband: lālā, kanā arē dārē aff, sir, my husband's not here; niārī, nā arē arāngi hinā? lady, where did your husband go? [fr. ar-, arē-, 'a being?']
- arē- Stem of the emphatic present of anning, to be, Grammar §§ 250-1. [orig. past tense; ar- + past sign -ē]
- arghamāl Hostage: nanā kamāshāk arghamāl ō, sarkārtō tōrōk ō, our headmen are hostages in Government detention.—arghamāl kanning To take as a hostage: ōde arghamāl karēt, I took him as a hostage. To despoil: Khān Samālārīte kuile arghamāl karē, the Khan despoiled all the Samalāris. [P. yarghamāl]
- arigh (plur. arisk) Male individual, person. Husband. [var. of arē; arē + -(a)gh]
- arighi-arvati Condition of being man and wife.—arighi-arvati kanning To live as man and wife. [arigh + -i + arvat + -i]
- arighkō Manikin, fellow. [var. of arikō]
- arikō Manikin, fellow: arikōas nē tavār-a kēk, here's a little fellow calling you; arikō, antei dārē bassus? sirrah, why did you come here? [arē + -kō¹]
- arisk Persons, husbands, plural of arē, arigh, Grammar § 30. [arē, ari(gh) + -sk]
- arish Cubit. [var. of harish]

ariza Petition. [A. 'arīza]

armān Grief, regret, remorse. Alas.—
armān kanning To grieve, regret.
[P.]

armāni Regretful, remorseful. [armān
+ -i]

arra Saw.—arra kanning (kashshing) To
saw: aga ōde arra kashshir, tēnā
hitān talipak, they may saw him
to pieces but he won't hudge
from his word. [P.]

arring To tear, etc. [var. of harring]
arrō Hurrah! Fie [var. of harrō]

ārti Flour used for wedding cakes, etc.
[town var. of ārti]

arvā Soul [A. arvāh, soule]

arvat Wife. [A. 'aurat]

arz Petition. [town var. of arz]

arzān Cheap, easy. [town var. of arzān]

ar¹ Rabies, madness: nē ant aras bā
shāghāne, ki harkastō jang
kanningati us? what madness
has bitten you, that you fight
with everybody; nē ar karēne?
antas-ne kungut? antas-ne
shōlāt? bēgunā khalēsa-ka,
have you gone mad? what have
I eaten up of yours? what have
I thrown away? you beat me
for nothing—said by a wife.
Horrors!: ar, khaf tō, antasēnā
tavār e? horrors! listen, what
sound was that? ar, kane mungias
kungunc, horrors! a wasp has
bitten me. Ravenous hunger:
nī arān ar kashshānus ki iragh
nē rasēngtane? are you mad with
ravening just because you haven't
got your food yet?—ar kashshing
To go rabid, mad: hamē kuchake
zū kasif, ki navā ar kashshe, kill
that dog quickly for fear it go
mad; sardār antei chōkrīc barām
karēne? ar kashshāne? what
has the chief married the hand-
maid for? has he gone off his
head? To be ravenous: ar
kashshānus? ba kun, pidde
tōnā purr ka, are you ravenous?
come and fill your belly. [Bal.
harri, Jaṭ. halkā, rabid; Si. harḱ,
to go rabid]

ar² Entanglement. Obstacle, obstruc-
tion: kantō nāhakkanā aras
shāghānus, you've put unfair
obstacles in front of me; kasaraṭi
nē ar bāz e, there are many ob-

stacles in your way. Difficulty,
fix: kanā dā arē āsān karak,
smooth out this difficulty for me;
i nēki khizmat bāz karēnut, nī
kane dā arān khalās karak, I've
done a lot for you, so get me out
of this fix. Jibbing of a horse:
kanā hulli ar-a kēk, nanikān
charkh ēte-ta ki ar-ta pēsh tamme,
my horse jibs, so exercise him
at night to make him lose his
jibbing.—ar kanning To jib.—
ar shāghing To obstruct. [Jaṭ.,
Si. ar-, Psht. ar-, to be entangled,
obstructed; Psht. ara, obstacle;
Jaṭ. arri, jib]

ār Shelter: kanā hullie ārasēti taf,
tahō yakh e, tie up my horse under
shelter, the wind's biting. Backer,
partner in a game: challav-
pūchaṭi nan panch bandagh ar
un, num panch bandagh ar mabō,
there are five of us on one side
for Hunt the Ring, you make
up five on the other. Pair;
couple: shwān tēnā mēlhte ārat
hisāb-a kēk, asit, irat, musit-
ta kappak, antei ki dauniat kur-a
vaddēmpak kuttik, a shepherd
counts his sheep in pairs, he
doesn't count them one by one
as thereby the flock instead of
multiplying decreases. Partner,
one of a pair: dā chavaṭnā āre
kuchak darē, the dog ran off
with the other one of this shoe.
An equal: kanā kharāsnā ar dū
mulkaṭi aff, the like of my bullock
doesn't exist in this land. Equiva-
lent: asi rupai chār paulitō ar
e, one rupee is equivalent to four
quarters. [rel. to ar²; Psht. ar,
ar, ara, Si. ar¹, sheiter; Jaṭ.
ārī, partner in a game]

arab Jawbone: dā hullinā arale jāngaṭi
sum pirghā, a bullet smashed this
horse's jawbone in the fight; nī
aga shaitānī karēs, i nā arabīto
chākh-a ētīva, if you get into
mischief, I'll smash your jaws—
a common threat to children:
[Bal. harb, Jaṭ. harbb, Si. harbbat]

ardāva Crushed grain. [H. ardāvā]

arē Oh you! cry to a man: arē, dāngi ba
oh you! come here; arē, arāng
kāsa? Hi you! where are you
going? Occas. husband to wife.
Also used as a vocative prefix,
Grammar § 53. [Si., etc.]

arēnging To become entangled: pissinā dangartō arēngānus, khālāsi-ta khudāghāit e, you've got entangled in a prickly plum bush, the disentanglement rests with God, i.e., you've got yourself into a pretty mess; daskāk arēngānō, maling-tā kaneān mafak, the threads have got entangled, I can't undo them. To be obstructed, stopped: nan tārikī e, uris khaltēti arēngis taminis, the night's dark, mind you don't stumble on the stones and fall. To be engaged in a struggle: ōfk tēn-pa-tēn arēngānō, tā ki asiṭ zōr kump, salā-a kappasa, they are struggling together, and won't make peace until one or other is defeated; num jango arēfbō, nan rasēngina, you start the fight, we'll come up in time; nanā lashkarān irā dasta pēsh tammār, nēāmaṭi nan zagime arēfēn, two wings of our army drew out, while we in the centre fought hand to hand. [m. formation on the base ar²]

arī¹ Ravid, mad: dā arīō kuchakas e, kasifbō-ta, here's a mad dog, kill it; nī arī massunus, tēnā būtitēti bā shāghisa? have you gone mad that you should bite your own flesh? Maniac: ōde hih karēne—pānē hih kē-ta ki nan ō dē arīām-bā habb-a kōk, he's got fever—and well he may, as he's for ever running about like a maniac. Ravenous, starving: nī arī us? ba kun, are you ravenous? come and eat. [ar¹ + -i]

arī² Hurrah! exclamation of pleasure: arī! dāsā i kaṭṭānut, hurrah! now I've won; arī, dāsā nan-a kāṇa tēnā gwantā pirghingki, hurrah! now we're off to crack our pistachio nuts; arī, tammānus? dāsā ust-ne khwash massune? ho! ho! have you fallen? are you now satisfied? [Jaṭ. arī]

arī³ Hullo you! call to a woman: arī, antei bassunus? khair o? mā-k-ne jōr ō? hullo lady, why've you come? is all well? are your children well? [Si.; Jaṭ. arī]

arī⁴ Lie, false accusation: aga nī sāf us, ōnā aritoīn nē ant-a marēk? if you're innocent, what do his lies matter to you? ō sardārūnā mōnāṭi kanki dākha arī dasēne, ki

sardār kanā hite rāst-a tippak, he has showered so many calumnies about me in front of the chief, that the chief doesn't believe what I say.—arī kanning To lie: arī kappa, rāst pā, don't lie, speak the truth; aga ōde tirōi massaka, dākha arī kattavaka, had he ever intended to give it, he would never have told so many lies; ō kantō arī-a kōk, aga rāst-a pārēka i tissuta-ta, he's lying to me, had he spoken the truth I would have given it him [Si.]

arī⁵ Obstacle, obstruction: numtō arīas shāghānō? have they put obstacles in your way? —arī shāghing To obstruct [ar² + -i]

arsing etc. To turn, etc. [var. of harsing]

ārti Flour used for the wedding feast: nan ārti barāmnā iraghānā nute pāna, we call the flour for the wedding cakes ārti. Supplies for the wedding feast sent by the groom's father, Life-history § 108. [Bal. ārt, P. ārd, flour]

arz Petition.—arz kanning To petition. [A. 'arz]

arzān Cheap. Easy. [P. arzān]

-as A, an, the enclitic indefinite article, Grammar §§ 70-5. Used to denote indefiniteness of number, § 74. Forms approximate numbers, § 105. Attached to several indefinite pronouns, § 153 seq. Particularises the antecedent of a relative sentence, § 427. [fr. asi]

āsā Staff, crutch: ō kanā pīrinā āsā e, he's the staff of my old age. [A. 'asā]

āsān Easy. [P.]

asar Impression, effect. [A. asar]

-ase Oblique base of -as, Grammar § 71. Used instead of -as before the 1st and 2nd pers. of the substantive verb, § 72. [-as + oblique formative -e-]

asi One, the adj. form of the first numeral, Grammar § 96 [Drav. oru; for the charge a < o cf. halling, khalling; for s < t cf. musi, also -s²]

āsai Rebel, sinner: khudānā āsiase ut, kane hich pāpa, nā gunās kat-

tanuṭ, I'm a sinner in the eyes of God, but you needn't say anything to me, I've done you no harm. Wild, uncontrollable: dā āsiō khazm ō, tir-a tifasa, these are wild deer, they don't give you a shot; hullie khālpa, āsi'a marēk, don't beat the horse, it'll get uncontrollable. Intolerable: ōde āsiō khālhas halk, he was seized with pain past bearing. [A. 'āsi]

āsiāb Mill, other than a hand-mill. [P. āsiyā, mill, āsiyāb, water-mill]

āsiāvān Miller. [P. āsiyābān]

asi ēlō Each other, one another. [var. of asiṭ ēlō]

asika Once, Grammar § 108: i ōde chaṛa asika khanāt, I saw him once only. For a while: nī asika tūlh, sit down for a few minutes; asika kanā arze khaf tōr, just listen to my petition for a moment. [asi + ikā]

asikatō All at once, suddenly, Grammar § 108: nan haftas bandagh assen, kul asikatō i-āi-ta tūfak khalkun, there were some seven of us and we all fired at it at once; asikatō kūkas khafāi-ka tammā, suddenly a cry struck my ear. [asika + -tō]

asi-khanī One-eyed. Only looking at one thing: nī asi-khanī us, daun kappa, khudāghān khula, you've only eyes for one (i.e., the other wife), don't, for God's sake. Self-centred: nī asi-khanīō bandaghase us, hamsāyaghāteāi khan-ne tammi-pak, you're a self-centred man, you never give a thought to your neighbours. [asi + khan-i]

asīl Real. Thoroughbred. [A. asīl]

asiska Once. For a while. [asi + -iskā; var. of asika, Grammar § 108]

asiṭ One, the substantival form of the first numeral, Grammar § 96. [asi + -ṭ¹]

asiṭ ēlō Each other, one another, Grammar § 169. ['one the other']

āsk Deer. [also Bal.; P. āhū, Phlv. āhūk]

-āsk Personal plural suffix, Grammar § 30 [-ā- + -sk]

āskār Wantonly, intentionally, deliberately, for nothing, Grammar § 399: āskār tēnc qakkāne hafak,

he has concealed himself intentionally and won't come; āskār kunnal kanningati e, he's kicking up a fuss for nothing. Occ. declined: hardē āskārat handākā barēk gidrēngik ki i ghairat kēv, he comes wantonly passing by here every day to provoke me. [also Bal.; cf. P. āshkār, openly?]

askhar Generally, commonly. [A. aksar] asl Reality. Origin, beginning. Line-ago, stock. [A. asl]

asli Real, actual, genuine. Of good stock. Made of brass: dā asliō tāsas e, this is a brass cup. [asl + -i]

āsmān Sky, heavens. [P.]

asa- Past stem of the subs. verb [<ar- + -a³]

āstūnk Sleeve. [āst-(ū)nk; P. āstin]

āsūda Peaceful. Prosperous. Smooth-paced: dā mādiān āsūda-a kāk, this mare has easy paces. [P.]

āsūdaī Peace, ease. Prosperity. [asūda + -i]

-asuṭ etc. Terminations in the pluperfect [<ass- + uṭ etc.]

āshik Lover. Loving. [A. 'āshiq]

āshikī Love, amour. -āshikī kanning To love. [āshik + -i]

āshtī Peace, reconciliation: Reconciled: num maga āshtī massunure, have you then become reconciled?—āshtī kanning To make peace: janōzānnā barām ghussanā āshtī kanning asiṭ e (prov.), the marriage of a widow and peace after wrath are much the same. [P.]

atam Spring. [var. of hatam]-

atam-bei The grass crysimum repandum. [var. of hatam-bei]

atam-chuk Wag-tail. [var. of hatamohuk]

ating etc. To bring etc. [var. of hating]

ātishzūr Fire-tongs. [P. ātish + Bal. zūr-, take, 'fire-seizer']

attar Scent, perfume. [A. 'itr]

attar-dān Scent-bottle, made of silver, hung from the collar of every young married woman's shift [P. 'itr-dān]

aṭ How many? adj. and subs., Grammar § 152 [a- + -ṭ¹; cf. Tam. ettanaī, etc.]

-aṭ Instrumental suffix, Grammar § 63. [cf. Tam., Tel. -ṭa, Tu., -ḡdu]

-ATĪ

-aṭi Locative suffix, denoting in, into, etc., (Grammar § 65. [-āt + directional -i² ?])

aṭkal Estimate, conjecture. [Psht., Jaṭ.; Si. aṭikal']

aṭṭimikō Which in order? Grammar § 152. [at + -imikō]

aṭ-ō-maṭ How long: aṭ-ō-maṭ tēne kun-ḍaṭi dakkōs? how long will you hide in the corner? [m-jingle on aṭ!]

-au Termination of the 3rd p.s. in the past neg. [<aff]

audēm Out of sight etc. [var. of avdēm]

aukhāna Bladder. [P. āb + P. khāna 'water receptacle']

aulād Children. Descendants. [var. of alvād]

aulikō The first. [var. of avalikō]

aurazēnging To become inflamed: hulli rēsh mass. rēsh-ta aurazēngāsas, the horse got galled for the sore had become inflamed. To flare up, become excited: khānavādaki hitāi aurazēnging jwān aff, zara-as khīāl ka, it's not right for a man of position to flare up over a remark, just think a bit; dā chunā aga aurazēngā, khudā tōre-ta, once this child gets excited God alone can stop him. To jump up: aurazēngāt ki khālēv-ta, nā ilum kane tōrē, I jumped up to strike him, but your brother stopped me; khazmas aurazēngā, tūfakut khalkut-ta, a deer jumped up, and I shot it. [P. āfrāza, flame, afrāzī, elevation]

auzār Tool. [P. 'tools']

aval At first, first, adv. and subs.: ō kane aval khalk, he struck me first; ō avalaṭi nah karē, at first he declined. [A. auval]

āvāl News: nī tēnā āvāle ēte, let me hear your news—the formal invitation to the customary interchange of news.—āvāl kanning (halling) To call on for the news. āvāl tining To give the news. [A. ahvāl, plur. of hāl]

avalēnging To become confused: dārē bassunuṭ, kasase drust-a kappara, avalēngānuṭ, I've come here and know nobody and feel embarrassed.

avalifta } Saturday: avaliftanā dē
avalihafṭa } handārki kātum mashpasa
ki bandaghe sarchand-a kēk, heads
are not washed on a Saturday
because it leads to head-shaking.
[P. 'the first of the week']

avalikō The first. Grammar § 100. [aval + -ikō]

avalikō aid The first Id festival after a death, Life-history § 308. ['the first Id']

avalikō tugh The earlier part of the night. ['the first sleep']

aval-peshim Early afternoon, about 2 p.m. ['first afternoon']

aval-shām The first meal in the house three days after a death, Life-history §§ 278-9. ['first evening']

avang Iron mortar. [P. āvang]

āvāning To yawn: tugh halkune-ta, āvāningaṭi e, he's so overcome with sleep he's yawning; ō ki āvānā, kane shak tanumā ki nājōr-a marēk, his yawning made me suspect he was going to be ill. [imit.; cf. Malt. āvole, Kur. aula-]

avār Mixed, together: nan-a-nī avār-a kāna, we and you will go together; hēte zhāla ka ki daghar-ta i-tō-ta kuraṭi avār-a chirrēngik, hurp-ta, put a bag on the goat's teats, so that its kid may go with her in the flock and not suck her. Cohabiting: avār manningān must pashshas afim kun, nē mār-a marēk, take a pellet of opium before cohabiting and you'll beget a son.—avār kanning To mix: bakhkhāl dā nutātēti mish avār karēne, the grocer has mixed dust with this flour.—avār tamm-ing To come together: lashkak jōanā rahāi avār tammār, the armies closed with one another near the stream. To cohabit: ōde tafēsasur, khudānā mērbāni mass, istō tēnā arvattō avār tammā, they had bewitched him but last night thank God he cohabited with his wife. [also Bal.; contracted from avarḍa?]

āvār¹ Flat, level: āvārō daghāras e, it's a flat piece of ground.—āvār kanning To level: nan daghāre āvār karēn, we levelled the ground. To reconcile: tēn-pa-tēn jang-a

- kēra, ōfte āvār ka, they're squabbling together, reconcile them. [Psht. hawār, P. hamvār]
- āvār² Mixed, together. [loc. var. of āvār]
- avarda Mixed, together. [town var. of avarḍa]
- avarḍa Mixed: dā nutātēti mish avarḍa e, there's dust mixed with this flour. Together: nan harṭōmā avarḍa kān, let's both go together. Collected together: nan kul avarḍa massun, dushmanāi julau karēn, we were all collected together and made an attack on the enemy.—avarḍa kanning To mix together: nī pugāte kutratō avarḍa ka, hulliāi shā, mix the chopped straw with the chopped grass and throw it to the horse.—avarḍa tamming To come together. [fr. P. āvarda, 'brought together' ?]
- avaṭ etc. Terminations in the past neg., preceded by past sign -t-². [<affaṭ etc.; note 3rd p.s. -au]
- āvāz Noise, sound, cry. [P.]
- avdēm Out of sight: shahr dākān avdēm e, the town is invisible from here; gadḍātā randāt hināt, maga mashāi baggār, avdēm massur, I went after the mountain-sheep, but they ran up the hill and vanished. Behind: nanā āsiāb shahranā avdēm e, our mill is behind the village. Sheltered place: dā tahōnā mōn e, avdēmasēti gidānte bash kabō, this is in the teeth of the wind, pitch the tents in some sheltered place.—avdēm halling To take shelter: tahō zōrāk kashshāka, nan avdēm halkun, tūsun, the wind blew hard, so we took shelter and waited.—avdēm kanning To hide, veil: mōne tēnā kaneān avdēm karē, he hid his face from me. [loc. Nushki and Sar.; Bal.; old Bal. av, from + Bal. dēm, face]
- avēshk The clematis ariculis, used as a vegetable and fodder.
- avēsut etc. Terminations in the pluperfect neg., preceded by past sign -t-². [= -av- < -au < aff + assut etc.]
- avirda) Mixed, together. [var. of avirḍa] avarda, avarḍa]
- ayāl Children. Wife. [A. 'eyāl]
- azāb Torture.—azāb kanning To torture, annoy. [A. 'azāb]

- azal Fate. [A. 'eternity']
- āzān Call to prayers. [A. azān]
- āzār Oppression, trouble.—āzār kanning To oppress [P.]
- āzāt Released, free.—āzāt kanning To release. [P. āzād]
- āzātī Release [āzāt + -ī]
- azghatī Powder flask.
- azmūda) Tested.—azmūda (azmūta)
- azmūta) kanning To test, experience: i azmūta karēnuṭ arāng ki ōde mōn-a ētiva, sōhb-a kēk, barēk, my experience is that he returns with triumph wherever I send him. [P. āzmūda]
- azmūdagār Experienced: ō bhallō jang khaṇōkō azmūdagārō arēas e, he's a great war-tried experienced man. [P. āzmūdagār]
- āzughā Hoard. [P. āzuga]
- azhdihār Dragon. [P. azhdār, azhdahā]

B

- bā¹Mouth: bā tēnā khwājaki hit-a kēk (prov.), the mouth speaks for its master, i.e., you're blowing your own trumpet. Orifice, aperture: kōndanā bāc halkur, they closed the mouth of the cave; khōanā bā aga malōk e, dōe hayā barē (prov.), even though the mouth of the kettle is open, the spoon should have some shame, i.e. don't impose on one's generosity. Edge of a knife, etc.: zaghme dushmanē khallingaṭi us, bā-ta nā jindāi harsēngaṭi e, you're striking at the foe with your sword, and its edge is turning against you yourself, i.e. you're playing with two-edged tools.—bā biṭing To bite at: huch kaneāi bā biṭē, the camel snapped at me.—bā kanning To open: khurrume bā karēne, harkase rōza ētik, he's opened the granary and is feeding everybody. To burst (of a boil): chuṭta bā karēne, his boil has burst.—bā khalling To chatter, squabble: ō kuchakām-bā bā-a khalēk, he squabbles like a dog.—bā maling To break fast: ainō rōcha massunuṭ, illē ki bā maliv, I've been fasting today, let me break my fast. To open (of flowers): pullak bā malitanō, the

RĀ

flowers aren't open yet.—*bā*
shāghing To bite: *ōde* *hārō* *ku-*
chakas *bā* *shāghāne*, he's been
bitten by a mad dog. To over-
whelm: *dā* *nājōrī* *ōde* *azhdihārām-*
bā *bā* *shāghāne*, this illness has
overwhelmed him like a dragon.
[Kan., Tu], *bāyi*, Kur. *baī*, Tam.,
Mal. *vāy*, Tel. *vāyi*]

*bā*² Sir, Sirrah. [fr. *bāva* ?]

ba- One of the bases of banning.

-bā (before the copula, *-bār*) Like,
enclitic postposition governing the
abl., the suffix of which changes
from *-ān* to *-ām* before the labial.
Grammar § 380: *ōnā* *mōn* *khami-*
rām-bā *ghazhzhāne*, his face has
swollen up like yeast; *ō* *kaneāi*
daur *mērabān* *e* *ki* *shanzaghām-*
bā *dasik*, he's so gracious that he
rains favours on me like a shower of
rain. Forms attr. adj. of similarit
-bārō, *-bārā* by adding the usual
terminations. Grammar § 83.
[Kur. postpos. *-besō*, like; cf.
Tel. *vale*, similar ?]

ābat Cause, account: ant *bābatat* *nī*
kanā *karze* *tifesa* ? how do you
account for not paying my debt ?
[P.]

bābira String round the mouth of a
waterskin. [*bā* + ?; any con.
with *mōmbira* ?]

bābū Papa. [Jaṭ., Si., Psht.]

bachau Escape, preservation [Si.; Jaṭ.
bachā; etc.]

bachching To escape, be preserved, be
left over. [Jaṭ., Si. etc. *bach-*]

bachchū Fellow! my lad: *bachchū*, hur,
kanā *hite* *khaf* *tō*, look here, my
young fellow, just listen to me.
[P. *bacha*, child + dim. *-ū*]

bad Bad—practically confined to com-
pound loan-words [P.]

bīd Flatulence. 'Wind-stroke' disease
[P.]

badal Change, Transfer.—*badal* *kanning*
To change, barter [A.]

ba-lālī Substitute, relief. [*badal* + *-ī*]

badalō Wasting sickness, espec. of un-
born babes. Life-history § 12. [fr.
badal, 'changing' sickness ?]

bādām Almond [P.]

badan Body [A.]

badanī Water-jug [Si. *badinō*]

badbakht Unlucky, luckless. [P.]

bad-bunyād Villain. ['bad-foundation']

bad-duā Curse.—*bad-duā* *kanning* (tin-
ing) To curse [P. *bad-duā*]

badī Evil. Feud. [P.]

bād-i-farang Syphilis: *ōde* *bād-i-farang*
halkune, *ōrtō* *iragh* *avār* *kumpa*,
he's got syphilis, don't eat with
him. [P.]

bād-i-gūgū Diphtheria. ['dove-disease',
by folks-etym. for *bād-i-gutlū*,
'throttle-disease' ?]

bād-i-laghām Palsy. [P.]

badkār Evil-doer. Adulterer. [P.]

bā-khat Open-mouthed, grinning, gaping.
Sluggard, simpleton: *ō* *bā-khattas*
e, *ōrān* *hicheh-a* *mafak*, he's a
good-for-nothing gaby. ['mouth-
apart']

badmāsh Evil-liver, villain. [P. *bad-*
ma'ash]

badmāshī Villainy. [*badmāsh* + *-ī*]

badnām Of bad repute, etc. [var. of
bannām]

badnāmī Disrepute, etc. [var. of *bannāmī*]

bad-niāt Malevolent. [P.]

badraka Escort: *būr* *mūlanā* *badraka* *e*
kharmāghān, the dog is the cattle's
escort against the wolf. [P. *bad*
raqa]

badrang Ugly. [P.]

bādring Cucumber. [P.]

bādsār High fever, resulting from 'wind
stroke' in a state of perspiration.
[*bād* + P. *sār*, pain]

bādshā King. Bridegroom during the
wedding ceremonies. Life-history
§§ 111, 117, 130 [P. *bādshāh*]

bādshāhī Kingdom.—*bādshāhī* *kanning*
To live like a king: *nā* *sūkhātī*
nan *bādshāhī-e* *kēna*, thanks to
your kindness we live like a king.
[P.]

bā-dūi Talk, chatter.—*bā-dūi* *kanning*
To speak out: *bā-dūi-a* *karēsa*,
ki *bāi* *titavēsa*, you should have
spoken out and you wouldn't
have lost. ['mouth-tongue']

bad Load carried on one's back: *tēnā*
badde *harf*, *rāhī* *ma*, lift up your
load and be off. Shoulder, when
something is carried on it: *zaghām*
baddāi *pēsh* *tammā*, he came
forth, sword on shoulder.—*bāi*

kanning To take on one's back: manmā chunāe harfē bad karē, tēnā kōndāi darē, the bear lifted up the child and took it pick-a-back to his cave. - bad tining To put on another's back: gipāte-ta bad ēte, kashsha-ta ki kāe, put his things on his back and let him go. [perh. con. with bē, bēt, bātagh, 'what is put on', 'where it is carried']

badli Spotted, piebald (of sheep, goats, dogs, not of horses): dā badliā hēte pēn ār arē? is there another pair to this speckled goat?

bāf Steam, vapour. - bāf kanning To steam, smoke. [Si. bhāph; Skt. bāspa]

bag Herd of camels [Bal. bag, Jat. vagg, Si. vagg; Skt. vārga, group]

bāgiā Well-to-do [Bal. bhāgiā, Si. bhāgiō; Skt. bhāgya-]

bagjat Camel-grazier. [bag -- jat]

bāgh Garden. [P.]

baghair Without, except, prep. or post. governing the abl., Grammar §§381, 384: baghair silāghān pēsh tam-mipa, don't go out without weapons; nēān baghair i hamērē himpara, I won't go there without you. [A.]

baghaire Without, except, prep. governing the abl., Grammar § 381: baghaire ōpān kane kasas dōst aff, I care for nobody but him. [baghair -- -c²]

baghal Armpit, bosom. Embrace: luṭū ka, ba, tēnā bāvac baghalas ka, come, run and give your father a hug. [P.]

baghal-kashshi Embrace on meeting. - baghal-kashshi kanning To embrace [P.]

bāghela Little garden. [P.]

bāghpān } Gardener. [P. bāghbān]
bāghvān }

bahā Price, value. Costly: kanā zagim bāz bahā massune, i tēnāe nē tifara, nī dēs dūndatī khalēs-ta, my sword has cost a lot, I won't give you mine, you might take and strike it into some carcass. - bahā kanning To sell. - babūat halling To buy. [P.]

bahādur Brave, gallant. [P.]

bahāduri Bravery, gallantry. - bahāduri kanning To play the hero. [P.]

bahāna Pretext, excuse. - bahāna kanning To make excuses: vām tirōi aff nē, bahāna antei kōsa? you don't intend to pay your debts, why make excuses? [P.]

bahān Sheep-fold, camel-fold, cow-pen. [Jat. bhānā, Si. bhān^a]

bāhir Herd of donkeys. [Bal.]

bahisht Paradise: ōle bahisht nasīb marē, may paradise be his lot, i.e. God rest his soul. [P. bīhisht]

bahishtī Child of tender years, innocent child: dā bahishtīe antei khalēs-a? why do you beat this little innocent? tēnā māranā markāt hōghpa, bahishtīnā kismat naneān jwān e, don't weep for the death of your son, the lot of the innocent is better than ours. [bahisht + -i]

bāhōt Taking sanctuary, refugee: kanā ilum Shēkh Hussainnā bāhōt mas-sune, my brother has taken refuge at the shrine of Sheikh Hussain. - bāhōt tōning To give sanctuary [Si. vāh', protection + Si. ōt', sanctuary? Bal. bāut]

bāhū Armful of corn, reaper's sheaf: kanā khōlume rūta, bistān asi bāhū nē lāi ētīva, reap my wheat, and I will give you the reaper's wage of one sheaf in twenty [cf. bāhur]

bāhur Shoulder: kanā sum huchchanā-ta bāhurāi bass, my bullet struck his camel on the shoulder. [obsolescent; P. bāhū, upper arm, Jat. bāhū, horse's shoulder, Si. bhāhan, arm, Skt. bāhu, forearm]

bahūsh Uncivilised: nanā mashanā Sumālārik dāiskā daun bahūsh ō ki aga nanikān mēlhas-tā han-kēnāi kahē, ōnā sū harām-a tippasa, kunēra-ta, our hill Sumalāris are still so uncivilised that if one of their sheep die in the fold over-night, they don't look upon it as unclean but eat it. [Jat. bhūsh; cor. of bē-hōsh?]

bāi Lid, cover: khōanā hāie ata, bring the lid of the kettle; chādānnā hāie antei gōāns? why have you lost the lid of the tea-kettle? dā bāi sundūkhnā bāki bahun e, this lid is too big for the mouth of the box. [bā + -i, that which belongs to or covers the mouth]

BĀI

bāi tining To lose, espec. at gambling or in the law-court: *nī shartaṭi kaṭṭās yā bāi tissus?* did you win or lose over the bet? [Bal. *bai dōagh*, Kābuli *bāi dādan*, Psht. *bāe*, P. *vai*; v. *bāifing*, *bāinging*]

baida Egg: *baidagāte kaṭūraṭi tikh*, *tanga-tā navā pinnir*, put the eggs in the basket and hang them up or they'll get broken. [A. *baiza*]

bāifing To lose: *ō shartaṭi sad rupai bāifēsas*, he had lost a hundred rupees on the bet. [c. formation on the base *bāi*, v. *bāi tining*, *bāinging*]

bāinging To be lost: *kanā rupaik kul shartaṭi bāingār*, all my money was lost in the gamble. [p. formation on the base *bāi*, v. *bāi tining*, *bāifing*]

bāink Bracelet, generally silver or ivory. [Bal. *bhain*, Si. *bhānhin*]

baisikal Bicycle. [Eng.]

baj Back: *i tēnā māre daunō pizzas tita-vaṭ ki onā baje dushman k^hanir*, I didn't give my son such natal food as would let the foe ever see his back; *arā tahō kashshe*, *bandaghe hakk e ki baje ēte* (prov.), a man should turn his back on the wind whichever way it blows, *i.e.* discretion is the better part of valour. Backing, support: *onā baj muhkam e*, his support is strong. Behind, after (used as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 362): *ō kanā bajān bass*, *kane dikka tiss*, he came from behind me and gave me a shove.—*baj k^halling* To rely upon: *i nē mardas k^hanāt*, *nēti baj k^halkuṭ*, I thought you a man and relied upon you.—*baj tining* To turn one's back on, retreat from: *dushman baj tining laḥōrnā kārēm e*, it's a coward's game to turn one's back to the foe. [cf. Kan. *ben*, Tel. *bennu*, Tul. *beri*, Kui *bētā*, back, Malt. *baje*, side?]

bājāi Brother's wife. [Jat. *bharjāi*, Si. *bhājāi*, Skt. *bhrātṛjāyā*]

bajgat Camel-grazier. [hill var. of *bag-jat* by metathesis]

bāji Offering (espec. of food) to one's neighbours: *mayār e ki i k^hhō lēt kēv*, *tēnā hamsāyag^hāte bāji tifar*, I should be ashamed to put the pot on the fire and send out nothing to the neighbours; *masir pēnanā bāji e* (prov.), a daughter is a gift to one's neighbour. [Jat. Si. *bhājji*; Skt. *bharjita*, fried]

baj-pāsh Imperfectly dressed: *baj-pāsh hākimnā mōnāi himpa*, don't go before the ruler improperly dressed. ['back-bare']

bak Wrestling.—*bak halling* to wrestle. [Jat. *bbakī*; Si. *bbak*, embrace]

bakāl Bunnia, grocer. Hindu [var. of *bak^hkhāl*]

bakār Serviceable. Necessary. [P.]

bākī Remaining. Remainder. [A. *bāqī*]

bak^hkhāl Bunnia, grocer. Hindu: *bak^hkhāle*, *chunāe*, *niārje jangati kasting*, *mayār e*, it's against the rules of war to kill a Hindu shopkeeper, a child or a woman. [A. *baqqāl*, grocer]

bak^hmāl Velvet. [Bal. etc.; A. *makhmal*]

bākhō Mouthful, morsel: *ō bākhōas iragh^hnā kuntane*, he hasn't eaten a mouthful of food; *khalēghā mēl^he asi bākhōas karē*, the leopard made one mouthful of the sheep.—*bākhō k^halling* To take large mouthfuls: *bākhō k^halisa kāsa*, *maga ishtāfi us*, *kāsa*, I suppose you're in a hurry to be off, that you're taking such large mouthfuls [bā¹ + ?; cf. Tam. *vāy-kōnda*, 'mouth-taken' ?]

bākhō-būti Tatters.—*bākhō-būti kanning* To tear to shreds: *ō tēnā pūskunā kūse irā dēti bākhō-būti karē*, he tore his new shirt to ribbons in a couple of days. ['mouthful—piece of flesh']

bakht Fortune, luck. [P.]

bakhtāvar Fortunate, lucky. Tame: *dā bakhtāvarō k^hārāsas e*, *k^halpak*, this is a tame bullock, it won't toss you. [P.]

bāl¹ Wing. Flight: *ōde bālaṭi k^halkuṭ*, I shot it on the wing.—*bāl kanning* To take wing, fly away: *ō tūfakas k^halk*, *rad mass*, *chuk bāl karē*, he had a shot but missed, and the bird flew off.—*bāl tining* To make (birds) get up; *chukkāte*

- bāl tirisa tirisa kanā pāraghāi ba, come towards me beating the birds as you go. To drive out, extirpate: kanā lashkar nē nā shahratō asi damaṭi bāl-a ētik, my army will wipe out you with your village in a trice. [P.]
- bāl² Withered grasses, crops, etc.; dry fodder: kuro ē khushkāva-aṭi darak, ki bāl bāz e-ta, take the flock to the unirrigated land yonder, there's a lot of dry fodder there. [= bāl¹, 'carried by the wind' ?]
- bāl³ 'Thumbs' of a horse. [= bāl¹ ?]
- balā Calamity, misfortune: nā vām mas-sune, yā. balā massune, ki harḍē kaneāi kunnal-a kēsa? have I got in your debt or is it simply my ill-luck that you bother me every day? [A. balā']
- balad Guide: dā mashtēti nan jwānō balad un, we're good guides in these hills. Acquainted with the way: nanā khalkāi nī balad marōs? will you be able to find your way to our village? [A.]
- bālakhāna Upper story, balcony. [P. bālā-khāna]
- balazir Accursed, wretched: dā balazirō tāziās e, murūe halling-a kappak, this cursed greyhound can't catch a hare. Wretch; balazir, kanā chunāe ant i khalkunus? wretch! why have you beaten my child?—balazir kanning To sacrifice as a scapegoat: sakht nājōr mass, bāva-ta ōrki pandaras balazir karē. he got very ill, so his father sacrificed a bull for him. [Bal. balāzūr, = balā + zūr, 'calamity bearer', scapegoat]
- balghur Mother-in-law (whether husband's mother or wife's mother): ainō swār us, chāva ki kāsa, tēnā balghurnā mōnān hullie drikka ētise, so you're riding today, I suppose you're going to show off your horse to your future mother-in-law, i.e. 'off to give the young ladies a treat'. [fr. bal-un, cf. balla, ballurī; for -ghur cf. malkhur, -r in both being prob. fem.]
- bālī¹ Able to fly: chūrik dāsā pūskun bālī massunō, the young birds have just learnt to fly. [bāl¹ + -ī]
- bālī² 'Thumbs' of a horse. [var. of bāl³]
- bāligh Having reached puberty, adult: nā guṭ harsēnāne, chāva ki bāligh massunus, as your voice has cracked, I suppose you're grown up. [A.]
- bālisht Pillow. Easy-going man: dē chāe agar nanā pūskunā sāib shuukinas marē yā bālishtas? I wonder whether our new official will be a man with some go in him or a lazy sort of fellow. [P.]
- balki Rather. Furthermore. But. [P.]
- balla Grandmother (father's mother or mother's mother). Granny, old woman. [fr. balun, cf. ballurī, balghur]
- ballā Def. attr. adj. fr. balun, Grammar § 84. [var. balunā; v. balun]
- ballā-hilh Typhus. ['the great fever']
- ballā-hōr Thumb. ['the big finger']
- ballō Indef. attr. adj. fr. balun, Grammar § 81. [var. balunō; v. balun]
- ballurī Old woman. [fr. bal-un, cf. balla, balghur; -urī prob. contains fem. -r]
- balun Big, large: dā kullān balun e, it is the largest of the lot; amarō ballō māras e, what a big boy he is! Elder (opposed to *chunak*, smaller or younger): kanā ballā mār khadō kask, my elder son died last year. Full-grown: ō dāsā balun massune, he's now full-grown. With experience of the seamy side of life: dā ballō zūifa-as e, ballā kuṭeāi mālūm e, she's a woman who has seen life, as one can see from her big heels—which grow big with cohabitation. [bal-un; Kan., Tel., Tul., Malt. bal-, Tam., Mal. val-]
- balunī Bigness, largeness, full growth. [balun-ī -ī]
- bām Roof. [P. bām]
- bāmus Nose: kanā bāmusan dītar tīng tiss, blood poured from my nose; bāmusnā burzī bandaghe jwān e, a stuck-up nose is no bad thing for a man; nēān tā bāmusiskā rasēngānuṭ, lit. I've arrived from you to the nose, i.e. I'm sick of the sight of you; handunō hitas kane pārēs ki kanā bāmuse tarēs, you spoke to me so rudely that you cut my nose, i.e. lowered me in everybody's eyes. [= bā +

mus(t), 'that which is in front of the mouth': cf. Tam., Mal. mūku, Kan. mūgu, Tel. mukku, Malt. muso, Gōn. mussōr, fr. mu, in front; with bā, mouth, bāmus, nose, cf. espec. Kur. bai, mouth, muī, nose, bai-muī, face]

bāmus-tar Shameless: bāmus-tar, antei bassunus? shameless one. why have you come? [bāmus tar(-ing). 'nose-cut']

band Act of binding: kullinā bandān āvāl ēte, tell me your news since the moment you bound your sandal-thong. Bond, bandage. Shackle. Captivity. Capture: jangān ballō bandas hēsunō, they've brought a large number of prisoners from the war. Stoppage. Stopped. Embankment. Joint: bandāk-ta bārisur, his joints got stiff. Sling of a rifle, etc. Knotted thread used in magic, Life-history § 174.—band kanning To bind, capture, obstruct. stop. [P.]

banda Human being. [var. of bandagh]

bandagh Human being, creature, man. Grown up, mature: dā masir dāsā bandagh e, this maiden is now grown up. [also Bal.; P. banda, creature]

bandi Prisoner of war. Slave. [P.]

band-ō-bār kanning To lead into captivity: ōfte band-ō-bār karēn darēn, we led them off into captivity. [P.]

bandōbast Arrangements.—bandōbast kanning To make arrangements [P.]

bandōk Swaddling band. Woman's collar-cord. [band-ōk. as if adj. part. fr. band (-ing); Bal. bandik]

bang Hemp. [P.]

bāng Cock-crow. Call to prayers.—bāng tining To crow. To call to prayers: dūte khaftēāi darēne ki bāng ēte, he's got his hands to his ears to give the call to prayers. [P.]

bāngō Cock. [fr. bāng]

bangulā Bungalow. [Jat. banglā, Si. banglō, etc.]

bannām Of bad reputation, disreputable, infamous. -bannām kanning To injure the reputation of, cover with infamy: drōgh pāpēs, navā tēne ō tēnā bāva ō pīrac bannām kēs, don't lie or you'll bring

disgrace on yourself and your father and your father's father. [P. badnām]

bannāmi Disrepute, dishonour, disgrace: daunangā bannāmīteān nane khudā rakkōe, I can only pray that God will preserve us from such infamies. Shame!: bannāmī! nē nang-a bafak ki nī niārite kirēng-a ētisa, maga nē tēnā lumma ō īf affak? the disgrace of it! aren't you ashamed to abuse women? haven't you mother or sister of your own? bannāmī! mōne sill, siālāk dā chaghattā mōn ō dūteāi makhōr, for shame! wash your face, or the relations will laugh at these dirty face and hands.—bannāmī tining To defame, vilify, accuse of adultery: nā ilume ōftā iratō bannāmī tissunō, they've coupled your brother's name with their sister. [bannām. + -ī]

bannau Embankment.—bannau kanning (tafing) To embank for irrigation. [Bal., Jat. bann, Si. bbanō; Skt. bandhā-]

banning To come (imper. ba, bar-ak, pres. stem barē-, past stem bass-, neg. stem ha-, Grammar § 257): ba khairat, come in peace, i.e. welcome; tahti barēv? may I come in? ōde ghussa bass, anger came to him, i.e. he got angry; dā iragh bārune, dinnā ust barēk-ta? this bread's dry, whose heart would come to it? i.e. who would have any appetite for it? kane kissa-as batavaka, no story would come to me, i.e. I couldn't think of a story; nē jādū barēk? can you do magic? Forms with the adv. part. frequentative and continuative compounds, Grammar §§ 300, 350: i nē pārisa bassunū ki dākā bafa, I've told you again and again not to come this way; ō kane kirēng tirisa barēk, he won't stop abusing me [bases ba-, bar-, Grammar § 186; Kan. bā-, bar-, Tul., Kur., Malt. bar-, Tam., Mal. vā-, var-, Gōnd. var-, Kui va-, vā-]

bā-pusht Behind one's back: bā-pushtū hite i khaf-a tōpara, I won't listen to anything behind a man's back; kanā bā-pusht ō daun pūrē, he said so behind my back. [P. bapust, with change to bā, mouth, by folks-etym.]

bar- One of the bases of banning.

-bār Like, strengthened form of -bā before the copula and words beginning with a vowel generally. [-bā + -r-]

-bārā Def. attr. adj. fr. -bā. [-bā + -r- + -ā²]

barābar Equal, straight, correct. Exactly. [P.]

baram Fruit.—baram kanning To bear fruit. [not Tam. palam, but P. bar, fruit + subs. suffix -(a)m]

barām Marriage, wedding: barāmnā nan zāifaghāk tikk-a tikhira, gurā khalkānā zāifaghāk muchch-a marēra, tikkānā humūngki. on the marriage night the women put markings on the bride, and then the village women gather together to inspect them, Life-history §§ 121-2.—barām kanning To marry, he married: ō barām kattane? isn't he married? tākaṭi barām kappa, tāk-a marēsa, don't marry on an uneven day of the month, or you'll become 'odd man out' yourself, i.e. a widower.—barām khwāhing To make a formal request to the girl's parents for the fixing of the wedding-day, Life-history § 104.—barām tining To give in marriage, marry off: nī tēnā māre barām tissunus? have you married off you boy? [bar-(ā)m; hardly con. with Panj. bar, bridegroom, Jaṭ. var, Si., var^u, husband, Skt. vāra-, suitor]

barāmī Married: ō pūskun barāmī e, he's lately married. Bride: barāmī-ta arāpēk e? where's his bride? (In the plural) bridal couple: barāmik bassur nanā urāṭi, the bridal couple came to our house. [barām + -ī]

bārau Fat calf. [Bal. bhārav]

barbād Ruined, desolate. [P.]

barbarī Breed of small-headed, short-eared goat.

barchi Spear. [P.]

bardast Shoulder-blade. [Bal.]

barēbar Equal, etc. [var. of barābar]

bārēm Load, burden. Responsibility for another man's expenses: aga kanā bārēme hēfisa, bārēva, I'll come if you'll bear my expenses.—bārēm kanning To load. [bār-(ē)m; P. bār]

barf Snow: barf biṭingaṭi (kanningaṭi, tanimingaṭi) e, it's snowing. [P.]

bariāla Cupboard in the wall for storing clothes, etc., generally mud.

bārifing To make dry, to dry: bārif-ta, gurā jwān-a marēk, dry it and it'll get all right; khōlumte bārif ki nusiv, dry the wheat for me to grind. To wear down: vakhtaseāi ki nan hit karēn, hitaṭi bārifēt-ta, when we came to words, I dried him up; dā hulli dudēngaṭi khazmate bārifk, this horse can hunt deer down. To train (for racing): hullie mēlanā gōaki bārifin, let's train the horse for the race at the fair. [c. of bārring]

barkat Blessing, increase.—barkat kanning To sweep out: urāe barkat ka, sweep out the house. To make a clean sweep of: nute barkat karēnun, we've finished the flour. To measure out grain: jōhāne barkat ka, measure out the heap of grain - for distribution between tenant and landlord. [A.]

barkatō Dwarf: amarō barkatōas e' what a little dwarf he is! Dwarf-ish: barkatōā bandaghān kārēm-a mafak, no good will come out of a dwarf. [fr. barkat, 'blessed one']

barkhilāf Contrary, opposed to [P.]

-bārō Indef. attr. adj. fr. -bā. [-bā + -r- + -ō]

barōk Coming, comer. Newcomer in a tribe, hamsaya. [adj. part. of banning]

barōt Whiskers. [P. burūt]

barr¹ Penis.

barr² Desert. [A.]

barri Belonging to the desert. [barr² + -ī]

bārring (pres. stem bār-, past stem bāris-) To become dry: bārōkā iraghe kumpa, don't eat the dry bread; bā-ta bāris, hit pēsh tammitavaka bān-ta, his mouth was parched, and words failed to issue from his lips. To be trained for a race: ō hulliām-bā bārisune, he's trained as fine as a race-horse. To ripen (of corn): nanā khōlum bārisune, our corn has ripened. To become parched, wither: kanā pullāk kul bārisunō, my flowers have all withered. To become stiff: bandāteān bārisune,

he's stiff in the joints; *kanā hakkalān zaghū dūti-ta bāris*, at my shout the sword stiffened in his hands. [base *bār*-, infin. -rr- being abnormal; Kan. *bar*-, Tel., Tul. *bar*-, Kur. *batt*-, Tam., Mal. *var*-, Gōn. *watt*-, Kui *vas*-]

bärring To become dry, etc.: *puch-chāk bārringānō, bēn-tā*, the clothes have got dry, put them on; *drakht bārringā*, the tree withered. [deponent form of *bārring*]

barsh Narcotic formed by adding opium, pepper, the testicles of an otter, honey, etc. to a cup of green tea, Life-history § 190. [A. *bars*, kind of hashish]

barshōnk A kind of grass, occasionally used as fodder: *barshōnk beias aff, zarūrki jwān e*, barshōnk isn't really fodder, but it serves as a makeshift.

bartām Fruit-drying place. [P. *bar*, fruit + ?]

barti Enlistment, recruiting.—*barti kan-ning* To recruit. [Jaṭ. *barthi*, Si. etc. *bharthi*]

barūk Trestle covered with a *shifī*, on which the household rugs, etc. are kept; also called *partal*.

bārun Dry: *iragh bārun e, kumpara*, the bread is dry, I decline to eat it. Ripe (of corn): *bārunā khōlumaṭi harsēngpa, pinnik*, don't walk in the ripe wheat, it'll get broken down; *halk bārunā khōshaghāte danningaṭi ō*, the mice are carrying off the ripe ears of corn. Shrivelled up, sickly: *nā mōn bārun e*, you look seedy. Unfertile (of land): *dā daghār bārun e*, this is wretched land. Barren: *dā daggi bilif e, bārun e?* is this cow in calf or barren? *bārun marēs*, may you become barren! [bār-(ring) + -un]

bārūt Gunpowder. [P.]

bar Strong, in good health. [cf. Si. *bhar*-, proficient]

bār Pimp's wage. [Si. *bhār*]

bāri Pimp. [Si. *bhāri*; Skt. *bhāṭa*-]

bār-khōr Pimp. [bār + P. *khōr* eater]

bārō Hire.—*bārō kanning* To hire. [Si. *bhārō*; Skt. *bhāṭa*-]

bārū Quail. [con. with Jaṭ. *bhaṭērō*, Si. *bbaērō*, Skt. *vartakā* ?]

barva Pimp. [var. of *bāri*]

barvai Pimping.—*barvai kanning* To pimp. [barva + -i]

barzi Pillow: *barzie bata ki kātume tikhiv*, bring me the pillow to lay my head on. Napkin, table-cloth: *barzie hēla ki iragh kunēn*, lay the cloth and let's take our meal. [Bal. *barzi*, bag; cf. P. *barza* the pile of cloth?]

bas Enough.—*bas kanning* To have enough, have done, stop. [P.]

bāsing (past stem *bāsis*-) To be hot, become hot: *nēmrochāi dē-a bāsik*, the sun stokes up in the middle of the day; *khākhār karak ki i tēne bāsifiva*, make up a fire for me to warm myself; *kanki daghār bāsis*, the place got too hot for me; *ēfk naneāi daghāre bāsifēnō*, they've made the place too hot for us. To become heated, get angry: *nī kaneāi antoi bāsisis?* why did you get angry with me? [same rt. as *bis-ing*, to bake; Kan. *bis*-, bē-, Tul. *bēs*-, bey-, Tam., Mal., Tel. *ve*-, vē-]

bāsinging To become hot, etc. [deponent form of *bāsing*]

bāsk Upper arm, biceps: *chūchanā bāskati halpa ki dū-ta pēsh tam-mik*, don't catch hold of the child's muscle, you'll dislocate its arm. [Bal.; P. *bāzū*]

bāsun Hot, warm: *Sēbi bāsunō mulkas e*, Sibi's a hot spot. Fresh-cooked: *nanā lummaghāk ki nane lōli ētira, duā kēra ki bāva*, *iragh nā bāsun*, dir *nā pudēn*, our mothers rock us to the sleep with the prayer that the food of their darling may always be fresh from the oven and the water fresh from the spring. Hot-tempered: *nī bāsunō bandaghase us*, you're a hot-tempered fellow. [bās-(ing) + -un]

bāsun-hill Enteric. ['hot fever']

bāsunī Heat, warmth: *āharnā vakhtāi dā mulkaṭi bāsunī zōrāk-a marēk*, in midsummer the heat in these parts is tremendous. [bāsun- + -i]

bash Up.—*bash manning* To get up: *bash ma, arise*. To awaken: *ō dāsā tughān bash massune*, he's just awoken from sleep. To be married (of a girl, as opposed

to tūling): nā masir tūlōk e, yā bash massunc? is your girl a maid or married? To be swollen (of eyes and throat): onā khank bash massunō, his eyes are swollen; kanā guṭ bash massunc, my throat is swollen.—bash kanning To make to arise: ō nanā niāmaṭi jange bash karē, he stirred up the strife betwixt us. To make to race: hullite bash kēn, hurin ki dinnā hulli gōe dēk, let's race the horses and see who wins. To wake: nī kanc tughān antei bash karēnus? why have you roused me out of my sleep? To marry off (a girl): tēnā ire zū bash ka, lose no time in marrying off your sister.—bash tining To throw up in the air, winnow: dā jōhāne bash ēte, winnow this heap of corn. To boast: chaṛa bash tirisa kāk, he simply goes on bragging. [fr. same rt. as bē.², bēt, bātagh, Drav. mē, mēl; cf. espec. Tam., old Mal. mīsa, Malt. mece; for Br. sh < Drav. l, cf. mash, mish]

basha Get up: basha ki kām, up with you and let's be off. [imper. sing. of obsolete verb bashing, v. bash, bashabō]

bashabō Get up: bashabō kām, up with you all and let's be off. [imper. plur. of obsolete verb bashing, v. bash, basha]

bashkh Share: nī sēmikō bashkhe halh, take the third share. Present, gift.—bashkh kanning To share, present. [P. bakhsh]

bashkhing To give away: khwāja kancāi dastāras bashkhā, the master presented me with a turban. To forgive: kanā gunāe bashkha, forgive me my offence. [fr. bashkh]

bash-ō-tūlh Uprising and downsitting etc. [var. of bash-tūlh]

bashshām Summer rains (July-August): alvād bashshāmnā pir e, jāga-as marēk, jāga-as mafak, having children is just like summer rains, which fall in one place and not in another. [also Bal.; cf. H. barshā, rainy season?]

bash-tūlh Uprising and downsitting, consorting with, intercourse: nā bash-tūlh dērtōn e? with whom do you consort? bash-tūlhān gandanā ganda marōs, intercourse

with bad men will make you bad yourself. Exercise, exertion: bāz-angā bash-tūlhān i dam darēt, I got tired with all that exercise; bash-tūlhān chūcha-ta tammā, doing too much brought on a miscarriage. ['up-sit']

bāti Household dependant. [Si. bhāti]

battir Worse: ō dāsā battir e, he's worse now. Very, awfully, Grammar § 92: dā battir jwān e, this is d—d good. [bad + -tir, comparative of bad; P. battar]

bāt Boast: nī tēnā bātātēat kano jang tirifōs, with your bragging you'll rouse me to fight.—bāt khalling To boast: kanā mōnāi bāt khalsa, i nē chāva, don't brag in my presence, I know all about you.—bāt tining To flatter: nī kanc bāt-a ētisa, you're flattering me. [Jat. bbāt, Bal. batāki, Si. bbatā-k*]

bātagh Top, summit: ē buttanā bātagh āvār e, the top of that hillock is smooth; dā mashanā bātaghāi dashtas e, there's a plateau on the top of this hill; i kōṭavnā bātaghāi khāchiva, I'll sleep on the house-top. On, over (used as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 355): ē dite ōftā bātaghāi shāghā, he poured water over them. [same rt. as bēt, bē.²; Drav. mī, mē; cf. espec. Tam., Mal. mēḍa, Kan. mēṭi, Tel. meṭṭa, etc., upper place]

bātaghkō Upper: bātaghkō kasarāt himpēs, don't go by the upper road. [bātagh + -kō]

batāi Division of crops on the threshing-floor. [Jat., Si.]

batanging To summon, etc. [var. of bātinging, Grammar § 279]

bāti Boastful: ō bātō 'bandaghas e, he's a bragging fellow [bāt + -i]

bātinging To summon, send for: bōgāi kanā māranā sāng e, siālāte bātingānuṭ, my son's betrothal comes off to-night and I've invited the relatives in. To pray for: kullanā khāire bāting, pray for the welfare of all. [Kan., Tuḷ. bēḍ-, Tel. vēḍ-. to entreat]

bāt-ō-bal Inseparable: handagh ō nājōri bāt-ō-bal ō, man and sickness are inseparable. Equally matched (in

- wrestling etc.): tāiskā hū-ō-bal
ō, so far there's nothing to choose
between them. [bāt (cf. Jat.
bbiṭ, Si. bbiṭ, pair, inseparable)
+ō+bal(un), 'pair-strong' ?]
- baunri** Whorl of the hair. [Si. bhaunri;
badri Skt. bhramara-, whirling]
- ba-ā** Cholera: [var. of vabā by meta-
'thesis; Jat. bāvā]
- bāva** Father: dā mār bāvaghān must
vadi e, this urchin was born
before his father—to judge by
his cheek. Son, used affection-
ately, espec. in the voc.: bāva!
dāngi barak, sonny, come here:
tēna bāvaki bilas jōr-a kēva
gwāziki, I'll make my son a how
to play with. Respectful form of
address to an elderly man. Guar-
dian: nī kanā bāva us har
kāremnā, you are in everything
my guide, philosopher and friend.
[cf. P. bābā etc.]
- bāvai** Fatherly: kanki bāvaiō kārem
karis, your actions towards me
were those of a father. Of good
birth: jwānō bāvaiō māras e,
he's a youth of good birth; bāvaiāk
daun-a kappasa ki nī-a kēsa,
gentlemen don't act like you.
[bāva + -i]
- bāvar** Trust, confidence: bāz luechiāt
nī tēnā bāvare darēnus, by con-
stant deceit you've forfeited all
faith in you.—bāvar kanning To
have faith, rely: i nēai bāvar-a
kappara, I've no confidence in
you; kanā hitāi bāvar ka, rely on
what I say. [P.]
- bavāsir** Piles. [P.]
- bayām** Mockery, mimicry.—bayām kan-
ning To mock, mimic. [loc. Jhal.;
appar. cor. of bayān]
- bayān** Statement; declaration.—bayān
kanning To state. [A.]
- bāz** Many, much, adj. and subs. Grammar
§ 162: bāz huch kaskunō, several
camels have died; nanā mashtēti
mammā bāz-a marēk, bears are
plentiful in our hills: bāzangā
kāremān i dam darēngānut, I'm
worn out with all this work:
bāzatō hinās? did you go with
many? bāzāk hinānō, several
have gone. Much, very: bāz
khwash mass, he was very pleased:
chunā bāz hōghā, the child wept
bitterly. [also Bal.; A. bāz, some,
several]
- bāz Hawk.** [P. bāz]
- bāzār** Market, market-place. [P.]
- bazghar** Cultivator, tenant paying rent
in kind: bāva us, hum bazghar
us (prov.), though you're my
father you're my cultivator as
well, i.e. you can't expect to have
it all your own way. [Psht.
bazgar, P. barzgar, barazgar]
- bazghari** Tenancy. Tenant's share of the
produce: dā daghārnā bōhār nanā
e, bazghari-ta pēntā e, the land-
lord's share in the produce of this
land belongs to us, the tenant's
share to others. [bazghar + -i]
- bāzi**¹ Multitude: ō bāzitō bass, he came
with the crowd. Largeness, large
quantity: kane bāziān khalpa,
don't beat me hard. General
rule: mashanā bandaghnā razān
bāziāt karsān e, the highlander's
utensil is usually the wooden pot.
[bāz + -i]
- bāzi**² Game, etc. [var. of gwāzi]
- bāzīgar** Acrobat, actor. [P.]
- bāzil** Upper arm. Wing. [con. with
bāzū]
- bāzū** Upper arm. Support: nī kanā
bāzū us, you are my prop. The
person of: kane khōninā bāzūe
halbō ētibō, seize me the person of
the murderer and hand him over
[P.]
- bāzū-band** Armlet. [P.]
- bazh** Up. [rare var. of bash]
- bazhzhing** To repel, fill with revulsion:
kane pughut sakht-a bazhzhik, a
frog repels me utterly. [bazh-
ing, 'to up-set', 'make the gorge
rise']
- bē**¹ Salt: urāti bē bēkhī aff, there's
literally no salt in the house.
Piquancy, spirit: ōde bē aff,
there's no grit in him. Flavour,
expression: mōnanā-ta bē ganda e,
he's got an ill-favoured counten-
ance.—bē shāghing To add salt:
sōrangā dirāti bē shāghingati e
(prov.), he's pouring salt into
brackish water, i.e. he's making
bad worse. To sow discord:
nī bāva māranā nēamaṭi bē
shāghpa, don't sow discord between
father and son. To add something
extra: ōnā hitāi bāvar kappā, ō
hitāti murōi bē-a shāghik, don't

rely on what he says, he always embellishes his account. To test: *i ōti bē shāghatanuṭ ki ō amarō bandaghas e*, (why ask me) I haven't tested him to see what sort of man he is? [Kur. bēk, Malt. bēku; cf. Tam., Mal., Kan., Tul. uppu?]

bē² Without, except, prep. governing the abl., Grammar § 382: *bē hunningān javāb kappa*, don't answer without thinking; *bē nēān kane kasas aff*, I've no one but you. [P.]

bē⁻¹ Dis-, un-, -less, subs. and adj. prefix. [P.; = bē²]

bē⁻² On, over, used as a verbal prefix only, v. bē-bāling etc. [to the same rt. belong bēt, bātagh, bash, prob. bēning, bērum, bēghing, poss. biṭ, but, baḍ; Drav. mī, mē, to be above]

bēāb Without honour, disgraced. [P.]

bēaib Without defect, unblemished. [bē⁻¹ + aib]

bēakl Foolish. Fool. [P. bē-'aql]

bēakli Folly. [bēakl + -i]

bēbakht Luckless, wretched. [P.]

bē-bāling To step over, stride across: *jōān bē-bāla. dāng ba*, stride over the stream and come along here; *chunāe bē-bāpa, ōnā haddāk khalh karōr*, don't step over the child or his bones will ache — a common superstition; *seiad bē-bālā-ta, dūrākḥ mass*, the holy man stepped over him and he recovered. [bē⁻² + obsol. bāling]

bēbaram Without fruit. [bē⁻¹ + baram]

bēbāva Vagabond, rogue: *i ōde saggi para, bēbāva-as e*, I can't stand him, he's a rogue. [bē⁻¹ + bāva, 'fatherless']

bēbāvar Faithless. [bē⁻¹ + bāvar]

bēbē Saltless, unsalted: *chāva ki bēbēo iragh kungumus. ki dā dilat zōr af-ne*, you've been dining off saltless bread methinks, for you've no strength in you to match this body of yours. Ugly, ill-favoured: *nī bēbēo bandaghase us*, you're an ugly fellow. [bē⁻¹ + bē¹]

bēbōm Devoid of nourishment: *bōnūā dāghārnā beī ō bēbōmānā ghalla brābar affas*, grass off land with nourishment is better than grain off land without any. [bē⁻¹ + bōm]

bēbūd Unproductive (of land): *dā bēbūdō dāghāras e*, this is an unproductive piece of land. [bē⁻¹ + būd]

bēcharpi Lack of grease; condition of not being greased. [bē⁻¹ + charpi]

bēd Without, except, prep. or post. governing the abl., Grammar §§ 382, 384: *bēd kaneān (kaneān bēd) himpa*, don't go without me. [fusion of bē² and A. bidūn?]

bēdān Salt-bag, salt-pouch: *bē kuning ō bēdānāi pī kanning kaminanā kārēm e*, to eat salt and to befoul the salt-bag (e.g. by backbiting one's host) is to do what only the vulgar do. [bē⁻¹ + P. dān, holder]

bēdāna Seedless. Seedless pomegranate. [P.]

bēdo Without, except, prep. governing the abl., Grammar § 382: *bēdo khudāghān kane pēn dōst aff*, I have no friend but God. [bēd + -e²]

bēdir Broth, soup: *bēdite jwān pāre*, he pronounced the broth excellent. Relish: *iragh bēdiratō kun*, eat your bread with the relish. [bē⁻¹ + dir, 'salt water']

bēdiri Broth. Relish, vegetables, any extra taken with bread: *khōlumnū bāsunā iragh bēdiri khwāhipak*, bandun taniā kuning-a marēk, fresh wheaten bread doesn't need anything with it, it's eaten just as it is. [bēdir + -i]

bēdī Knuckle-bone: *bēdinā haḍ*, the ankle.—*bēdī khalling* To play knuckle-bones. [Bal.; Si. bhēḍī]

bēfāida Unprofitable, useless, vain. [P.]

bēga Evening: *i bēgatō rāhī marēva*, I'll start in the evening. [Bal.; P. bigah]

bēgāi This evening, to-night. [bēg(a) + -āi]

bēgāna Stranger. [P.]

bēga-pagga Today or tomorrow, in a day or two: *bēga-pagga kanū hullī hīnik*, my mare will foal in a day or two. Daily: *ōnā bēga-pagganā khwāstān ī bāmusiskā bassunū*, I'm fed up with his daily begging. [evening-tomorrow]

bēgār Forced labour. [P.]

bēgunā Innocent. [P. bēgunāh]

bēgham Without sorrow, care-free, [P.]

bēghing To knead: nute bēgh ki i bisiv-
ta, knead the flour for me to bake.
To muddle up, spoil: dāsā ki
bēghānus-ta, i ant kēv? now that
you've spoilt everything, what am
I to do? [prob. bē-²-gh-ing (with
gh bridging hiatus as in hōghing,
saghing, shāghing) 'to do over,'
'work up']

bē-halling To hold (cloth) against the
body to measure off clothes:
kanā kuse bē-halh, measure off the
shirt against me; nī haft māranā
lumma us, kanā mār ō malkhurā
barāmnā puchchāte bē-halh, ki
khudā ōfte hum nēam-bār alvādī
kē, you're a mother with seven
sons, measure off the bridal clothes
for my son and his bride, that God
may make them as fruitful as
yourself; ōnā kafane bē-halkur,
they measured off his shroud.
[bē-² + halling, 'to hold over or
on']

bē-harsēfing To make something turn
itself back, to recover: nan tēnā
māle bē-harsēfēn dushmanteān, we
recovered our cattle from the
enemy. [c. of bē-harsēnging]

bē-harsēnging To turn oneself back again:
bē-harsēngānc, banningaṭi e, he's
turned back again, here he comes;
hūrā pēndwār bē-harsēngānc, once
more the thunder's coming back on
us. [m. of bē-harsing]

bē-harsing To turn over, overturn, upset:
khōlumte tēnā palavān bē-harsā,
he turned the wheat out of the
end of his turban; ō dārūteān
nājōri bē-harsā-ta, it was all
thanks to that medicine that the
illness upset him again. [bē-²
+ harsing, 'to turn on or over']

bēhayā Shameless, immodest. [P. bi-hayā]

bēhōsh Senseless. Insensible. [P.]

bei Grass fit for grazing: dā ḍalāi būtau
bāz e, bei bāz e, on this skirt of the
hill there are bushes in plenty and
lots of grass. Any shrub fit for
grazing: kirri huchchanā bei e,
tamarisk is camel-grazing.—bei
kanning To feed with grass: bei
ka-ta ki saukā marē, feed him with
grass to make him fat. To cut
grass: ō bei kanningki hināne, he's
gone grass-cutting. [Tam., Mal.,
Tel. mēy-, Kan., Tuḷ. mē-, Cōn.
mōi, Kuvi mey, to graze]

beidār Awake, watchful. [P. bidār]

bēmān Faithless, irreligious. [P.]

bēinsāf Unjust. [P. bi-inṣāf]

beirak Flag, standard: Jhalavānnā
beirak harvakht kharrun-a marēk,
Sarāvānnā pūshkun, the Jhalawan
standard is always green, the
Sarawan yellow. [P. beirāq]

bēkār Useless [P.]

bēkh Root, foundation, basis: i nū
bēkhe kashshiva, I'll pull up your
root, i.e. I'll wipe you out root and
branch. [P.]

bē-khalling To strike across, cross over:
bārēmtetō dirān bē-khalkun, hēpār
massun, we crossed over the water
with our bundles and got to the
other side. To lift up: dāmane
tēnā bē-khalh, lift up your skirt.
To lift, steal: kukkurās bē-khalk
darē, he went off with a fowl.
[bē-² + khalling, 'to strike over
or up']

bēkhi Utterly, entirely: kanā tūfak
bēkhi khūzgī e, my gun is absolute-
ly filthy; ō dākā bēkhi hināne?
has he gone from here for good
and all? [bēkhi + -i]

bēl¹ Spade. [P.]

bēl² Half a day or night: ōde panch
bēl e ki iragh kuntanc, it's two and
a half days since he broke his fast.
One of the two daily meals: dā
nufāte kī nī ēsunus, nanā irā
bēlanā nikān e, this flour you've
brought will serve us as rations
for two meals. Fixed dose: dā
dārūk chār bēlanā ō, chār bēl
kunēs-tā, this medicine is made
up in four doses, you should take
it four times. Division of irriga-
tion water, flow for twelve hours:
nanā kārēz shāzda bēl e, our karez
is divided into sixteen shares.
Water-divide: i hināṭ dirānā
bēlāi, I went to the dividing-place
of the water.—bēl kanning To
divide water: dire bēl karēn, tēnā
mulkāi ēsun, we divided the water
and brought it on to our fields.
To separate: ōfk jang-a. karēra,
nan bēl karēn-tā, they were fight-
ing and we separated them. [chiefly
loc. Jhal.; primary meaning
appar. division; con. hardly poss.
with Si. vēl, Jaṭ. vēlā, Skt.
vēlā, time]

bēl³ Large hill-torrent. [hardly = bēl² 'flowing for twelve hours' ?]

bēlam Half a day or night, one of the two meals: nane musi bēlam e ki nan rōcha un, for a day and a half have we been fasting; nan irā bēlam iragh kungun ōftā khalkatī, we took two meals in their village. Dose: shash bēlam: tēnā chūchaghāte dārū ētibō, dose your children six times. Twelve hours flow. [bēl² + -(a)m]

bēling To devastate, damage (espec. crops): ōfk ki nanā khalke bēlār, nan ōftāte bēlōn, if they devastate our village, we'll devastate theirs; nanā mulke numā māl bēlāne, your cattle have played havoc with our field; drakhte bēlpabō navā kharre, don't destroy the tree, it may sprout again, i.e., give him another chance [Si. bhēl-]

bēnang Shameless [P.]

bēnifing To make to wear, etc. [var. of bērifing, c. of bēning]

bē-nihār Fasting [P.]

bēning To wear, put on: kuse tēnā bēn, jwāniat hin, put your shirt on and go forth in your best; mashanā bandagh mōcharī bēmpak, chavatte bēnik, a hill-man doesn't wear shoes but sandals; bēningān kuningān jwānō girā pēn aff, there's nothing better than good clothes and good living [bē-² + phonetic -n- + -ing, 'to do on, don'; any con. with Tul. bē-, Kur. bē-, Malt. bea-, Kui vē-, to thatch ?]

bēnt Patch in a river-bed [var. of bēt]

bēpin Nameless, insignificant: nanā sardār nā ilum bēpinō bandaghas e, our chief's brother is a nonentity [bē-¹ + pin]

bēpini Namelessness, leaving no name behind: nē alvād aff, bēpini narinaki jwān aff, pēn barāmas ka, you've no children, it's not good for a man to leave no name behind him, marry again [bēpin + -i]

bē-numāz Unclean [P. 'prayerless']

bēr¹ Plum [Jaṭ. bhēr, Si. bbēr¹; Skt. badara-]

bēr² Back again, returned: ō ki hinā. gurā zū bēr mass, no sooner had he left than he was back again in

haste.— bēr kanning To return: bēr ka ō barak, return and come here [Bal. bēro, Si. bhēri]

bēr³ Revenge. [loc. Nushki var. of vēr]

bērān Desolate, waste. Inflamed, of eyes: kanā khaṇ bērān massunc, my eye's inflamed [Bal.; P. wirān]

bērāv Turning, turn, return.— bērāv kanning To turn back, return: bērāv karēs, zū zū bassus, ki ikine bisēnut? did you turn back and come in all this haste with the idea that I've got everything cooked for you?— bērāv tining To take a turn: nī sāut ō dam urānā mōnaṭi bērāv-a ētisa, nā matlah ant e? every now and then you take a turn in front of the house, what are you up to? To make to turn, fold: kure bērāv tissut, bassut, I folded the flock and came in [Si. bhēro; cf. bēr²]

bērifing To make to wear, clothe: barāmīte bērifingati ō, zū zū himbō, they're decking out the bridal couple, hurry up and go. To invest with a robe of honour: khaṇ sāib mērabāni karē, sardāte bērifē, the Khan was gracious and presented the chiefs with robes of honour. To thatch: urānā tire tikhār, gurā bērifēr-ta, they laid the rafter of the house and then thatched it [usual but irreg. c. of bēning]

bēring To surround: dushmank nane bērar, nan julav karēn, pēsh tannān, the enemy surrounded us, but we made an attack and sallied out; handārē shikār aff, babō kān, mashas bērin, there's no game here, come let's go and drive some hill [Bal. bēr-; hardly con. with Jaṭ., Si. vēr- ?]

bērū Unhonoured, in disfavour: hākimnā mōnaṭi bērū us? are you in disfavour with the ruler? Wife in disfavour: nā arvatātēti bērū arā asiṭṭ e ō rūdār arā asiṭṭ e? of your wives which is the one in disfavour and which in favour? [P.]

bērum Bedding: sēlhaṭi bērum bāz bakāre, one wants a lot of bedding in the winter; bērum bandaghnā urāṭi izzat e, a pile of bedding in a man's house is a matter for pride;

bērumas aff-ta ki tēnā khanteāi shūghe, (he's so poor) he hasn't enough bedding to cover his eyes [cf. P. bīr? or perh. con. with bē-², on, bēn-, bēn-, wear?]

bēṛi¹ Knuckle-bone [var. of bēḍi]

bēṛi² Boat [Bal. bēṛi, Jat., Si. bbēṛi; Skt. bēḍā]

bēṛi³ Fetter [Jat., Si. bbēṛi]

bēṛi-ghark Wretch, derelict: bēṛi-ghark, nī dinnā sālum us? wretched man that you are, whose son-in-law are you? [boat drowned]

bēsā Lifeless [bē-¹ + sā]

bēsamā Careless; unconscious [bē-¹ + samā]

bēsōb Unsuccessful: shikārāi hināsas, bēsōb bass, he had gone shooting but came back without any sport. Wretch: bish-ka gōingāsas, bēsōbe bāz pattāt, khantavat-ta, my donkey had got lost, and though I searched for the wretch everywhere I couldn't find it [bē-¹ + sōb]

bēsōra Bread and ghee soaked in boiling salt water [bē-¹ + sōra, cf. bēḍir, perh. affected by P. shōrba, broth]

bēshak Doubtless [bē-¹ + shak]

bē-shōling To bathe oneself: hapdēnā bē-shōlingān gwar karē-ta, he got pneumonia from bathing daily; barāmīte bē-shōlifēnō, puchchāte-tā bērifēnō, they've bathed the bridal couple, and decked them out in their clothes; kanā khālaṭi nī dāskā bē-shōltahus, chup ka, methinks you haven't had a bath yet, shut up, i.e. you're not such a brilliant fellow as you think [bē-² + shōling 'to pour on or over']

bēshōn Reckless, imprudent. Astray.—bēshōn manning To die (loc. Jhal.); lumma-ta bēshōn massune, his mother has died [cf. P. bī-shugūn, luckless?]

bēshōnī Recklessness, imprudence: māle tēnā kulle bēshōniat chat karē, he lost all his property through recklessness [bēshōn + ī]

bēt¹ Patch of culturable land in a river-bed, a flat: ēnakhō nanā bēt jwān massune, our patch in the bed of the river has turned out well this year; Mūlanā bētāk khadō ābād assur, the flats in the Mula stream were cultivated last year [Jat., Lēt, Si. bbēt¹]

bēt² On: khō khākharāi bēt e? is the pot on the fire? nā tūfak bēt e? is your bullet on the target? nā hit bēt e, your words hit the mark.—bēt kanning: To put on: khōe bēt ka, put the pot on the fire; bārēmīte bēt karēn, tāhī massun, we loaded up and started off. To hit (a target, etc.): tūfake khalkuṭ, bēt karēt, I fired and hit [same rt. as bē-², bāṭagh, q.v.]

bēvakht Late. Inopportune [P. bī-waqt]

bēvafā Unfaithful, faithless [P.]

bēvakūf Foolish, stupid [P. bī-wuqūf]

bēvas Powerless [bē-¹ + vas]

bēyā Shameless, immodest [var. of bēhayā]

bēzār Tired of, disgusted with: i dā mulkān bēzār massunūṭ, tēnā jāgā^{gh}āi-a kāva, I'm sick of this country, I'll go home; nī kārēmīō bandag^{gh}as affēs, i nēn bēzār ut, nī hin, you're a good-for-nothing fellow, I'm tired of you, be off. Also used impersonally: kane nā jindān bēzār e, it's you I'm tired of [P.]

bh- For words not found under bh- see b-

bhaḍ Load carried on one's back, etc. [var. of baḍ]

bhāḍ Cave, cavern: nanā kuk kulle sēh Dhrūnanā bhāḍātēṭi massunō, our flocks have spent the whole winter in the Dhrun caves [loc. Jhal.]

bhalun, etc. Big, etc. [var. of balun, etc.]

bharti Enlistment, etc. [var. of barti]

bhāunrī Whorl of the hair [var. of baunrī]

bhāz, etc. Many, etc. [var. of bāz, etc.]

bhish Donkey [var. of bish]

bhōg Joke, jest [var. of bōg²]

bhōp Mattress [var. of bōp]

bhund Log, trunk [var. of bund]

bhūngi Straw hut: Kachchīṭi nan tēnki bhūngi tafōn, gidānte handāpē illēbō, we'll make ourselves straw huts in the Kachchi, so leave the blanket tents here [Si. bhūngō, house]

bhut Mound, hillock [var. of but]

bī Also [Si. ; Jat. bhī ; etc.]

bibi Lady ; woman [P.]

bibi-būṭaur The wild thorny plant *pycnocycla aucheriana*, used as fodder for camels [' lady plant ']

bibinā gindār Rainbow [' lady's bow-pole ']

bichāt Yearling she-goat ; goat that has not yet kidded : nan ōde chār bichāt tissun, we gave him four yearling she-goats ; ēnakhō nanā bichātāk hālingira, our goats are to be covered for the first time this year [hardly con. with P. bacha, young of any animal ?]

bichehī Mother's breast : barak, bichehik nā pālḥ karēnō, come, my breasts have got milk for you.—bichehī tining To suckle : āi, kane bichehī ēte, suckle me, mummy. [baby word]

bidrang Water-shed. [bē-² drang, ' on a precipice ' ?]

bihān Filly. [Bal. bihān, Jat. bbihān, Si. bbihān, Psht. biān ; Skt. dvi-hāyana-]

bihī Quince. [P.]

bij Seed.—bij shōling To sow.—bij tining To eject semen, impregnate (of a stallion) [Bal. Jat. ; Si. bbiḥ ; Skt. bija-]

bijjār Collecting contributions towards some family expenditure such as a marriage, Life-history §§ 106-07, or a Government fine.—bijjār kanning To collect subscriptions : khōn naneāi tammāne, bijjār kanningaṭi un, a blood-feud has been sprung upon us, we're collecting contributions towards the blood-money [Jat. bijrāhi, present of grain to menials at sowing, Si. bbiḥārō, seedy]

bijjārī Contributions collected as bijjār : i ēnakhō barām-a kēva, kane bijjārī ēte, I'm to marry this year, let me have a contribution [bijjār + i]

bik Kidney : chunā tā ki bāligh matane, ōde nan bikk-a tifana, ki balunīti hā-ta gand-a kēk, we don't give a child kidneys before puberty, or he would have bad breath in after-life ; mēlhanā bik ki surā, gurā bachehipak, once a sheep's kidney gets displaced, it won't

recover ; bikkātēṭi kanā khalk, tusēngāt, he struck me on the kidneys and I got winded [Jat. buk, Si. buki, Skt. vrkkāu]

bil Bow : mustanā vakhtātēṭi Brāhūik bil-a khalkura, in the old days Brahuis used to shoot with bows ; dēaseān ki tūfak paidā massune, bile kasas kārēmaṭi hatipak, ever since guns came in, no one makes use of the bow. Support, protection : nā bil nanki pudēn e, your protection acts as a cooling shade for us. [Tam., Mal., Tel. vil, Kui vilu, Kan. bil, Tuḥ. biru]

bil-a-sum Bow and arrows, Rainbow. [bil - a-² sum : var. of bil-sum]

bilaur crystal [P. balūr]

bilif Pregnant (of animals) : nanā hulli bilif e, our mare is in foal ; daggi bilif ki mass, kane-isk hata-ta, as soon as the cow is in calf, bring it along to my place [prob. con. with bil, ' bow-shape ']

bil-jāba Bow and quiver : kanā bāvanā bil-jābaghāk dāiskā illōk ō, my father's bows and quivers are still preserved [' bow-quiver ']

bilkul Entirely, quite, extremely [A. bil-kull]

billā } Responsibility, charge *ōde illē*,
billav } pēndwār duḥzi karē, kana billav e, let him go, and if he thieves again, the responsibility's mine ; kanā billavat ōde irā rupai ēte, lend him two rupees on my security ; i tēnā khalke dāṛē nā billavat illēva, kāva, I'll leave my family here in your charge and depart [Si. bilō]

bil-sum Bow and arrows : bil-sum harf ki kār khālēn, take your bow and arrows and let's go shooting. Rainbow : jammak dassēr, bil-sum karē, the clouds poured with rain, and then there was a rainbow. [' bow-arrow ']

bilum Neck-rope, halter : asi bilumas hata, bring a neck-rope. Having a halter on : adā, bilum massunus ? brother, have you put a halter round your own neck ? bilum kanning To fasten with a neck-rope : zahe bilum kahō, put a rope round the kid's neck ; sardār duḥzāte bilum karē, the chief put a halter on the thieves [prob. con. with bil]

bilum ² Small kid-pen [= bilum ¹ ?]

bim Fear: dushmanā khaningtō ōde
bim harfē, he was seized with
fright at the sight of the foe.
[P.]

bimār Sick, ill [P.]

bimārī Sickness, illness [P.]

bin Hunger: kane bin halkune, I'm
seized with hunger; bin bandaghki
aihas aff, it's no disgrace for a man
to be hungry [Kan., Tul. bēn-,
pain; cf. Mal. viś-, hunger,
Kan., Tul. bēsar, fatigue ?]

binā Building, structure.—binā kanning
To start building: ō tēnki urāas
binā karēne, he's started building
a house for himself; nī kantō
dushmanie binā karēnus, maga
kaneān gōe dapparōs, you've set
yourself against me, but you won't
win the game off me [A.]

binā- Past stem of bining.²

bing- Past stem of bining.¹

bīngun Hungry: bīngunā piḍ skēratō
jang-a kōk (prov.), a hungry belly
will make war with a lion;
bīngun ki marōk, bā shāghlik, when
he's hungry, he falls to with a
vengeance [bin + -kun]

bīngunī Hunger: bīngunie saggipara, I
can't bear being hungry [bīngun
+ -i]

binifing To make to hear: ō tēne tēnaḥ
kar karēne, maga i ōde jwāniat
binifōt, he has made himself out to
be deaf, but I'll make him hear
all right. To inform: nā sāngaki
binifēnut-ta, I've told him all
about your betrothal. To cause to
be heard: dā khabare makhlikatī
binifpēs, don't let this news get
noised abroad [c. of bining]

bining¹ (past bing) To hear: i hich
bintanut, I've heard nothing;
bin ki ō ant-a pāik, hear what he
has to say; murrān biningatī e nā
khabare, he's hearing all about you
from afar; aga bimpēsa, gurā
tēneān pāpa, unless you actually
hear it, don't say it at random
[Tel. Kan. vin-, Kui ven-, Kuī.
men-; Malt. men-, hear, ask;
Tam., Mal. vin-, ask]

bining² (past binā) To pick, pick up:
kanki asi dastias pullanā bin ō
hata, pick and bring me a handful
of flowers; i tūtanā kēraghān tūt

bināt, I picked mulberries up
under the tree [H. bin-]

bin-ō-malās Hunger and thirst: bin-ō-
malās nanā lashkaro kuttēfē,
hunger and thirst decimated our
army. ['hunger and thirsty']

bira Simply, just, Grammar §403: nī
bira ēngi bin, just you go over
there; bira iānta halpa, illē ki
khwār marē, simply hold aloof
from him and let him go to the
dogs. Pure and simple (in the
def. attr. adj. form): ō bīraghā
mēlkh ō ki khwāhingati ō, they
are sheep pure and simple that
are grazing; bīraghā zaghmātā
rōshkhe khaning-a kēva, I can see
nothing but the glitter of the
swords.

birēna Womb [P. birina hole ?]

birr Wild, not tame: kanā ḍaggi birr e,
' khurk himpa ki narrik, my cow's
wild, don't go near it or it'll run
away; chukkāk birr assur, hich
dū tammitau, the birds were wild
and nothing fell to my gun; kanā
mār kaneān birr e, my son is shy
with me; bāz hakkalipa-ta ki
birr marōc, don't worry him or
you'll scare him. [cf. Tam., Mal.,
Kan. vir-, shiver ?]

birri Wildness [birr + -i]

birring To separate out: i tēnā mēlhte
hētteān birriva, I'll part my sheep
from the goats; birra-tā ki tēnāfte
dēn, separate them out so that we
can take ours away. To pick out,
select: kharmā birrā, jwānangā
mēlhte darē, the wolf carried off
the pick of the flock; ō bahādūrō
bandaghas e, arārē ki lashkarasēti
tamme, bashkhas tēnki birrik, he's
a mighty warrior, wherever he
falls in with an army, he picks
out his quarry. To pick out with
spots in weaving: dā shifinā
nashkhāte hushārō niārīas birrāne,
ama zēbā ō, some clever lady has
worked the spots in this carpet,
see how pretty they are. To dis-
tinguish, recognise from afar: ē
drakhtūtā gwarāi maunias
khaningik, birring kēsa-ta, antase?
one can see something black by the
side of those trees, can you make
out what it is? [Tam., Mal.,
Tel. vēru, Kan. bīr, separation,
separate]

birvĒ Sieve: *hin*, *birvĒas halh*, go and fetch a sieve.—*birvĒ* *kanning* To sift: *nutāte birvĒ ka*, *iraghe bis*, sift the flour and bake the bread; *zāifaghāk* much massunō, *ārtie birvĒ kanningaṭi ō*, the women are gathered together, sifting the flour for the wedding feast [con. with *birring*]

birvinging To be sifted: *nutāk dāsā birvingānō*, *bēghiva-tā*, the flour is now sifted, I'll knead it. To trickle: *nā kharinkāk antei birvingāra?* why were your tears trickling? *dir handārē birvingaṭi e*, the water is trickling down here. [fr. *birvĒ*]

bīr Rush, attack.—*bīr* *kanning* To rush at: *nan ki hakkal tissun-ta*, *sat karē*, *zaghme kashshā*, *bīr karē*, when we challenged him, he played the man, drew his sword and made a rush at us [Bal. *bhir*; cf. Si. *bhir**, pressure?]

bīring To milk: *mēlhte bīrānō*, they've milked the sheep; *tēnā khatte bīr*, *hurin ki pālkh amar ō*, milk your breasts and let's see what your milk's like; *daunō kissa-as kantō karēs ki kane bīrās*, *hich illētavēs*, you played me such a trick that you squeezed me dry and left me nothing. To draw off (milk): *pālkh bīr*, *chūchanā khand-tēti shāgh*, *ki khank-ta khalh-a kēra*, draw off some milk and put it in the child's eyes, they're hurting him [cf. Kur. *bīn*-, Kui *vṛisa*, Gōn. *pīr*-?]

bisaṭ Straight away, right off: *lashkar bisaṭ Kalātāi hinā*, the army made straight for Kalat: *zaghm iānta bisaṭ gidārēngā*, the sword went slick through him; *kharmā mēlthe darē*, *nan randat-ta hinān*, *ō bisaṭ kungas-ta*, the wolf carried off the sheep, we followed on his tracks but he had devoured it right off; *sardār daun bisaṭ ganda massune ki kase tēnā rahaṭ illēpak*, the chief has become so utterly bad that he'll let no one near him [Si. *bbisaṭ** lw.; = *bis-at*, an instr. from the base of *bising*, *bissun*]

bising¹ (past *bisē*) To bake, cook: *iraghe tēnā bisē*, *rāhi mass*, he baked his bread and started off. To do for: *nē khudā kattavaka*,

hardēnā jangatō kanā māre bisēnus, *kungunus*, curses on you, with your incessant quarrelling you've done for my son [same rt. as *bāsing*; cf. *bising*²]

bising² (past *bisia*) To be baked, to be cooked: *dā brinjāk bistanō*, *khūm ō*, this rice isn't cooked, it's raw. To become ripe, ripen: *tūaseūn guḍ tūt-a bisik*, mulberries ripen in a month's time. To be fulfilled, mature: *dāsā nanā hit bisiaune*, our plan has now matured [same rt. as *bāsing*, v. *bising*¹; cf. Malt. *bić*, Kur. *bi'i*, past *bić**, Kui *bēs*-, Kui *veh*-, Gōn. *wē*-]

bisinging To be baked, ripen, etc. [p. of *bising*¹, and var. of *bising*²]

bissun Baked, cooked: *iraghe ki tāfūai shāghānus*, *bissun e?* is the bread you've put on the girdle baked yet? Ripe: *kūṭikh* *bissun e*, *kuningki hata*, if the melon's ripe, bring it along to eat. Authenticated: *dā āvāl bissun e?* is this news confirmed? Experienced: *nī bissunō bandaghase us*, *tēnaṭ jwan-a chāsa*, you're a man of ripe experience, you know it well enough yourself [bis-(ing)² + -un]

bist Twenty [P.]

bish Donkey: *vakhtaṭi bandagh bishe bāva kēk* (prov.), in a time of need a man makes his donkey his father, i.e., misery acquaints a man with strange bedfellows; *zōr-ne rasēmpak bishāi*, *pālāme khalēsa* (prov.), you're not strong enough to beat the ass, so you beat the saddle, i.e. you wreak your spleen on some innocent weakling [hardly con. with P. *bēsra*, or Skt. *veśara*, mule?]

bishēnk Cloth in which bread is kept: *bāsunā iraghnā mark ō bishēknā malkhāmūt*, *nēan sāt-a marēk?* oh grave of warm bread, oh Angel of death to the bread-bag, what else are you good for? — taunt to a lazy man. [bish-(ē)nk; cf. A. *bashsh*, bandage?]

bishī Donkey-man [bish + -i]

bishkhaf The wild plant *eremostachys* vicaryi. ['donkey ear']

bish-khanda Smiling.—*bish-khanda kanning* To smile [Bal. *brish khandagh*, to smile; P. *rishkhanda*]

bitrappa Dusk: *bitrappa massune, dāskā māl batane*, it's got dusk and the cattle haven't come in yet; *bitrappa tammāne, zū zū kharrin*, arā *vakhtāi maizile rasēngōn?* dusk has fallen, hurry up or when do you think we'll make the stage? *bitrappae harsēngpabō, navā dūshaghāk nume kunēr*, don't go about at dusk for fear of snake-bite.

bitrappa-shām Dusk: *bitrappa-shāmāi bass*, he came at dusk. ['dusk-evening']

biṭ Mound, hillock: *dā biṭṭāi lagga, hur, bannigaṭi e*, climb this hillock and see if he's coming [loc. var. of *buṭ*; cf. Si. *bhiṭ*, sand-hill; prob. con. with *bēt*, *bātagh*; and Drav. *mitṭe* ?]

biṭiṅg To make to throw, cause to be thrown, etc. To cause to be covered: *mādiāne sādān biṭiṅ*, get the mare covered by the stallion [c. of *biṭiṅ*]

biṭiṅg To throw: *dushmante khaṇāt, sumte bāṭi biṭēt, nalōte mōnaṭi harsāt*, when I saw the foe, I popped the bullets in my mouth, and brought the powder-measures round to the front. To throw down baggage, unload, outspan: *maizile ki rasēngān, biṭēn, khāchān*, on arrival at the stage we unloaded and went to sleep; *tēnā kāfilae hampē, asi shahrān khurk biṭē*, he loaded up his caravan and outspanned near a village. To come down, descend, settle (of animals): *pādātēti tūlbō, māl biṭik, guṛa tūfak kabō*, sit tight in the shelters until the game comes down and then fire. To let drop: *kasarāi rupaiaṣ biṭēnuṭ*, I've dropped a rupee on the road. To give premature birth to: *tēnā arvate daun khalk ki ō chunā biṭē*, he beat his wife so severely that she had a miscarriage. To fall (of snow): *ēnakhō sēlhe barf bēkhī biṭtane*, it hasn't snowed at all this winter. To throw in the air, winnow: *jōhāne biṭ ki tahō kashshingati e*, throw the heap of corn in the air, the wind's blowing. To throw over: *kane ki biṭēs, nē ant fāida maas?* what did you gain by throwing me over? To throw off, shed: *zardalū dāna-a biṭik*, the

apricot is shedding its fruit; *dūsha-as aff ki sil biṭēne* (prov.), he's not a snake to shed his skin, i.e. can a leper change his skin? To spread oneself out: *kanā pālēz dā jār jwān biṭēne*, my melon plants have thrown out well this time [Kan., Malt. *biḍ*-, Kuṛ. *bidra*-, Tuḷ. *buḍ*-, Tam., Mal., Tel. *viḍ*-]

-bō Termination of the 2nd. pers. plur. in the imperative and prohibitive [=-b-, sign of pres.-fut. time (cf. -p-), +-ō, pron. plur. (cf. -ō^a)]

bōd Sense: *bōd jwānō giṛāas e*, common-sense is a splendid thing. Sensible: *dā bōdō māras e*, this is a shrewd lad.—*bōd kanning* To recover one's sense or strength: *bāva-tā ki kask, dāsā kala-at bōd karēnō*, they have only just got over their father's death; *dā nājōriān i hurēai bōd karōṭ*, it'll take me a long time to get over this illness. [Bal. *bōdh*, Jaṭ. *bbudh*, Si. *bbudhī*; Skt. *bōdha*-]

bōdalā Simpleton: *ō bōdalāas e*, he's a simpleton. Simple, foolish: *ō bōdalāō bandaghas e, hichch-a tippak*, he's a witless fellow, he understands nothing [Si. *bōdilō*]

bōdalāi Foolishness: *tēnā bōdalāiān hākimnā mōnaṭi tēne lajji karē*, he was put to shame by his foolishness in the presence of the ruler [*bōdalā* + -i]

bōḍ Louse, vermin: *kātume silpēsa, bōḍ-a tammik, rishk-a kēk*, if you don't wash your head, it'll get infested with lice and nits.—*bōḍ kanning* To be covered with vermin: *mālk bōḍ karēnō lāghariān*, the cattle are in such wretched condition that they're covered with vermin. [Bal. *bōṭ*, *bōt*; var. *bōṛ*]

bōg¹ Joint in sugarcane, cereals, etc.: *kane asi bōgas kamandnā ēte ki chūshiv-ta*, give me a joint of sugarcane to suck. In the stalk: *dāsā faslāk bōg ō*, the crops are now in the stalk [Bal.]

bōg² Joke, jest: *dā rāst e, bōg e?* is this true or a joke? *ō kane bōgat pārē*, he told me in jest.—*bōg kanning* To jest: *kantō bōg kappa* don't jest with me; *nan tūsun*,

makhān, tēn-pa-tēn bōg karēn, we sat and laughed and cracked jokes together [cf. Si. bhōgg, enjoyment, Skt. bhōga-]

bôhar Proprietary share of the land.
bôhari produce: khushkāvaghān bôhar hashik e, the proprietary share on rain-crops is a sixth [con. with bôtār?]

bôhāri Broom. Sweepings.—bôhāri kanning To sweep [Bal.; Jaṭ., Si. bbuhāri]

bô-i-mādrān The wild plant achillea santolina used as a drug for fever, and also to soothe new-born babes [P.]

bōking Cry of the he-goat when covering [Si., Jaṭ. bbōk-, bleat]

bōlāi With white blaze and points (of horses, goats and cattle): hamō bōlāi hēte zū tarbō, khairāt kabō, i tughas khañānut, quick, kill that goat with white blemishes and give it in alms, for I've had a bad dream [Jaṭ. bōlā, Si. bbōlāhō]

bōlū Monkey: nang bōlūe hum dōst e, i ama tēnā chunāte biṭōt? even a monkey feels shame, how could I abandon my children? [Bal., Si. bhōlū. Jaṭ. bhōlū]

bōm Power of nourishment: dā nizōrō ḍaghāras e, beie-ta bōm aff, this is wretched land, there's no nourishment in the grass on it [cf. Si. bhūi, Jaṭ. bhoṭ, Skt. bhūmi, earth?]

bōmī Nutritious [bōm + -i]

bōp Mattress: kase ki khudā tissune, bōpāi khāchik, it's only the fortunate few who sleep on mattresses [Bal.; P. bōb, pōb]

bōr Brown, chestnut [P.]

bōr-ablakh Piebald ['brown spotted']

bōr Louse, vermin [var. of bōḍ]

bōtal Bottle [Eng.]

bōtār Master, landlord [Bal. bōhtār, Jaṭ. bhūtār]

bōtāri Landlord's share of the produce; rent [bōtār + -i]

brābar } Equal, etc. [var. of barābar]
brēbar }

brijlōṭ Breach-loading rifle [Eng.]

brinj ¹ Rice [P.]

brinj ² Brass: tēnā khīsune brinj kappa (prov.), don't make your gold out

to be brass, i.e., don't decry your advantages [A.]

būch ¹ Bush: asi ballō būchasēnā padaṭi irā bandagh tēno ḍakkāśasur, two men had hidden themselves behind a large bush: būchāteān kishkār, dārū karēr, they plucked some from the bushes and made medicine out of them.

būch ² Rubbish, mess: būchāteāi tūlpa ki puchchātēti-ne lichchōr, don't sit in the rubbish or it'll stick to your clothes. Wisp, speck: būchas kanā khañāṭi tammā, kashsha-ta, a speck fell into my eye, take it out. Any at all (with neg. or interrogation) Grammar § 164: nī chuḷ-būchūn tūfakas khalkus? did you have a shot at any bird at all? i ki ērē hināt, būchas allan, there wasn't a soul when I got there; mēmān-teān būchas aff, kul hinānō, there's none of the guests left, they've all gone.—būch kanning To make a mess: urāṭi būch kappa, navā kasas barē, don't make a mess in the house, there may be some one coming. [Tel. būju, rubbish, Kan. būju, Tul. būci, mildew]

buchk Mane [var. of bushk]

būd Produce: dā ḍaghārnā būd akhas e? what does the produce of this land amount to?—būd karning To be brought under cultivation: Shālkōṭnā mulk dāsā būd karē ki sarkār bass, the country round Quetta only came under cultivation after the arrival of the British Government. To sprout: kanā fasl dāiskā būd kattane, tippara ki chiva bōd karōe, my crops haven't sprouted yet, I can't say when they will [P.]

būdī Cultivated: kantō jwānō būdiō ḍaghāras e, I've an excellent plot of cultivated land. [būd + i]

budrū Stumbling.—budrū halling To stumble: i khalasēti budrū halkut, I tripped over a stone; budrū halisa tammisa urāiskā rasēngān, stumbling and falling we got as far as the house. [P'sht. budri]

buddēnging To be drowned, sink: irā jihāz darō buddēngānō, two boats sank yesterday. To become unconscious, to faint: buddēngāṭi ut, diranā chuṭṭas ḍtibō-ka, I'm fainting, give me a little water,

kanā kātum harsēngā, ust kanā
buddēngā, my head swam and
my heart grew faint [m. of budding]

budding To be drowned, sink: chunāas
ki dariaunā karrakāi gwāzī-a kēk,
ainō budditau, pagga buddik
(prov.), the child that plays on the
river-bank, if it doesn't drown to-
day will drown tomorrow, i.e.,
the pitcher goes to the well till
it breaks [Bal. bud-, Jaṭ., Si.
bbud-]

buggi Fried.—buggi kanning To fry
[Si. bhuggō; cf. Skt. bhr̥jati]

bugging To fry [fr. buggi]

būhāngav Proprietary share of the
land-produce [con. with bōhar]

būhari Irrigation water-divide [cf. Jaṭ.
bbūha, door?]

buj Bunged up: ōnā khafk buj massunō,
khalh-a kēra, it's because his
ears are stuffed up that they're
aching; kanā silanā duk bujj e,
the eye of my needle has got
something in it.—buj kanning
To bung up: dā halanā kōḍe buj
karak, bung up this rat-hole;
tēnā bāe buj ka, shut your mouth.
—buj tining To shut one's mouth:
dāsā buj ēte, pēn hit kappa, now
put a stopper on it, and talk no
more. [Bal. buja, Jaṭ. bujjā, Si.
bbunjī, plug]

bujji Bung, plug, stopper [buj + -i]

buk Kiss.—buk halling To kiss [vulg.
fusion of pak, būs?]

būk Muffled up: vakhtaseāi ki i khañāt-
ta, būk ass, when I saw him, he
was muffled up.—būk kanning
To muffle: yakkhān mōne būk
ka, navā pūshaṭ kē-ne, muffle up
your face from the cold or you'll
get a chill. To be muffled up:
būk karēnō, hōghingati ō, ki ōftā
khalkān asit kaskune, they're
mourning with muffled faces for
the death of one in their village.
[Si. bbōki, Jaṭ. bbukil, wrapping
round waist and shoulders]

bukhcha Clothes-bag, wrapper, wallet
[P. buqcha]

būkhing To low, bellow: dā kharās
mast e, kulle nan būkhik, this
bull's mad, it bellows the whole
night long. To groan, mourn:
lumma-ta ki kask, daun būkhūka
ki tavār-ta murriskā hināks,
when his mother died he mourned

so loud that his groans could be
heard a long way off. To grumble:
shash tū ki ni būkhās, nē ant fāida
mass? what was the good of your
grumbling half the year? To glare
at: ni kaneāi būkhingati us,
antaki? what do you mean by
glaring at me like a bull? [imit.;
cf. Si., Jaṭ bbōk-, to bleat]

būl Nose-ring: nan Brāhūik tēnā
masintā bāmusati būl shāghina,
we Brahuis put rings in our
daughters' noses; dā piranā būl
e bāmusati-ta, this ring in her
nose belongs to the saint, i.e. it
was dedicated to him before her
birth [Jaṭ. būl, Bal. bhūl, Si.
būlō, P. bulāq]

būm Owl. [P.]

bumpad Foundation [hardly bun + pad,
'root-back'? corr. fr. bunyād?]

bun Root, bottom. Sour milk.—bun
kanning To add sour milk (to
fresh): pālhte bun karēnus?
have you added sour milk to
make the milk congeal? [P.]

buna Provisions and transport for a
journey. [P.]

bunchikh Root: bākim aga nā mauninā
bing, bunchikhe nā kashshōe, if
the ruler hears of your adultery,
he will tear you up by the roots
[bun + ?]

bund Log, trunk: ballō bārunō bundas
khanān, we found a big dry log of
wood; ō bārunō bundas e, ant-a
marēk-ta ki kasam kunē? he's a
dry log (without any children to
consider), what does it matter
to him whether he perjures him-
self or not? tēnā pittingtō kanā
bundle kashshānus, with your
cursing you have torn me up from
the very roots [Bal. bund, Si.
bund^u]

bundī Barilla plant, used as fuel and
fodder for sheep and goats:
murūnā sūe baghaire bundiān hich
pāt bispak, barilla is the only
wood that's any good for roasting
hares on.

būn gi Straw hut [var. of bhūngi]

bunjat Capital, principal: ōfk ki
saudāgirie shurū karēr, bunjat-
tā akhkhā ass? what was their
capital when they started business?
[bun + ?]

bunjōhānī Grain left at the bottom of the corn-stack, the perquisite of the farm labourers [bun¹ + jōhān + -ī]

buntōl Without issue: buntōl mass, kask, he died without issue [bun + tōl, 'root-branch']

bunyād Foundation. [P.]

bur Small piece [var. of būr²]

būr¹ Any dog except a greyhound, generally a sheep-dog: būre bandaghānā pālhe ētira ki bandaghānā gando harfik, kunōk-a marēk, bēgānāc khalkānā rahat illēpak, they give the dog human milk that it may get scent for human beings and learn to bite and not allow strangers near the encampment [cf. Jaṭ. būr, shaggy hair of a dog, Si. būr¹, mane?]

būr² Small piece, bit: kane būras khassinā ēte, give me a pat of butter; khisunnā būras nane tiss, he gave us a bit of gold.-- būr kanning To make into small pieces: dā sūc būr ka, bis, mince this meat up before cooking; asi latṭatō nā haḍḍāte būr būr-a kēva, I'll smash your bones with a single blow of my stick. [Jaṭ. bhōrā, Si. bhōr¹]

būra Lump of sugar [Hin. bhūrā]

būrasēṭi Within an ace, all but: kanā hulli khalasēṭi tuḍḍ kung, būrasēṭi tammāsas, my horse stumbled against a stone and was within an ace of falling. [būr² + -ase + -aṭi, 'within a little bit']

buring To become small, crumble: dā bund saṛāsas burā, tanimā, this trunk rotted, crumbled and fell; ōnā zilāk bāzangā kārēmteān burānō, nī ama pāsa-ta ki kārēm-a kappak? his nails are broken with overwork, so how can you say that he won't work? dā iraghe burif, kuchaknā mōnāi shā, crumble this bread and throw it to the dog [con. with bur, būr²; Jaṭ. bhurr-, Si. bhur-]

buringing To become small, crumble: haḍḍāk-ta kabratī buringānō, nī dāsā bassunus vāmanā hallingki? his bones are crumbling in the grave, and have you now come to collect your debt? nanā khōshaghāk buringār, pug

massur, our ears of corn were ground and turned into flour [p. form of buring]

burj Tower. [A.]

burkha Caul. Veil [A. burqa', woman's veil]

bursh Brush [Eng.]

buruṭ Small bit, crumb: iraghānā buruṭṭāte laghatṭaṭi biṭpa, don't throw the bread crumbs under foot.--buruṭ kanning To break up into small pieces: buruṭ buruṭ karēr, iraghāte bēdiraṭi shāghār, kungur, they crumbled up the bread, put it in the broth and ate it [bur + ?]

burvānk Eyebrow [burv-(ā)nk; Bal. also barvān, P. burū]

burz¹ Linseed [P. barzak]

burz² High, tall, etc. [town var. of burz]

buṛbuṛ Murmuring, bubbling.--buṛbuṛ kanning To murmur, bubble [imit.; Jaṭ. buṛbuṛ, Bal. burbur, Si. buṛbuṛ¹]

buṛbuṛing To murmur, bubble [fr. buṛbuṛ]

burz High, tall: dā mash burz c, this hill is lofty; i nēān burz ut, I'm taller than you. Height, top: ē jammānā burzaṭi nōk salisunc, the new moon is perched on the top of that cloud. Up-country: burzān bannigaṭi un, shēfi kāna, we've come from up-country and are going down. [P. burz]

burzā Above, up: nī burzā hin, go up above; dāngi burzā hur, dēr salisunc? look up here and see who's standing. Up-country: burzā pir karēne, it's rained up-country. Over and above: dārān burzā pēn nī ant-a khwāhisa? what do you want over and above this?--burzā kanning To lift up, raise: nī kanā hōrānā burzā kanningān tittavēs, pēn ant chāōs? if you didn't understand when I lifted up my finger, what on earth are you likely to understand? To raise threateningly: kaneāi muchche burzā karē, he shook his fist at me [burz + -ā¹]

burzāi Ascent [burzā + -ī]

burzānkō High, upper: burzānkō bandagh ki mashāi salisunc, puchchāk-ta amar ō? jwāniat hur-tā, what are

the clothes of the man up there, standing on the hill. like? take a good look at them. [burzā + phonetic -n- + -kō]

burzi Condition of being high up [burz + -i]

burzikō High, upper [burz + -ikō]

burzkō High, upper [burz + -kō]

bus Dusty: *bāzangā bannīgān hūnīgān dā daghār dārē bus massune*, this ground here has got dusty with all the traffic; *bussō kasarās e*, *pir ki marē iṭita*, *lichchakh bāz-a marēk*, it's a dusty road, if it rains, it becomes swamp. [Si. *busiṛ*, dust; con. with *bur-ing* ?]

busi Dusty [bus + -i]

bushk Tuft of mane of horse or donkey; mane: *dāsā bāsuni e*, *tēnā hullinā bushkāte kargha*, now that it's the hot weather you should hog your horse's mane. [Bal.; P. bush, mane, bushk, forelock]

bushkhāv Plate [P. *bushqāb*]

but Picture, image. [P.]

butki Ducat [Psht. *būtki*, Si. *budiki*]

but Mound, hillock: *ē butṭai lagga*, *ōde tavār ka*, climb up that hillock, and give him a shout. Heap of cut crops: *kandān ki hēpār massus*, *nanā jōhān-jaiṭi rūtōkā khōlumtā butṭate khañōs*, when you get the other side of the pass, you'll see the heaps of wheat on our threshing-floor [loc. var. *biṭ*; prob. fr. same rt. as *bēt*, *bātagh*, *bē*, q.v.; Drav. *mitṭe*; Kan. also *betṭa*]

būṭ Boot [Eng.]

būṭau Bush [Bal. *būṭi*, Jaṭ. *bbūṭā*, Si. *bbūṭō*]

būṭi Piece of flesh: *i hināt*, *kane asi būṭias sūanā tiss*, *ēlō makhilūke bāz bāz tiss*, when I went he gave me one slice of meat, but any amount to the other folk; *nā kuchak kanā būṭias kishkāne*, your dog's taken a bite out of me; *kanā mār kane girām himpak*, *i ōnā dushmantā būṭitēṭi bā shāghiva*, never will I forget my son, rather will I flesh my teeth on his enemies; *i tēnā būṭie ustanā nā dūṭi tissut*, *nī itōṭa ant jwāni karēnum*? I placed my very heart's blood in your hands and what

kindness have you (her husband) ever shown her? [Si. *bbūṭi*, Jaṭ. *bbūṭi*]

butōr Tail of the fat-tailed sheep: *hēte butōras massaka*, *tēnā punḍue dakkāka* (prov.), had the goat a fat-tail, he would hide his bottom, i.e., I can't help myself, so how can I help you?—*butōr kanning* To grow a fat-tail: *kharte sāmān*, *handunō butōr karēr ki kas khantau*, we fattened up the rams and they grew such fat tails as no one ever saw; *nī butōr karēnum*, *dāsā nā būṭore khudā dir kē*, you've waxed fat and proud, now may God melt your fat tail, i.e., humble you.—*butōr khalling* To grow a fat-tail [con. with *būṭi* ?]

butōr-si Ghee made from the tail of a fat-tailed sheep ['sheeps' tail—ghee']

butṭō Dog: *luṭū ka*, *luṭū ka*, *navā butṭō halē-ne*, run, run, or the doggy will catch you [children's word]

būz Snout, muzzle: *tōlaghām-bā būzo būrzā tissunc*, *hūlingaṭi e*, *dū-ta rasēmpak*, *pāik ki sōr e*, he's howling for it with his snout in the air like a jackal, but as he can't reach it, he says the grapes are sour. Kiss (vulgar): *tēnā illac būzas ēte*, give your uncle a smacking kiss. Skirt of a hill: *mashanā būzai nanā uñone halka-sur*, they had blocked our passage on the skirt of the hill.—*būz halling* To kiss: *ōde tēnā kuṭṭaṭi tūlifiva*, *būz-a halēva iānta*, I'll take him on my lap and kiss him.—*būz tining* To nose about, be greedy: *būz tissus*, *gudāte halkus*, *tanak ō*, *kubēn ō*, you were over-greedy and bought the cloth, and it's flimsy and dear at that [cf. P. *pūz* ?]

buzgal Flock of goats [Bal.; P. *buzgala*]

buzmark Virulent lung-disease, also called *pifuk*, which attacks goats [P. *buz*, goat + *mark*, 'goat-death']

būzh Matted, tangled: *nā kāṭum būzh e*, *antei mashipēsa-ta*? your hair's matted, why don't you wash it? Matted hair, tangled locks: *aga jang karēs*, *nā būzhāte jwān-a kishkiva*, if you fight,

I'll give your tangle a good pull.
Cocoanut fibre: jauzanā būzhe
husha, tēlatō avār ka, kātumaṭi
khāl, nā puzhzhaghāk vaddira,
burn some cocoanut fibre, mix it
with oil, apply it to the head and
your hair will grow [Si. bhūch^u]
būzhī Shaggy [būzh + -i]

CH

chā¹ Please understand, I'd have you
know, just suppose, forsooth,
Grammar § 406: dā chā jwānō
hitas e, this forsooth is a capital
idea; dā chā ganōk ō, they are,
we must suppose, mad; nē yāt
e ki i nē kaizān yala karifēt?
nē chā girām hināne, do you
remember that I got you out of
jail? you've forgotten methinks;
i chā naukari ki battanuṭ, it isn't
after a situation that I've come
anyhow [imper. sing. of chāing.
Grammar § 406 footnote]

chā² } Tea [P. chā]
chā }

chāb Short grass; scrub [Bal. chābar]
chābuk Whip. [P.]

chach Lipping, mispronouncing.—chach
kanning To lisp, mispronounce:
kanā mār dāiskā chach-a kēk,
dire nīr-a pāik, khārāse khālās-a
pāik, my boy can't pronounce
properly yet, he calls water nīr,
and bull khālās [Jaṭ. chachrā,
stammering, chichrā, mispronoun-
cing]

chāchā Riddle: i nume asi chāchāas
pāva, num pīrghbō-ta, I'll tell
you a riddle, you must solve
it; chāchā! chāchā! bāe pāchā,
a riddle! a riddle! it peeled the
mouth—answer: a pair of scissors
which clipped the mustache.—
chāchā pāning To ask riddles: nan
Brāhūik nanikān chāchā pāna,
we Brahuis ask each other riddles
at night-time [cf. Kuṛ. chhachem,
in secret?]

chādān Tea-kettle [P.]

chaghal Throwing. Tottering.—chaghal
halling To totter: nā ilum kane
dikka tias, chaghal halkuṭ tanuṭ,
your brother gave me a push
and I tottered and fell.—chaghal

kuning To totter: ē mand e,
magar laṭṭatō chaghal kunisa-a
barēk, lame though he is, he comes
tottering along with his stick.—
chaghal tining To fling: bērie
kanā pāraghāi chaghal ēte, fling
the knucklebone towards me
[Bal. chagal]

chaghali Throw of a stone, fling: kanā
chaghali nārān murr-a kāk, my
throw will go further than yours.—
chaghali khalling To fling stones:
bāghpāne pā ki kasase illēp ki
dā drakhtāi chaghali khālē, tell
the gardener to allow no one to
throw stones at this tree [chaghal
+ -i]

chaghat Dirty: mōn ō dūk nā chaghatt
ō, kane dōst-a mafēsa, your face
and hands are filthy, I don't
like you; tēnā rīshe ō pīshkavāte
machchi charp ka ki puchchāk
nā pihun salir, chaghat mafas,
smear your beard and locks with a
little oil so that your clothes keep
clean and don't get dirty; dā
razānk chaghatt ō, mūshk-tā, these
pots are dirty, scrub them out
[cf. H. chikkaṭ, Si. chikaṛ^u ?]

chaghat-mōni Dirty-face: dā chaghat-
mōni dinnā mār e? whose son is
this dirty-faced one? [chaghat
+ mōn + -i]

chāinak Tea-pot. [chā² + ?]

chāing (past stem chāis-, neg. tipp-, titt-,
Grammar § 261) To understand,
know: i asi hitas tittavaṭ, I didn't
understand a single word; nī
Brāhūi chāsa? do you under-
stand Brahui? nā mār hichch-a
tippak, your boy knows nothing;
Marik tappaki jwānō sijla chāra,
the Maris know some excellent
ointments for a wound. To
realise, perceive: sardūr chāis
ki mē rāst-a pāik, the chief
realised that the slave was speaking
the truth. To fancy, suppose:
kane kanā khalkanāk kahōk-ū
chāra, the folk of my village
suppose me dead. To regard,
consider, look upon: nī tēne kantō
barūbar-a chāsa? do you consider
yourself on a level with me?
i ōde dōst-a chāva, I hold him
dear; Brāhūitēti bāgiā-ā bandagh
ki mēmāne iragh tif, ōde laghōr-a
chāra, among Brahuis they despise
a well-to-do man who is inhos-

pitabile [orig. aff. base prob. not *chā-*, but *tā-* (*tiā-*) as in loc. var. ; neg. base *tir-*, Grammar § 18, 261 ; Tam., Mal., Tul. *teri*, Tel. *teri*, Kan. *ti-* ; con. with Gōn. *chāwa*, opinion ? for *ch* < *t* cf. *chōshing*]

chaj Winnowing basket [P.]

chak Backward glance in running.—*chak* (*chakke*) *khalling* To look backwards (in running): *dushmanā khulisān kasaraṭ chak khalisa kāik*, he goes along the road casting looks backward for rear of the enemy; *ō chakke khalk*, he looked back.—*chakke harsing* To turn round: *khazmāk gidrēngisa karēr, i shūkār karēt, asiṭ chakke harsā, i tūfake khākhār tissut, sum laggā-ta, ō tammā*, the deer were running off, I whistled, one turned round, I put the match to the gun, my shot hit it, and it fell [fr. *chakkar* ? or cf. Skt. *cakṣan*, eye ?]

chakkar Circuit, turn, airing: *hullite chamanāṭi chakkarāi darēne*, he's taken the horses for a turn in the meadow. Dice.—*chal kar* biting To throw dice.—*chakkar kuning* To turn oneself round: *ō chakkar kung, mōne harsā*, he wheeled round and faced the other way.—*chakkar tining* To take for a turn: *chunāte shahrāi da, chakkar ēte*, take the children to the village and give them an airing. To take a turn: *nā vatākhāi chakkar tissut, nī allavēsus*, I took a turn round your quarters but you were away [Bal., Jaṭ. *chakar*, Si. *chakar*^u ; Skt. *cakra*]

chakkar-dabbī Dice-box [*chakkar* + *dabbī*]

chakkī Taste: *angūr pūskun vadi massune, chakkias kēn*, grapes are just ripe, let's have a taste [fr. *chakking* ; Si. *chakkī*, Jaṭ. *chakkhi*]

chakking To taste [Bal. *chak-*, Jaṭ., Si. *chakh-*]

chakkul Small spring: *Muchai Chapparaṭi ballō chashuna yā kārōzas aff, chakkulas e*, Muchai in Chappar is neither a big spring nor a *kārēz*, it's just a little spring [fr. *chuluk* by metathesis ?]

chakmi Bead bracelet [Jaṭ., *chamki*, Si. *chamkō*, glitter, spangle, by metathesis ?]

chakh Sound used to drive away dogs.—*chakh* *kanning* To drive off: *kuchake chakh ka*, drive the dog off; *sheitāno ō ghussae chakh kanning jwān e*, it's good to expel the devil and anger [imit. ; cf. Psht. *chikh*]

chākh Crack, split.—*chākh tining* To make to crack, split: *i nā pidde chākh-a ētiva*, I'll split your stomach open. [P. *chāk*]

chākhū Knife [P. *chāqū*]

chakhulk Cloven hoof, hoof of a cloven animal: *ḍalanā khalk tēz assur, mēlhtā chakhulkāte tarēnō*, the stones on the skirt of the hill were so sharp they've cut the sheeps' feet; *dā hūt maṇḍ-a kēk, hur ki navā chakhulkaṭi-ta pitas hināne*, this goat's going lame, see if a thorn hasn't run into its hoof [con. with *chākh* ?]

chakhulkī Cloven-hoofed: *mēlh, kharās, hēt chakhulkīō sādār ō*, sheep, oxen and goats are all cloven-footed animals [*chakhulk* + *i*]

chākhur Scratch: *dā kahā isparāi mammānā chākhurnā randāk ō, pēn zaghmanā ṭap affas*, the marks on this shield of mine are bear scratches, there are no sword cuts.—*chākhur tining* To scratch: *pishshie nāgumān halkuṭ, dūe-ka chākhur tiss*, I caught hold of the cat suddenly, and it scratched my hand; *tēnā zilāte tēz karēnus kanā chākhur tiningki*, so you've been sharpening your nails to scratch my eyes out [fr. *chākh* ? or con. with Kur. *cakk-*, prick, pierce, Malt. *ciré-*, scratch ?]

chal Spinning round ; spin.—*chal kuning* To be spun round, spin, whirl round: *dā vāngū jwān chal-a kunēk*, this top spins well; *ō chāpaṭi jwān chal-a kungaka*, he used to be a first-class whirler in the dance; *ō chal kung. padāi bass*, he wheeled round and came back.—*chal tining* To spin something round: *i ōde chal tissut, ḍaghārāi khalkuṭ*, I spun him round and flung him to the ground. [con. with *chalakō*, *challav* ?]

chālāk Active, over-active. Cunning, slim [P.]

chalakkāra Scream, screech: chalakkāra-as khalk, urāṭi narrā, she gave a scream and ran into the house [imit. + -āra]

chalakō Girl's game, consisting largely in whirling round; whirligig.—chalakō kuning To whirl round: chalakō kumpa, navā ust ō kātum nā harsēngir, don't whirl round, or your heart and head will turn giddy [con. with chal, chakkar? Si. chakulī]

chālari Foot-rot: ē vakhtas ki pir-a kappak, mēlhte ō kharāste chālari halēk, chakhulkāk-tū ditar-a marēra, mand-a marēra, tā vakhtasēkā ki pir kattane, when there's no rain the sheep and cattle get attacked by foot-rot, their feet bleed and they go lame until it rains again [cf. Jaṭ., chānaṇi, staggers? or Si. chhālino, blister?]

chalburī Circumcision [chall + P. burī, cutting]

chalēnging To become cracked, to split [m. form of chaling]

chaling To become cracked, to split: ōnā natanā ṭap pēndwār chalāne, the wound on his foot has cracked again; dāghāk-ta chalānō, kanc khulis-a barēk ki kasp, his brandings have cracked, I'm afraid he'll die; dā gudas e saṛōkō, machchi zōr-a barēk-ta, tēnā mōnaṭ-a chalik, this is a rotten piece of cloth, with the slightest pressure it splits of itself; ēnakhō pālēzāte pir khalkune, galavāk tēnā mōnaṭ chalingaṭi ō, the rain this year has affected the melon-patches, the musk-melons are splitting of their own accord; bāz kumpa navā piḍ-ne chale; don't eat so much or you'll burst; halkuṭ-ne, chalifō-ne, I'll split you if I catch you [cf. Malt. calgh-, Kur. calkh-, split, open trs.?

chalkhchuk Bat [Bal. challatuk, affected by folksetym. of chuk?]

chall Child's penis: nā challe taṛiva, I'll give you what for!—a not uncommon threat to a child. [P. chul]

challav Ring [Bal. chalō, Si. chhalō, Jaṭ. chhalā]

challavi In ringlets, curly: nā pish-kavāk ana challavi ō, how curly your looks are! [challav + -i]

challav-pūch Hunt-the-Ring, played by an equal number on either side ['ring empty']

challing To pass current: khānanā paia Shūlaṭi challipak, the Khan's pice aren't current in Quetta. To be efficacious: kana hit ōṛtō challipak, my words have no effect on him [Jaṭ., Si. chal-; Skt. calati]

chaman Meadow. [P.]

chamba Wrist, hand, paw.—chambatining To shake hands. To join issue with [Jaṭ.; Bal. chambav, Si. chambō]

chambar Wall of fort or courtyard.

chambarak The wild plant malcomia africana, used as a vegetable when green, as fodder when dry [Bal. chamar]

chambar-khiāl Cucumber [chamba, tentacle, cf. chamberak, chambēli? + A. khiār, cucumber]

chambēli Jasmine [Si.; Jaṭ. chamba]

chambur Stained: tāzī chāva ki murūc halkunc ki bā-ta ditartō chambur e, I fancy the greyhound must have caught the hare, as its mouth is stained with blood.—chambur kanning To stain: tēnā dūte antei lichchakhaṭi chambur karēnus? why have you dirtied your hands in the mire? [hardly con. with chamba = 'the effect of being-clawed,' cf. Si. chambir, having claws?]

chamburēnging To cleave to, stick: hardē hardē ghurrānk-a ēṭisa-ta, asi dē chamburēngōe itōne, every day you growl at him, one day he'll fasten himself upon you [Bal. chambur-, Si. chambur-, Jaṭ. chamber-]

chamkli Bead necklace [Jaṭ. chāmkali]

chammuk Wink.—chammuk kanning To wink [P. chashmak]

chāmpul Claw, talon [Bal.; Si. chambō]

chamṛi Dried apricots.

chāna Dough, dough-like lump [P.]

chanari Ladder [Si. charṇi; Skt. carāṇa-]

chandan-hār Necklace [Si. chandan-hārⁿ]

chandi Number of, several [P.]

chanḍa Shock [fr. chandīng]

chanding To shake: *nā mār kanā tūte chandingati e*, your boy is shaking my mulberry tree; *ō ballō kātu-mas-a chandik*, he shakes a big head, i.e. he thinks a mighty lot of himself [Bal. *chand-*, Si. *chhandh-*, old P. *chandinī-*]

changāshk Crab [Psht. *changāsh*, *changākh*, cf. P. *changār*]

changulī Elbow [cf. Psht. *tsangal*, elbow to wrist, P. *changul*, talon, hand]

chāning To understand etc. [loc. var. of *chāing*]

chank Double handful [P. *chang*, handful]

chānk Fish-hook [cf. P. *chang*, anything bent]

chap Left: *kanā chappikō dū khalh-a kēk*, my left hand aches. Wrong: *ō tēnā rāst ō chappe tippak*, he can't distinguish between what is right and wrong for him; *ō kasarān chapp e*, he is off the right path [P.]

chāp Clapping of hands: *chāp irā dūat marēk* (prov.), it takes two hands to clap, i.e., it takes both parties to make friends. The country-dance, in which there is a lot of clapping, Life-history, § 57.—*chāp khalling* To clap hands, especially in the dance [Bal.; cf. *chapalākh*, *chapānt*]

chapalākh Slap [P. *chapla*]

zhapānt Slap.—*chapānt khalling* To slap [Si. *chapāth**; P. *chapāt*]

chapaṭī Cake of bread [P. *chapāti*]

chapāv Sudden attack, foray [Psht. *chapāo*, P. *chapāwal*]

chap-chap *kanning* To smack the tongue against the roof of the mouth in eating [imit.; cf. Tam., Mal., Kan., Tul. *chapp-*]

chāp-jahī Dancing-ground marked out by a circle of stones, Life-history §115 ['dance-place']

chap-ō-chōt Uneven ['wrong and crooked']

chapōnk Wooden bat for washing clothes [imit.; *chap-(ō)nk*; cf. *chāp*, *chapalākh*, *chapānt*]

chappar Weighted hurdle used for threshing [Psht. *tsappar*, Jaṭ. *chhappar*]

chappī Left side, wrong side: *dā gudanā chappī ō rāstī arād e?* which is the wrong side and which the right side of this cloth?—*chappī kanning* To overturn: *dariaunā lār bērie chappī karē*, the wave overturned the boat; *masir basha, tāse chappī ka, nā ilum ainō bassune, arā pāraghān tahō kashshā*, come girl, turn your cup over, your brother's come to-day, see from what quarter the wind blew him hither [chap + -i]

chappī-rāstī Topsey-turveydom, disorder.—*chappī-rāstī kanning* To turn upside down, ransack: *i shahre chappī-rāstī karēt, ōde khantavat*, I ransacked the village, but couldn't find him ['wrong side, right side']

chappikō The left, the wrong, def. attr. adj. fr. *chap*, Grammar § 87 [chap + -ikō]

chār¹ Red-hot embers: *ballō chāras karak ki shitie bisiv*, get a lot of embers together for me to bake the cake: *i tēnā masire khākharnā chāraṭi biṭēnut*, I've flung my daughter (by marrying her into this family) into a hotbed of enemies; *Sēviti dāki e, chāranā rahān murr ma*, there's cholera in Sibi, keep out of the fire [cf. Si. *chhār^u*, Skt. *kṣāra*, ashes]

chār² Four [P.]

chāra Remedy, resource, help [P.]

charāg Pasture [Bal. *charāgh*; P. *charā-gah*]

charāi Grazing wages [P.]

chār-bist Eighty ['four score']

chāri Spy, scout. Watchful.—*chāri kanning* To spy out, scout.—[Bal., Si.; Jaṭ. *chārū*; Skt. *cāra-*]

chārik Quarter, a fourth [P. *chāryak*]

chārkō Wild plant, used as fodder.

chār-kunḍ Four-cornered, square ['four corner']

chār-kunja Four-cornered, square [chār² + P. *kunj*, corner]

charkh Wheel, pulley. Circular motion; turn: *ba kār, charkhas kunēn*, come let's go and take a turn.—*charkh kanning* To take a turn: *bāsunā dēai charkh kappa*, don't walk about in the hot sun.—*charkh tining* To take for a turn: *dā*

- hullie char^{kh} ēte, hata, give this horse a turn and bring him back. [P.]
- charmāing A wild plant from which a cough mixture is made.
- chārmākund On all four sides [chār² + mā (cf. tōmā, kumādē) + kund]
- chārnāla Canter, gallop [chār² + nāl]
- charp Greasy, fat.—charp kanning To grease. [P. charb]
- chārpāda Four-footed. Quadruped [chār² + pāda]
- charpī Grease, fat [P. charbī]
- charra Shot, pellet [Jat. etc. chharrā]
- chārsū Cross-roads ; market-place where four roads meet [P.]
- chār-shākhā Four-pronged pitchfork [P. chārshākh]
- chār-shambē Wednesday : barāmīā niārī chār-shambēnā dū kātum-a mashipak ki navā janōzān marēv, a married woman never washes her head on a Wednesday, 'lest (says she) I become a widow' [P. chār-shamba]
- chār-tal Four-fold [chār² + tal]
- chara Simply, merely, only, Grammar § 405 : i chara nā salāmī bassunūt, I've simply come to pay my respects to you ; i chara zimīdārī-a chāva, pēn kārūm-a tippara, I only understand husbandry, nothing else ; nī hullīāi bassunus yā chara bassunus ? have you come on horseback or just as you are ? Simple, mere, sheer (with the attr. endings) : dā pāl^h affas, charaō dīr ō ki nī hēsunus, this isn't milk, it's sheer water you've brought. Single, unmarried : nī dāskān chara us ? are you still single ? charangā bandag^h khudāghān murr e, a bachelor is far from God. [Bal. charō, Si. chharhō, Jat. chharā, Psht. tsarra]
- chārda Fourteen [P. chārdah]
- charvāt Track, footpath : dā charvātān halma ka, mōne-ta halh, run by this short-cut and head him off ; Shālān Kānakāi Karakhsanā rahat charvātas kāk, from Quetta to Kanak there's a foot-path by Karakhsa [= chara + Jat. vāt, Si. vāt*, Skt. vārtma-, path ; Psht. tsarra wāt]

- charz Bustard [P. charz]
- chaspān Brisk, alert : sipāhī ki chaspān maf, pahra tining-ta jwān aff, if a soldier isn't alert, it's useless his keeping watch. Briskly : ō bā-zārāi chaspān chaspān-a hināka, he was going along briskly to market [P. 'glued to']
- chashik Wooden grindstone-pin holder.
- chashma Spring, fountain [P.]
- chāsht Morning meal [P.]
- chashsham A wild plant.
- chatr¹ Two-year-old calf [cf. P. chadr, four-year-old she-camel]
- chatr² Umbrella [P.]
- chattar Joke, mockery.—chattar kanning To mock at [Bal. chatar, Si. chatar*]
- chatti-bichāt v. bichāt.
- chat¹ Ruined, destroyed.—chat kanning To ruin, destroy : tāūn Panjāl-e chat karē, the plague ruined the Punjab ; malakh fasle chat karē, the locusts will destroy the whole crop ; nanā ispustāte numā kharāsk kungur chat karēr, your oxen ate up our lucerne [Jat. chat, Si. chat*, Tam., Mal. ketu, Kan. keḍu, Tel. ceḍu, Tul. catṭu, destroy]
- chat² Scattered, sprinkled.—chat halling To be scattered, sprinkled : khulī-sān chat halkur, they scattered in terror ; murr ka ki dīk iāine chat-a halēra, stand off or the water will get sprinkled on you.—chat kanning To sow broadcast : dā dāghāre chat karēnus yā nārī ? have you sown this land broadcast or by drill ?—chat tining To scatter, sprinkle : dā urānā mōnaṭi gir-āas dīr chat ēte, sprinkle some water in front of this house ; kancāi ghussa mass, pullāte chat tiss, she got angry with me and scattered the flowers away, To sow broadcast : ō dāghārātī tukhm chat-ā ētik, he's sowing seed broadcast in the field [also Bal. : Jat. chhatt-, Si. chhat- to scatter]
- chat³ Lazy, good-for-nothing : ō chattō bandag^h as e, naukar-a tōrisa, ant-a kēsa-ta ? he's a good-for-nothing, if you take him on as a servant, what will you do with him ? urē, nī hum chat³ us, fellow, you are

CHATTI

- lazy. Wastrel: *ōd chattas e, ōf-ān ant umēd-a kēsa?* he's a waster, what can you expect of him? [also Psht.: Tam., Mal., Kan-
ketta, Tel. *ceṭṭa*, Tul. *caḍugu*; cf. *chaṭ*¹]
- chatti** Fine, punishment.—*chatti shā-ghing* To impose fines on [Jaṭ., Bal., Si. *chaṭi*]
- chatting** To lick [Jaṭ. *chatt-*, Bal., Si. *chaṭ-*]
- chaukāt** Frame-work of a door, threshold: *ō tēne chaukātati halk*, he planted himself in the doorway; *i nā chaukātati kahōt*, I shall die on your threshold—so loyal am I. [Jaṭ. *chaukāth*, Bal. *chāut*]
- chaunk** Semi-circular ornament, gold or silver, worn on the top of a woman's head.
- chauri** Fly-flap; feather fan [Si., etc.]
- chavaṭ** Leather sandal: *nanā Brāhūitā hulli nanā chavattāk ō*, our sandals are the horses of us Brahuis; *mashanā Brāhūi chavaṭ-a bēnik*, hill Brahuis wear sandals; *nan shahranā bandaghāk chavaṭ bēnō-kā Brāhūiān bēzār un*, nan-a pāna chavaṭ *shūm e*, we villagers dislike the sandal-wearing Brahui, for we call the sandal unlucky. [cf. Bal. *chabhav*, Jaṭ. *chhabbā*?]
- chēbar** News [Bal.; loc. var. of *khābar*]
- chēda** Memorial pile of stones, cairn: *Rahim Khān Lāngavnā jang-jahinā chēdaghāte khānānus?* have you seen the cairn on Rahim Khan Langav's battle-field? [Bal. *chedagh*]
- chēn** Shearing: *dāsā mēlhtā chēn e*, it's now sheep-shearing; *gaḍḍātū chēnāi nē ōtōe* (prov.), he'll give it you when wild sheep are shorn—in the Greek Calends [Bal.; cf. P. *chīnā*, gathering?]
- chērkhāni** Jest. — *chērkhāni* canning To jest. [Si. *cher*, making derision + P. *khwāni*]
- chh-** For words not found under *chh-* see under *ch-*
- chhār** Marsh, meadow [Si. *chhōr*]
- chhēr** Spring-cleaning of water-channels [Jaṭ.: Si. *chhēr*]
- chhōl** Mirage [cf. Si., Jaṭ. *chhōli*, ripple of water]
- chi** Sound used in driving cattle. [imit., cf. Si., Jaṭ. *chhi*, sound used to make cattle drink]
- chiā** Cow: *kanā māl chiāas e, irat ō*, my property consists of a cow or two [children's word; cf. *chī*]
- chiānt** Scream: *kuchakas mōnaṭi-ta bass*, *khulisān chiāntas khalk*, a dog ran under her nose, and she gave a terrified shriek [imit.]
- chibi** Grimace; wrinkling the forehead and turning down the lips to show contempt [cf. Jaṭ. *chibbā*, crooked, having facial paralysis?]
- chibiṭ** Unripe melon [Si. *chibbhiṭō*]
- chichak** } Little finger [Bal. *chūch*,
chichal } Jaṭ. *chichi*, Si. *chich*']
chich-hōr }
- chichi** House lizard: *iraghi kuningnā va-khtāi aga bandaghānā razānaṭi chichias tamme, ōnā rōzi bāz-a marēk*, should a lizard fall into one's pot at meal-time, one'll get wealthy [Si.]
- chichi** Sweeties [children's word]
- chih** Sound used to drive on a goat [imit.; cf. *chī*]
- chihra** Inspection.—*chihra* canning To inspect [P. 'face']
- chik¹** Pinch of something: *bōgaki nutanā chikkas aff*, there isn't a pinch of flour over for the evening; *i nē mishanā chikkas tifara ki khanaṭi shāghis*, I won't give you even a pinch of dust to put in your eye, i.e., I'll give you absolutely nothing. Drop (of medicine, etc.): *kanā khanaṭi chikkas dārūnā shā*, put a drop of the medicine in my eye [P. 'a drop']
- chik²** Right side up of a knuckle-bone in the game, as opposed to *ṣuk* [cf. P. 'one side of four']
- chik³** Fire-steel: *chikke khālḥ, khākhare laggif*, strike the steel and light the fire [P. *chaqmaq*]
- chik⁴** Click expressive of negation, Grammar § 443 [imit.]
- chikār** Interference. Connection: *i nā chikāraṭi affat, kanā pine halpa*, I've nothing to do with you, don't take my name in vain.—*chikār tōning* To interfere: *nā kārēmḥ harvakht ghāndōk ō, i chikār-a tōpara, nī tēnaṭ chās*, your affairs are always in a muddle, I decline

to interfere, you must just arrange for yourself. To worry: *i nēan khafa* uṭ, *kantō chikār tōpa*, I'm angry with you, don't worry me; *ōrtō chikār tōpa*, *nājōr e*, don't bother him, he's seedy [hardly P. *chi kār*? 'what business?']

chikka Sour cheese, made by squeezing butter-milk in a bag.—**chikka** kanning To make cheese [Jaṭ. *chak*, Si. *chak*]

chikking To pull: *tambūnā tanābāte chikka*, pull the tent-ropes tight; *dā būṭave chikkā*, *bēkhān kashshā*, he tugg 1 at this plant and pulled it up by the roots; *ō kanā mēmānie chikkik*, he makes great demand on my hospitality [Bal. *chik*-, Si. *chhik*-, Jaṭ. *chhikk*-]

chik-ō-purz Deadly enemies: *nan ōfk tēn-pa-tēn chik-ō-purz un*, we're on the worst possible terms ['steel and tinder']

chikhānt Sound used in driving cattle [var. of *chī*]

chikhānt Scream [var. of *chiānt*]

chil Forty [P.]

chil Gully; water-cut [cf. Si. *chir**, fissure?]

chilik Straw rope [Bal. *chilag*]

chilla One of the nine periods of 40 days into which the year is divided: *sōhēl* (from about August 10), *naft*, *khushk*, *tar*, *siā*, *sabz*, *zard*, *āhar* and *sāwan*. The forty days of a woman's impurity after childbirth. Life-history §§ 36, 42 [P.]

chilla-bōi Gifts of aniseed and sweets given in return for birth congratulations, Life-history § 29 [chilla+ P. *bō*, smell + -i]

chilli Double bundle across a beast's back.—**chilli** kanning To load up in double bundles: *khōlumte hulliāi chilli ka hamp*, load up the wheat on both sides of the horse [Jaṭ., Si.]

chilmarda Seat of a saddle. Lever. Prop [P. *chil-mardān*]

chilum Tobacco pipe, hukka.—**chilum** kashshing To smoke [P.]

chilum-kash Smoker ['pipe-puller']

chimir Noso-string of a camel [Si. *chimir*"]

chinchōsha Banquet: *shābās e-ne*, *hinās balghurnā chinchōshaghāte kungus*, *kane yāt kattavēs*? bravo! so you went and had a rare feast at your future mother-in-law's, and never thought of asking me. [loc. Nushki]

chīni Strawberry roan [Si. *chīnō*]

chinjik Twig for lighting a fire.

chinta Travelling bag [Bal.]

chir¹ Lapse of time: *i nē aṭ chir pārēnuṭ*, *nī kanā hite harṭanus*? how many times have I spoken to you without your paying any heed to what I have said? [Bal., Jaṭ.; Skt. *cīram*, long time]

chir² Ramble, passage.—**chir khalling** To pass by: *i nē dākā chir khallingsi illēpara*, I won't allow you to park by here [con. with *chirri*, *chirrēnging*]

chirāgh Lamp. [P.]

chiring To slit, slice, tear open: *i galavas chirāt*, *sakht hanēn ass*, I slit the melon and it was mighty sweet; *pardae-ta chiripa*, don't tear his curtain open, i.e., don't expose him. To expose: *chup ka*, *dāsā chiriva-ne*, be silent, now I'll expose you [Bal. Jaṭ., Si. *chir*-, Skt. *cīram*-, rag]

chirrēnging To wander round, ramble: *chirrēngisa chirrēngisa Mastunge rasēngāt*, walking on and on I came upon Mastung; *nē ārām aff*, *nī sei-shambēnā dē vadi massunus*, *hamē khātīrān nī bāz chirrēngisa*, you're so restless, you must have been born on a Tuesday, for you're always on the go; *khazmāte chir-rēfēr*, *hēsūr-tā kanā pārāghāi*, they rounded the deer and brought them towards me [Bal. *char*-, Si. *chhir*-]

chirri Wandering, ramble, stroll: *kaneāi chirrias ētis*, stroll round to me; *i nā jūgaghāi musi chirri tissunūṭ*, I've thrice come round to your place [fr. *chirrēnging*]

chir¹ Stickiness: *susuk mutkun ō chir aff-tā*, the gum is so old there's no stickiness left in it; *dā ghallae chir aff*, *iragh-ta jwān-a mafak*, there is no glutinous matter in this wheat, one can't make bread properly with it [Jaṭ. *chirh*, Si. *chir*"]

- chir² Argumentativeness, provocativeness.
—chir tining To argue aggravatingly : nā hite i bimpāra, bēfāida chir tifa, I won't listen to what you say, don't waste time arguing [Jaṭ. chēr, Si. chēr*]
- chir-chir Chirruping.—chir-chir kanning To chirrup. [imit. ; Jaṭ.]
- chirēnging To be annoyed [mid. form of chirēng²]
- chirēng¹ Spark [Bal. chiring, Si. chinig, Jaṭ. ching]
- chiring² To be annoyed, provoked : i ōde pārēt, ba, ō kancāi chirā, when I told him to come, he got annoyed with me ; chirōkō zāifa-as e, she's a shrew [Jaṭ., Si. chhīr-]
- chirēng Iron bell [imit. ; cf. Si. chaṛi, cattle-bell, P. chiring, jangling of bells]
- chist Briskly, quickly : chist dākān pēshan ma, get out of this at once.—chist kanning To set upright : dū ḡhallanā ḡwālae divālnā mōnāi chist ka, set this sack of grain upright against the wall [P. chust]
- chittir Matting, floor-covering [Bal. chittur, Si. chhitiri]
- chit English cloth [Bal. chit, Jaṭ. chhit, Si. chhit*, Eng. chintz]
- chitṭ Rope : nā mukhaṭi chitṭas tafina, burzā kēna-ne, we'll tie a rope round your waist and haul you up [Bal. chit]
- chiva What time ? when ? declinable, Grammar § 391 [abbr. fr. chivakht]
- chivakht What time ? when ? [P. chivaqt]
- chōḍi) Bark of tree. Chip [Si.
chōḍink) chhōḍō, Jaṭ. chhuḍdā]
- chōfarōṭ etc. I will not give [loc. Jhal. var. of tifarōṭ etc., v. tining]
- chōk Poke, thrust.—chōk tining To poke [Jaṭ. ; Si. chōk*]
- chōkari Handmaid [Si. etc. chhōkari]
- chōkha Cloak [P. chūkhā]
- chōl Boy's penis [P.]
- chōnch Beak [Jaṭ. chunj, Si. chūnja ; Skt. cāncuḥ]
- chōṇḍ Lucerne in its first or last stage when it can't be reaped : mūlḥk chōṇḍaṭi yala ō, flocks are left loose on the unrecapable lucerne [fr. chōṇḍ-ing, ' what is nibbled ' ; Jaṭ. chōṇḍ]
- chōṇḍing To eat like an animal, gnaw, nibble : ō kūtikḥnā silte chōṇḍik, he's gobbling the melons, skins and all ; sūte kanā kungus, dāsā haḍḍāte-ka chōṇḍisa, you devoured my flesh and now you gnaw my bones [Jaṭ. chūṇḍ-, Bal. chund-]
- chōri Orphan : dā chōrias e, dāde khudā-nā pinat sār ka, this is an orphan, for God's sake look after him. Motherless : i ainō chōriḍ dāgharas halkut, tippara arākān pālḥ hatarēv ikita, I bought a motherless kid to-day, and don't know where to get milk for it. Homeless, solitary : nī kane chōri kḥanās, kaneāi julau karēa, kane kḥwāja arē, you thought me alone in the world and set upon me, but I have some one to look after me [also Bal. ; Si. chhōrō, Jaṭ. chhōrā]
- chōrik Quarter, of a loaf, fruit, etc. [con. with chār²]
- chōri-tark Short rib : ōnā chōri-tark pin-nāne, sāt kabō-ta, his short rib's broken, put a plaster on it [' lone rib ']
- chōrū As much as four fingers will hold [loc. Nushki]
- chōshing¹ To soak, steep : tēnā iragḥāte bē-diraṭichōshāṭ, kungut, I soaked my bread in the soup and ate it ; aga kanā khudā mērabān mass, i tēnā barōtāte dushmantā dītarāṭi chōshōṭ, by the grace of God I'll steep my whiskers in the blood of the enemy. [Tam., Mal. tōy-, Kan. tō-, Tel. tōc- ; for ch < t cf. chōshing², chāing]
- chōshing² To wash by rubbing, scrub : sūbūn kḥalḥ, puchchāte chōsha, use soap and scrub the clothes ; nī kane daun chōshipa, jwān jwān baje-ka sil, don't scrub me like this, wash my back properly ; ainō kanā dūṭi bassunus, daun chōshiva-ne ki haḍḍāte-ne kḥabar tanime, today you've been delivered into my hands and I'll give you such a drubbing, that your bones won't forget it [Tam. tōy-, Mal. tōi-, Kan. tē- ; for ch < t cf. chōshing¹, chāing]
- chōtrā Quarter, dry measure equal to one-fourth of a sark [Si. chhōthirō]
- chōṭ¹ Crooked : chapāntas ki kḥalēv nē, bā-ne chōṭ marē, let me catch you one slap, and I guess your mouth

will get crooked; Mūlanā jal, kātumān ki halēs-ta, tā ākhiriskā chōt chōt-a kāk, follow the Mula bed from beginning to end, and it zigzags all the way; chōtāngā bārēm maizile rasēngpak (prov.), an uneven load won't reach its destination. Crooked in character: makhūktō aga chōt us, khudātō rāst ma, however crooked you are with others, you must be straight with God; chōt marōs, chōt kha-nōs (prov.), if you're crooked yourself you'll get crookedness from others [Bal. chōt; Tam., Mal. kōd-, Kan. kuḍ-]

chōt², etc. I will give, etc. [loc. Jhal. var. of ētōt, tirōt, etc., v. tining]

chōt-chapōt Very crooked: nā kasmā-ghāk chōt-chapōt ō, kane varipasa, your embroidery is all crooked, it displeases me [chōt¹ + reduplicated form of chōt¹; cf. laparza fr. larza]

chōtēli Skylark [var. of chōtōli]

chōti Top-knot, tuft. Crest, summit. [Jaṭ., Si.]

chōtil Women's plaited hair [con. with chōti; cf. Bal. chōtau, Si. chōtō]

chōtōli Skylark: chōtōli zikr karisa bur-zā āsmānāi kāk, ēkā bēhōsh-a marēk, tamnik, har kuchakas ki kung-ta, haṭi-a marēk, the lark mounts high in the heaven singing God's praises, and falls exhausted to the earth, and the dog that devours it goes mad [con. with chōti = 'the crested bird'; cf. Si. chōtir²]

chōt-rāst Zigzagging, variable: silāām-bā chōt-rāst manningaṭi us, you go to and fro like a needle, i.e., you are as variable as a weather cock ['crooked-straight']

chūch Hido-and-seek.

chūcha Suckling, babe: chūcha tēnā lum-mae chūshingati e, the babe is sucking its mother. Child: numā chūchaghāk kanā māre chōriū dagharām-bā khalkunō, your children have beaten my boy as if he were a kid that had lost its mother.—chūcha hating To bear one a child.—chūcha kḥaning To give birth to a child: ō dāskā chūcha kḥanāne? has she been delivered yet? pirangā zāifaghāk chūcha kḥanifira, the old women

assist at confinements [fr. chūsh-ing? or cf. P. chūcha, chicken?]

chūchai Childish: dā chūchaiō gwāzias e, this is a childish game [chūcha + -i]

chūchik Sucker, tendril: tambākhinā chū-chikāte taṭ ki jwān fasl ēte, prune the tobacco-plant suckers that it may yield a good crop; dā daghā-raṭi kure illēpa, nayā chūchikāte zurratnā kunēr kahir, don't let the flock into this field lest they graze on the maize stalks and die—of the poison [con. with chūcha]

chugh Nape of the neck: hamē banda-ghasēnā ki chugh kaḍḍ e, ō zarūr luchch e, tagg e, ten to one a man with a deep hollow in the nape of his neck is a knave and a cheat [cf. Tam. chuval? or Jaṭ. chugh, Si. chugh², dint, pock-mark?]

chughli Backbiting, slander.—chughli kanning To backbite: ō nēai hardē chughli-a kēk, he slanders you every day.—chughli khalling To backbite [P.]

chughul Backbiter [P.]

chughur¹ Grain-sieve.—chughur kanning To sift (grain): ghallae zū ka, chughur ka, hurry up and sift the grain [Orm. cheghel, sieve; cf. P. chaghal, leather vessel with a spout]

chughur² Leveret.

chuh¹ Ravenous: dāsā chuh us, ant-a khwāhisa ki ētiv-ne? you're very ravenous now, what d'you want me to give you? Ravening: chuh-ne antaṭ pinnik? what can your ravening be stayed with?—chuh kanning To be ravenous (used impers.): Kōlvāti kul sū kunēra, khōlumki chuh kēk-tā, in Kolwa everybody eats barley and they're ravenous for wheat; dāsā nājōriān bash massunc, chuh kar-ēne-ta, he's ravenous now that he's convalescent [cf. Khovar chui, hunger < Skt. kṣudhā?]

chuh² Call to a dog [imit.]

chuk Bird [imit.]

chūk Kiss, to a child.—chūk halling To kiss (a child) [fr. chukking]

chūki Young bird; chicken [fr. chuk, aff. by P. chūza?]

chukking To kiss [Bal. chuk-]

chul Steady run: hining e-ta chul e, kuning e-ta pul e (prov.), if you want to get there, get a move on,

if you want to eat it, first catch it; Mastungān Shālāi i asi chulaṭ bassunuṭ, I've come from Mastung to Quetta in one steady trot; kuchak hullinā mōnāi chulaṭ hiningaṭi e, the dog is lurching along in front of the horse.—chul kanning To move at a steady run: chul ka ki kân, khalkāi rasēgin, let's run on steadily and get to the village [con. with chuluk? or cf. Si. chur^a, movement?]

chuluk Spilling. Overflow. Drop.—chuluk halling To drip, be spilled: madām hin ki tāsān dik chuluk-a halēra, go slowly or the water will spill out of the cup [con. with churring?]

chumming To kiss [Jaṭ., Si. chum-, etc., Skt. cumbati]

chūn Lime, slaked lime [Bal. chun, Si. chun^a, Jaṭ. chūnā, etc., Skt. cūrma-]

chunā Child: hur dā amarō zēbāo chunāas e! look, what a pretty child! Used in the plural for the wife and family: nā chunāk ōnakhō Kachchiāi kāra? are your wife and family going to Kachhi this year? [def. attr. adj. from chunak, 'the small one']

chunā-dūi Uvula ['small tongue']

chunā-jauz Walnut ['small nut']

chunak Small: chukkāk kul bāz chunak ō, the birds are all very small. Younger: kanā chunā mār handād e, ballā mār urāṭi e, this is my younger son, the elder one is indoors [chun-ak; Tam., cinna, Mal., Kan., Tel. cinna, Tuḷ. kinni, Kuṛ. sanni]

chunaki Smallness. Childhood [chunak + -i]

chund Lock of hair, top-knot: kanā māranā rāstikō chund ballā pīranā e, the lock of hair on the right side of my son's head is dedicated to the great saint [Bal. chundō, Jaṭ. chūṇḍā; Skt. cūḍā]

chunḍi Tufted: dā chunḍiā mēlhte aṭ karēnus? what have you priced these tufted sheep at? [chund + -i]

chūṇḍi Pinch of something: kane chūṇḍias pilpilnā ēte, give me a pinch of pepper [Jaṭ. chūṇḍhi, Si. chuhinḍ-ḍi]

chūṇḍik Pinch, squeeze: nā chūṇḍiknā rand dāi e, hur ki tāiskā kharrun e,

here's the mark of your pinch, look it's still blue; nī aga tēnā lummanā hīte harfpēsa, bāzangā chūṇḍikā-teaṭ nē rāst karōe, if you don't follow your mother's advice, she'll bring you into line with all her pinches.—chūṇḍik halling To pinch, squeeze.—chūṇḍik tining To pinch, squeeze [fr. chūṇḍi]

chup Silent. Concealed.—chup kanning To be silent: chup ka, be still. To conceal: ō tēne chup karēsas, he had concealed himself [Bal., Jaṭ., etc.]

chup-chupāti Silence, secrecy, calm [Jaṭ. chup-chupātā. Si. chup^a chupātⁱ]

chūping To suck [Jaṭ., Si. chūp-]

chuppī Silence. Secrecy [chup + -i]

chur Small hill-stream: dā dīras ki nī khaningaṭi us, churrātā e, annā jaltā dīr murr e, this bit of water you see comes from the freshets, the flood from the main streams is still far off [Bal., Psht. chur, Jaṭ. chūr]

chūri Young bird, chicken [Bal.]

churri Streamlet: nanā kārēz asi churrias e, ballō mulkas ābād-a kappak ki nī baṭāi halēs, our karez is a mere trickle, it doesn't cultivate a large farm for you to take revenue on it [fr. chur]

churring To flow, gush: dā chirāghān tēlāk churrira, the oil is pouring out of this lamp; nanā lashkar churrisa bass, our army advanced like a torrent [Tam., Mal. cura-, Kan. suri; Bal. chur- prob. bor.]

churrō Urine.—churrō kanning (khalling) To make water [con. with churring]

churrō-dān Bladder [churrō + P.-dān, holder-]

churū As much as can be held in the palm [Si.; Skt. culuka-]

chūr Young branch. Shoot [cf. Kuṛ. cūrā, sāl-tree shoot?]

churēnging To get soaked [m. form of churing^a]

chūri Tent-rope: nī kanā gidānnā chūrie tarēnus, nā kātumtō maṭṭe, you've cut my ropes, that means your life.

churingⁱ To waste away: kubēnik hal-kur-ta, gurā nājōr mass, churā churā, kaak, she was seized by evil spirits and gradually wasted away and died [Jaṭ. churh-, Si. chur-]

churing² To get soaked : *pirati churāunt*, I've got soaked in the rain ; *ni ant ki kēsa karak*, *mōnāi sar-kāraṭi nēki kaushāk churifōk tikh-ōk ō*, do what you like, but ahead lie the shoes which government have soaked and placed ready for you [con. with *chōshing* ?]

chūshānk Scallop shell.

chūshing To suck [P. *chōsh-*, etc.]

chuṭ¹ Boil, abscess [cf. *Jaṭ. chuṭuk*, pock-mark ? or *Jaṭ. chuṭṭā*, Si. *chuṭō*, gall ?]

chuṭ² A drop : *kanc chāanā chuṭṭas ēte*, give me a drop of tea ; *kanā ditarnā chuṭ nā mōnāi hāzir e*, the last drop of my blood is at your service ; *nanc dir-chuṭṭas titau*, not a drop of water did he give me [fr. *chuṭting*²]

chuṭting¹ To escape from, get rid of : *dāki ōde khalk*, *dāsā markān chuṭṭāne*, he was bowled over by cholera, but is now out of danger ; *babō urāṭi kām*, *pudiān chuṭṭin*, come, let's go indoors and escape from the cold ; *sardār bass*, *nanc ōṭā dūān chuṭṭifē*, the chief came and delivered us out of their hands [Si., *Jaṭ. chhut-*]

chuṭting² To drip : *kanā dūc kāchū tarē*, *ditar iānta chuṭṭā*, he cut my hand with the knife and blood dripped from it ; *dā urā pirān dir-a chuṭṭi-lik*, this house lets the rain in ; *ō nā khanteān chuṭṭāne*, he has dripped down from your eyes, i.e., he is dearer to you than life itself. [Tam. *cottu*, Kan. *tottu*, a drop, Tam. *cottu*, Malt. *cate*, to drip]

chuṭṭōk Medicinal drops : *ōnā khante chuṭṭōkas ka ki jōr marēr*, put some drops in his eyes to make them well [*chuṭṭ-(ing)*² + *-ōk*]

chuṭuk Short, espec. of a beard : *nā ilumnā rish chuṭuk e*, your brother has got a nanny-goat beard.—*chuṭuk khalling* To dig at the dam's udders : *rōre halh*, *daggie pālḥ aff*, *bāzangā chuṭuk khallin-gān kasfe-ta*, tie up the calf, the cow has no milk, it'll kill her with all its butting [con. with *chuṭ*², *chuṭting*² ?]

chuṭukki Condition of having a short or nanny-goat beard [*chuṭuk* + *-i*]

chuṭuk-rish Short-bearded, with a nanny-goat beard : *chuṭuk-rishā han-dagh bēakl-a marēk*, a man with a nanny-goat beard must be a fool ; *sōhanā jammar ō chuṭuk-rishā arēān khulipa* (prov.), don't mind morning clouds or a man with a nanny-goat beard ['short beard']

chuṭuk-rishi Condition of having a short beard [*chuṭuk-rish* + *-i*]

D

-d Substantival suffix invariably attached to the nom. of the demonstrative pronouns *dā*, *ē*, *ō* and the interrogative *arā* if followed immediately by the 3rd pers. of the subje. verb., and attached optionally otherwise, Grammar §§ 130, 144 [< Drav. neuter suffix -d, Grammar Introduction, pp. 15, 16]

dā This, this one, proximate demonstrative pronoun, adj. Grammar § 126 and subs. § 127 seq. Occas. used as the nom. plur. §§ 47, 130 ; *dā salisur*, these were left over [not related to Psht. *dā* ; but Drav. like the other two demonstratives *ē*, *ō*, the remote significance of *a* in Drav. notwithstanding ; *ā* < *a* < *i*, cf. *ar-* and Drav. *ir-* to be, *han-* and Drav. *in-* sweet, etc., and also Jhal. var. *dikhā* for *dākha* ; *d-* is from the on-glide, *d* < *j* < *y*, cf. *dēr* ; the change was poss. affected by the final consonant in the full form *dād*, and also but less prob. by Psht. *dā*]

da- One of the bases of danning.

dabba Leather vessel for holding ghee. etc. [P.]

dabulī Snuff-box [Psht. *dabley*, Bal. *dabla*, *Jaṭ. dabli*, Si. *dabbulī*]

*dād*¹ This one, this, the full form of the nom. sing. of the proximate demonstrative pronoun ; occas. used as the dat.-acc. sing., Grammar § 130 [*dā* + *-d*]

*dād*² Gift [P.]

dāfk These ones, these, nom. plur. of the proximate demonstrative pronoun, Grammar §§ 127-28 [*dā* + *-f*¹ + *-k*]

dag Road, highway. Of the nature of a highway [Bal., *Jaṭ.* ; Si. *daggū*]

dāgh Brand, branding, commonly used as a cure, life-history §161: daunō Brāhūias **khamparōs** ki piddāi-ta **dāghas** irat maf, you're not likely to find a Brahui who hasn't got a brand or two on his belly.—**dāgh** tining To brand, cauterise: (ihāzi **Khān Lēhrie** (**khudā bashkhe**!)) **Khōzdārati kha-nāt**, musi sad ō chil **dāgh maghūm-nā** raghaki tērā natāi tissas, in Khozdar I saw Ghazi Khan Lehri (God be merciful to him!), he had branded himself 340 times on his leg for sciatica [P.]

daghā Imposture, fraud [P.]

daghābāz Deceitful. Cheat [P.]

daghābāzi Deceitfulness. Cheating [P.]

daghām The wild onion scorzonera, eaten by shepherds.

daghar Kid: **chōriā mārāi**, nibbarā **ōlākhāi**, garriā **dagharāi**, rēshīā huchehāi shart **khālpa**, don't put your money on an orphan child, a weak pack-animal, a mangey kid or a galled camel; **dā harraf-asēnā daghar e**, this is the young of a hill-goat. Fawn: **māda-āskanā randat dagharas hināka**, a fawn was following the deer.

dāghing To measure, with a vessel by pouring: **asi rupainā ghalla kanki dāgh**, measure me out a rupee's worth of grain. To pour out words: **yār, dāsā dāghingaṭi us**, friend, now you're pulling the long bow. To humiliate: **dā maskhara-ghān dāghās-ta?** did you down him over this empty jest? [hardly con. with **dāgh**, 'to measure up to the mark' ?]

daghū Small kid [< **daghar**+dim. -ū]

dah Ten [P.]

dāh Complaint.—**dāh** kanning To complain: **ō har-vakht barēk, kanēai dāh-a kēk**, he's for ever coming and complaining against me.—**dāh** tining To complain. [Bal. **dāhn**, Jāṭ. **dhāh**, Si. **dānhan**]

dahun In this manner, thus [var. of **daun**]

dāi Midwife, nurse [Bal., Psht., Jāṭ., Si.]

dāiskā } Up to now [var. of **dāskā**,
dāiskān } **dāskān**]

dāk These ones, these [loc. Sar. var. of **dāfk**, Grammar §128]

dākā } From here, hence, Grammar
dākān } §388: **dākān pēshan ma**, get out of this. By this way, hereabouts, §390: **dākān hin ki kasar jwān e**, go this way, the road's clear; **dākān tūlh**, sit over here. Hereafter, after this, §390: **dākān guḍ Shālāi rāhi** massun, hereafter we set out for Quetta [appar. a fusion of **dā** + **-ik** + **-ān**, 'this-at-from', and **dā** + **-ikā**, 'this-up to']

dākāne guḍ } Hereafter, after this [**dākān**
dākāne pad } + **-e** + **guḍ**, pad, var. of **dākān guḍ**, pad]

dakkī Earthen pot [Si.]

dākha } Proximate demonstrative
dākhadār } pronoun of quantity and
dākhar } secondarily of number, Gram-
dākhas } mar §150. This much, as much as this (adj.): **dākha dir kane ēte**, give me just as much water as this; **dākha vār titavas-ta ki kāghazas nimishta kē**, they didn't even allow him time enough to write a letter. So many, as many as this (adj.): **dākha dē i dārē matanuṭ**, I've not been here all these days. This much, as much as this (subs.): **dākha zinda marēv ki tēnā nwāsa-ghāte khaṇiv!** may I live but long enough to see grandsons of my own! **dākhas aḍ ka**, wait just a moment. So many, as many as this (subs.): **nī dākhatō antei bassunus?** why have you come with as many as this? As big as this, of this size (with the attributive endings): **i dākhasō shōkas khaṇāt**, I saw a fox this size [**dākhadār** < **dā** + **A. qadr**, dimension; **dākha**, **dākhar** are contractions; **dākhas** < **dākhar**, with the change of **-r** to **-s** prob. facilitated by assimilation with **-as**']

dākhil Entry [A.]

dālil Proof. Opinion [A.]

dalla Female go-between: **dā balla-as aff**, **dā dalla-as e**, **tēnā urāṭi illēpa-ta**, this isn't a good old lady, this is a go-between, don't let her inside your house [A. **dallāla**]

dallāl Broker, agent [A.]

dalvat Wealth: ba khairat, barō dalvat, welcome! may wealth fall to you. Cattle (loc. Jhal.): dā dalvatātēki bei arākā hatēv? where am I to get grass for this cattle? [A. daulat]

dam Breath: dam-ta barēk kāk, kastane, his breath comes and goes, he's not dead. Moment: damas tūlh, nē batangina, wait a moment, we'll call you in.—dam danning (darēnging, Grammar §277) To get out of breath, become tired: swāriān i hich dam-a dappara, I don't get a bit tired from riding; ainō i dam darēnut, pātaki hinōi affat, I'm tired out to-day, I'm not on for wood-gathering; mashanā laggingtō nī bāz dam darēngānus? have you got very blown climbing the hill? nā hardēnā dāh ō faryādān nan dam darēn, we got tired of your constant complaints and grievances.—dam kanning To breathe upon, by way of charm: kubēnik halkunō-ta, dir dam kabō, hatibō ikita, he's seized with evil spirits, charm some water and bring it for him; kane dūsha-as kungune, jōgie hatibō ki dam kē-tā, I've been bitten by a snake, fetch the snake-charmer to breathe on the bite.—dam kashshing To draw breath, take a breather, rest: tūlbō ki sāatas dam kashshin, sit down and let's recover our breath for a while; mulke shōm kabō ki dam kashshe, break up the land and leave it exposed to the air [P.]

dām Snare, net.—dām shāghing To set a snare [P.]

damāma Kettle-drum [P.]

dāmān Skirt of a hill [P.]

damb Mound, espec. an ancient mound: dā mutkunō dambas e, this is a mound of old débris. In ruins: kanā urā dāsā damb massunc, my house is now in ruins.—damb kanning To reduce to ruins, demolish: tōpe ki khalkur, damb karē-ta, when they fired the cannon, it reduced it to ruins; dākha hit kanningati us ki kanā kātume damb karēnus, you are talking such a lot that you've reduced my brain to pulp [also Bal.]

dambūra Musical instrument with three more rarely two, strings: dā masir shūm e, nanikān dandān-a

nusik, likhati-ta dambūranā tāras taf, this girl's unlucky, she grinds her teeth a-nights, tie a guitar string round her neck.—dambūra khalling To play the guitar [Bal. dambiro, P. tambūra]

dam-dar Tired out: hamē dam-darā bandaghāte iragh ētibo, give those tired fellows some food; ō dam-dar bass, bash kappa-ta, he came in fagged out, don't wake him up [dam+dar, base of danning, v. dam danning]

damī Breath. Moment [dam+ -i]

dam-kushta Breathless, out of breath, blown [dam + P. kushta, extinguished]

damōk Bellows [dam + -ōk, as if adj. part. fr. a verb 'dam-ing, cf. bandōk, kullōk, etc.; P. dama]

dā-mōn This side, on this side ['this front']

dāmūn Skirt [P. dāman]

dāna Grain, berry, fruit-seed. Pimple, boil.—dāna biṭing To shed fruit, ripen, of fruit-trees.—dāna kanning To get a boil, etc.: kanā khananā kōk hushingati e, dāna karēne, ant karēne? the corner of my eye is burning, is there a sty coming or what? [P.]

dānā Wise, learned. Wisē man [P.]

dāna-bandī Crop-appraisement [P.]

dandān Tooth: daun budrū halk ki si dandānān-ta asit salitau, he came such a cropper that not one of his thirty teeth was left in his head—i.e., he has quite done for himself.—dandān kashshing (kharr-ing) To teethe: chūcha dandān dāsā kashshingati e, the child is now teething.—dandān nusing To grind one's teeth [P.]

dandān-rōdi The cutting of the first teeth, Life-history §§ 45-47 [dandān + rōdi fr. Bal. rūd-, to grow]

dang Boundary, frontier [Si. dang^u]

dāng In this direction, hither, Grammar § 388. Hitherto [dā + -ng]

dāngāi Towards this direction, Grammar § 388 [dāng + -āi]

dāngān From this direction, hence, Grammar § 388: ainō dāngān tahō kashshingati e, to-day the wind's blowing from this direction. Henceforth, from this time forth:

dāngān ki dē t̄k ēte tā dēanā ki-
halāngiskān rōcha tōhō, fast from
the rising up to the going down
of the sun [dāng + -ān]

dāngi In this direction, hither: dāngi ba,
come over here; dāngi ēngi zaghme
tēnā paṭṭā, ōde khantau, he
searched hither and thither for
his sword, but couldn't find it.
Hitherto, Grammar § 390: istōān
dāngi kane hih karēne, I've had
fever from last night up to this
[dāng + -ī²; cf. Tam. ingu and
ingē]

dāng ki As long as. Until (with neg.)
Grammar §§ 421-3 ['hitherto
that']

dānkū Parched grain.—dānkū kanning
To parch [cf. ṣaṭ. dāngi, grain-
roasting pan, Si. dāngi, baking-
pan]

danning (imper. da, dar-ak, pres. dē-,
past darē-, neg. stem dar-, Gram-
mar §§ 186, 259) To take away,
hullie darak, take away the horse.
To take off, remove: zaghm ōnā
dūc darē, the sword took his hand
off. To carry off, a prize, etc.,
win: avalikō gōc dē darē? who
carried off the first race? i gwāzie
nēān darōt, I bet I'll win the game
off you. To usurp: i tāiskā zinda
uṭ, nī ama kanā māle dēsa? so
long as I'm alive, how can you
usurp my property? To cut (of a
knife): chākhū kunṭ e, girāc
dappak, the knife's blunt, it
won't cut a thing. To blight,
spoil: pudī faṣlāte dattane, the
frost hasn't damaged the crops
[bases da-, dar-; con. with Gōn.
yē- (cf. dir, Gōn. yēr)?]

dar- One of the bases of danning.

dārakō This one over here, Grammar
§ 126: dārakō jwānō tūfakas e,
halēsa-ta, halh-ta, this one over
here is a first-rate gun, if you want
to take it, take it [< dād + -kō]

darbār Court of a ruler, durbar, levfe [P.]

dard Pain. Colic [P.]

dare nan The night before last [< darō
+ nan, 'the night with which yea-
terday began', Grammar § 393]

dariāft Enquiry.—dariāft kanning To
make enquiries, enquire [P.]

dariāv River, sea (the former is specified
by hanēn, sweet, the latter by sōr,
salt): hanēnā dariāv handād e ki
lakkīā Sindat-a vahik, sōrangā
dariāvo Kārāchiti khanōs, a river
it is that flows into the mighty
Indus, and the sea you may see
at Karachi [P. daryā]

dariāv-sōr Sea ['river-salt']

daricha Window. Shelf [P.]

darkār Needed, necessary [P.]

darkhāst Request, petition [P. darkhwāst]

darō Yesterday, adv. Grammar § 393:
irā hulli darō halkuṭ, I bought two
horses yesterday. Declinable sub-
stantive, § 394: darōān ki pir
malingā, tāiskā dasingati e, since
yesterday when the rain began,
it has never ceased pouring [not
P. di-rōz, but orig. a demon-
strative adv. like ainō, to-day,
Tam. andru, that day; cf. Kur.
cerō, Malt. cewr, yesterday?]

dārū Medicine. Spice. Powder, gun-
powder [P.]

darvāza Door [P.]

darz Seam: darz turingāne, the seam has
come unstitched: Fissure, cleft:
drākāne pā ki dā darvāzaghān
tahō-a barēk, darzāte-ta halē,
tell the carpenter there's a draught
through the door, he must stop
the cracks. Suture, space be-
tween the ribs: kanā sinanā darzāk
malingānō, sāṭ ka-tā, I've sprained
my ribs, put a plaster on them.—
darz kanning To hem: kanā kūse
darz ka, hem my shirt [P.]

darzi Tailor [P.]

dār- Obl. base sing. of dā, dād, Grammar
§ 128 [< dā -d-]

daṛa Heap, mound, hillock: dā daṛaghān
hēpār ma, kure khanōs, go the
other side of this hillock and you
ought to see the flock. In
heaps, heaped up: bei daṛa e,
tammāne, the grass is lying in
heaps.—daṛa kanning To heap
up: ēnakhō khōlume daṛa karēnut,
hamar nī kunēsa, kun, this year
I've laid in wheat by stacks, eat
your fill [Jaṭ. dhiṛā, dhaṛā, Si.
darō]

daṛaka Threat, intimidation.—daṛaka
tining To threaten, intimidate
[Jaṭ. daṛkā, Si. daṛkō]

daranging To get down, etc. [var. of **darīnging**]

darau Pawing of the ground.—**darau** **khalling** To paw the ground: **hullite kadim etibō, darau khallin-gaṭi ō, give the horses some grain, they're pawing the ground. To** evince impatience: **kanā urānā bandagḥak kul darau a khalēra, ki nanki dalvat hata, shukr-a kappasa, my folk are all impatient for me to bring them money, but they are never grateful** [Si. **darahō, Jat. dappah**]

dāre- Base of certain proximate demonstrative adverbs of place [**< dār- + -e-**]

dāre } Here. The full form **dārēk** is
dārēk } imperative if immediately followed by the copula and is otherwise optional but not common, Grammar § 388: **dārē khāch, sleep here; i dārēk ut, I'm here** [**dārē- + -ik**]

dārēkā } Up to here. Hitherto. The
dārēkān } form **dārēkān** is imperative if immediately followed by the copula, Grammar § 388 [**dārē- + -ikā (n)**]; rare var. of **dārēskā(n)**]

dārēsk Here, Grammar § 388 [**dārē- + -isk**]; rare var. of **dārē(k)**]

dārēskā } Up to here, Grammar § 388:
dārēskān } **hullie dārēskā dudēf, galop the horse up to here; ōnā rand dārēskān e, his track goes so far. Hitherto, up to this time. The form dārēskān is imperative if immediately followed by the copula** [**dārē- + -iskā(n)**]

darīng To make to get down, etc.: **mashān kure darif, bring the flock down the hill. To knock down, raze to the ground: dā divālnā darze halif, navā pir darife ta, have the crack in this wall stopped up or the rain will bring it down; ōnā urāc darif, raze his house to the ground** [c. of **darīng**]

darīng To get down, go down, descend: **makhilūk bīn in tēnā kutte hucheh-āte kulle harfēn ō, Kachchīāi darānō ki sēlbanā guzranē hamōrē kēr, the people have been driven by hunger to take all their flocks and camels and go down to the Kachhi to pass the winter there; chuk darā, kanā mōnāi tūs, the bro hopped down**

and perched in front of me. To dismount: hullie tōr ki i dariv, hold the horse to let me dismount; sardār hulliān darā, nan kul rāhī massam piāda, the chief dismounted from his horse, so we all went along on foot [Tam. **iranku, Mal-irappu, Tel., Kan. eragu**; for d. cf. **dā, dēr, but r < r** is unusual]

darīnging To get down, etc. [deponent form of **darīng**, Grammar § 279]

darz Seam, etc. [var. of **darz**]

darzī Tailor [var. of **darzī**]

dāsā Now, just now, soon, proximate demonstrative adverb of time, Grammar § 388: **dāsā hōghingnā vakht af, it's not the time now for weeping, ō dāsā bassune, he has just arrived; ō dāsā barēk, he'll be coming soon** [**< dā + loc. -is + loc. -āi**; cf. **dāskā**]

dasing To sow: **sā handā mulkāṭi antei dasingāṭi us? why are you sowing barley in this field? To pour, of rain, snow, etc.: pir-a dasik, kholum-a khassik, it rains and throws down wheat!—children's shout when it rains; Mastungāṭi nan ō dē mish-a dasik, it rains dust night and day in Mastung** [con. with **dassing?** or with **darīng?**]

dask Thread: **khāningāṭi us ki daske tāv tiningāṭi ut nā puchehātēki? don't you see that I'm twisting the thread for your clothes?** [fusion of P. **dashk** and **dasta**]

dāskā } Up to now. The form **dāskān**
dāskān } is imperative if immediately followed by the copula, Grammar § 388: **dāskā batane, he hasn't come yet; dasingnā vakht dāskān e, sowing time lasts up till now** [**dā + -iskā(n)**]

daskī Made of thread, cotton [**dask + -ī**]

dasmusār Groping with the hands.—**dasmusār kanning** To grope with the hands: **dasmusār ka, tilite kane ēte, grope for the matches and give me them** [P. **dast, hand + musār**]

dasmusāra Groping with the hands [var. of **dasmusār**]

dasnumāz Ablution before prayer.—**dasnumāz kanning** To perform ablutions before prayers [P. **dast-namāz**]

daspāk Handkerchief, towel [P. dast-pāk]

daspanja Glove [< P. dastanjan by assimilation with panja]

daspēch Glove [P. dast, hand + pēch]

dassing To knock down, fell: ōfk kanā khallingki much massur, iratē-tā i vūratō dassāt, they got together to beat me, but I knocked down two of them at a time; kharāse dassa ki guḍḍin-ta, fell the bullock and let's slaughter it [Jaṭ. dass-, Si. das-]

dasta Handle. Pestle. Wing of an army; espec. one of the two divisions of the army of the Brahui Confederacy: bāzītī Jhalavānnā dasta Sarāvānnā dastaghān bāz ē, in actual numbers the Jhalawan contingent is stronger than the Sarawan [P.]

dastār Turban [P.]

dastar-khūna Napkin, table-cloth [P. dastār-khwān]

dast-bin Palmist [P. dast, hand + P. bin, looker]

dast-bīnī Palmistry [dast-bin + -i]

dast-guhār Bridesmaid [P. dast, hand + Bal. gōhār, sister]

dastūnk Bead bracelet [P. dast, hand + -ū-nk]

dastūr Custom. Manner: ō ant dastūraṭ kask? how did he die? [P.]

dasht Plain, plateau [P.]

daulat Wealth [var. of dalvat]

daulatdār } Wealthy [P.]
daulatmand }

daun In this manner, thus, Grammar § 388: tūfak bandagh daun-a khal-
lēk, a man fires like this. Such as this, with the attr. endings, § 182 [dā + -(h)un; v. ēhun]

daura Circuit, tour [P.]

davā Medicine; remedy [A.]

dāvā Claim, suit, accusation [A. da'vā]

dāvadi This day: dāvadinā dē khairat gidārēngā, to-day passed off all right; dāvadiān i nētō tūlpara, from this day forth I decline to live with you. To-day: i ōde dāvadi khamtanuṭ, I've not seen him to-day [appar. dā + dē¹; perh. orig. dā-ōi-dē, cf. nanōinan]

dāz Dust, espec. flying dust: dā sun-dūkhā kātumāi dāz tammāne, there's dust lying on the top of this box; asi swāre dāz aff (prov.), a single rider raises no dust—i.e., a man without followers is of little account; i nētō daunō karēmas kēva ki nā dāzāte hariv, I'll deal with you in such a manner as to make your dust fly.—dāz kanning To raise dust: dāz kappa ki sardār dārē tūsune, don't raise dust as the chiefs sitting here [Bal. dāz, Jaṭ. daz, Si. daz²]

dāzi Dusty: dā kasarāṭ himpan ki navā nanā mōcharik dāzi marēr, don't let's go by this path or our shoes'll get dusty [dāz + -i]

dē¹ Sun: dē ō tūbē khudānā nūrān paidā massunō, sun and moon have been created from the light of God; dē pēsh tammāne, the sun has come out; dē tīk tissune, the sun has risen; dē ki-halēngāne, the sun has set. Sunshine: sil-ta, dēai tālān ka-ta bāringki, wash it and spread it out in the sun to dry. Day: dā musittimikō dē e ki ōfk handārē batanō, this is the third day they haven't been here. Time: kanā ilume dē dē khalkaka, he struck my brother time after time; dēas daunō bādshā hum massunō, at times there have actually been such kings; dēas ki mashanā tahān pēsh tammān, numā khalke khamān, as soon as we issued out of the hill, we caught sight of your encampment [not con. with Panj. deh, Jaṭ. dehē, Si. dīh², Skt. divasa-; but Kan. nēsar, sun, Mal. nēram, sun, time, Tam. time]

dē² Who? [var. of dēr]

dē drust Whole day, livelong day, Grammar § 159: dē-drust karēm karēnuṭ, I've worked the whole day long; dē-drustaṭi hichas batane, no one has come the livelong day ['day-whole']

dēg Cooking-pot: dēganā rahāj tūlōs, puchhāk-ne maun marōr (prov.), if you sit by the cooking-pot your clothes will get black—i.e., you can't touch pitch without being defiled [P.]

dēgdān Fireplace [P.]

doin Inevitable disease, e.g., small-pox, measles, whooping cough. Epidemic [A. dain, debt; 'debt owed to Nature']

dē-kī-halēng Sun-set: dē-kī-halēngtō tōp tavār karē, at sunset the cannon roared out. West: kanā urānā mōn dē-kī-halēngāit e, my house has a west aspect ['sun taking itself down']

dēm-didārī The ceremonial first viewing of the face, after birth and marriage. Life-history §§ 27, 138 [P. dēm, face + P. didār, sight + -ī]

dēr Who? sing. and plur., but occasionally pluralised. Grammar §§ 132-37. Idiomatically extended to inanimate objects in a few special cases: ōnā pin dēr e? what is his name? [\leftarrow var. dē² + pers. plur. suffix -r¹, = Drav. inter. base yā + Drav. pers. plur. suffix -ar; cf. Tam. yā-v-ar, who, masc. and fem. plur., which contracted to yār is also used as masc. and fem. sing.; Tuḷ. yēru, who; for the consonantal change cf. Tuḷ. dā, which (sing.), Kan. dāru, which (plur.); cf. also Kuṛ. nē, Malt. nō, nēreh, who]

dērav Threshing-floor [P. dēra, habitation]

dēṛū Borrowing of milch-animals for their milk: bāzangā dēṛūn tēne subak karēnus, you've made yourself cheap with all this borrowing of milch-animals. Animal borrowed for its milk: dēṛūo khwāhisus, titau-ne? didn't he give you back your milch-animal when you asked for it? pēnanā dēṛū nēm-rōchāi pirāik (prov.), a loaned ewe runs dry at noon—i.e., a loan is always demanded back just when it's most inconvenient.—dēṛū halling To take on loan for milch purposes: dā miro dēṛū halkunus, nā jindanā aī? have you borrowed this ewe, isn't it your own? i dā hēṭe dēṛū-a halēva, I'll take this she-goat on loan.—dēṛū tining To loan out for milch purposes: i ōdo panch mir dēṛū tissut, I gave him five ewes on loan.

dē-ṭik Sunrise: i dē-ṭikkatō rāhi massut, I started off at sunrise. East: nī dē-ṭikkāi hin, go eastwards ['sun-ray', v. ṭik tining]

dēṭik-pāragh East: Nōshkēnā dēṭik-pāraghāi drakhtas e, there's a tree to the east of Nushki ['sun-ray side']

dēv Hobgoblin, giant [P.]

dhak Blow, stroke: dā pāṭe i asi dhakkaṭ pīrgāṭ, I cleft this log with a single blow of my hatchet [Bal. dhaka, Si. dhak, Jaṭ. dhakkū]

dhōbī Washerman [var. of dōbī]

dhōl Drum [var. of dōl]

dida Pupil of the eye. Apple of one's eye: dida, dāngī ba, light of my eyes, come here [P.]

digar Time of evening prayer [P.]

dikka Push, shove.—dikka halling To stagger.—dikka kuning To be thrust back.—dikka tining To push, shove. To rebuff: pēnanā jwānangāṭēn kanā ilumnā mār ki kanā kass ass, i ōdo dikka titavaṭ, harfēṭ-ta, I did not reject my brother's son, my own kin, in favour of excellent suitors in other families, but took him as my son-in-law [Bal. dhikav, Si. dhik^a]

dikha } This much, just this much,
dikhadar } only as little as this, Gram-
dikhar } mar § 150: kane dikhasō
dikhas } bākhōas tiss, he gave me such a tiny morsel [loc. Jhal. var. of dākha, etc.; cf. Tel. dī-, obl. base of the prox. demonstr. neuter]

dikhat Troubled, worried, pestered: bāz dikhat massut, I was very worried.—dikhat kanning (tining) To trouble, worry, pester [A. diqqat, trouble]

dikhatī Trouble, worry: bāz dikhatiat khālās karēṭ-ta, I finished it after a lot of trouble [dikhat + -ī]

dilāsā Soothing, comfort.—dilāsā kanning (tining) To soothe, comfort [P.]

dilband Bosom-friend: nī kanā dilband us, you're my bosom friend. Part of the back between the shoulder-blades [P.]

dillā Jar, pitcher [Jaṭ.; Bal., Si. dillō; cf. A. dalw, bucket?]

dilōī Spleen. Spleen-disease [Bal.; hardly con. with P. dil, heart?]

diluk Metal ornament placed in the central bit of the ear next the cheek [fr. P. dil, heart?]

din Faith, religion: *dinanā mār, ilum,*
etc., adopted son, brother, etc.,
(or simply) dear friend [A.]

dindār Pious, religious [P.]

dindāri Piety [P.]

dinnā Whose? gen. of *dēr*, Grammar
§ 133 [*<dēr + -nā*, or *dē² + -nā*:
the shortening of the included
vowel is characteristically Drav.]

dir Water: *i diranā bajaṭ tammitanūt*
ki ni kane kasfis, lit. I haven't
fallen on top of the water for you
to kill me, i.e., I haven't fallen
so low as to be at your mercy;
i tēnā masiṭe diranā khērāi biṭ-
para, ni antei bassunus? I'm not
going to fling my daughter to the
dogs, why have you come after
her? *māle darēn, saudā matau,*
handun diranā bajaṭ biṭēn-ta,
we took the cattle off, but I can
hardly say we sold them, we just
gave them away for practically
nothing; *nā kḥananā dir tammāne,*
the water of your eyes has dropped,
i.e., you've grown shameless (v.
trump). Flood-water: *ōnā bishe*
dir darē, the flood carried away his
donkey. Climate: *kane Sēvinā*
dir sāchitau, the Sibi climate
didn't suit me. Juice, sap: *hilhie*
hauārnā dir zū jōr-a kēk, pome-
granate juice will soon cure fever.
dir danning To be in flood: *antei*
makhīpēsa? gwaz-ne *dir darēne*,
why shouldn't you laugh? the
channel to your lands is brimming
with water, i.e., you've got the
lion's share.—*dir kanning* To melt:
surfe dir ka ki sum jōr kēn, melt
the lead and let's make bullets.
To liquidate, clear off: *tēnā kaule*
dir-a ōtiva, I'll carry out my
promise.—*dir manning* To get
into a melting condition: *kanā*
lōk mast massune, kōhān-ta dir
massune, my camel is rutting, his
hump's all flabby; *binūn kanā*
ust dir manningaṭi e, my heart is
sinking with hunger.—*dir shāghing*
To pour water. To bathe: *bāsunā*
dēai dir shāghing jwān aff, it isn't
good to bathe in the broiling sun.
—*dir taling* To turn irrigation
water on, irrigate, water: *bāghie*
dir tafēnus? have you watered
the garden? *dir tining* To water:
pākēze dir ēte, water the melon-
patch [not *jaṭ. nīr*, Si. *nīr*, Skt.
nīra, for there seems no link bet-

ween *Jaṭ.*, Si. *n-* and Brah. *d-*; cf.
Tam., *Mal.*, *Kan.*, *Tel.*, *Tuḷ. nīr*,
Gōṇ. yēr, *Ku sīru*; and also perh.
Tam., *Mal.*, *Kan. ir-*, moisture]

diri Watery. Juicy. Brisk: *dā diriō*
ōlākhas e, this is a brisk animal
[*dir + -i*]

dirse Any one? Grammar § 181: *dirse*
bassune? has any one come?
No one (with neg.): *dirse pāp ki ō*
khānavāda-as e, nobody could
call him a gentleman [*dēr + -asi?*]

dishtār Betrothed youth or girl: *sālum*
tēnā dishtāre pōshāk-a ētik, it's
for the bridegroom to provide
clothes for his affianced; *dā mār*
kanā masinā dishtār e, this lad is
my daughter's fiancé.

ditar Blood: *bāsunān kanā bāmusān*
ditar-a kāk, the heat makes my
nose bleed; *kane huch kung,*
dūe-ka kishkā, ditar-ka salipak,
ditare tafbō, the camel bit me and
nearly took my hand off, my blood
won't stop, bind it up; *ō nā*
ditarki malās e, he's thirsty for
your blood; *ōnā ditar kane bāz*
hanēn mass, I loved him dearly;
kanā ditar nārtō lahr-a kumpak
(prov.), my blood won't boil with
yours, i.e., we are of different race,
and agreement is impossible.—
ditar kanning (kashshing) To make
to bleed: *ō kanā bāmuse ditar*
karē, he made my nose bleed [*Kan.*
nettar, *Tel. nettaru*, *Tuḷ. netturu*,
Gōṇ. nattur, *Kuvi notori*, *Kuī*
noderi]

ditari Bloody: *kantō maskhara kappā,*
nōn ditari karōṭ-ne, don't try
jokes on me, or I'll make your
face bloody for you [*ditar + -i*]

ditar-khōi Ferocious. Fire-eater ['blood-
eater']

divēl Wall [P.]

dō Two, confined to compound numerals
like *bist ō dō*, 22, *dō ō nēm*, 2½,
and compound words [P.]

dōara A second time, twice, again [P.
du-bāra]

dōbi Washerman [Psht. *dōbi*, Si. *dhōbbi*;
etc.]

dōch Leather-strap: *dōchas hata ki tēnā*
hullinā tange gandiv, fetch me a
strap to cobbler my horse's girth
with [cf. Bal. *dōch-*, P. *dōkht-*,
cobble]

dōd Custom: dā nanā dōd alī ki kātum-pāsh chirrēngin, it is no custom of ours to go about bare-headed [Pshl.]

dōl Drum.—dōl kanning (khalling) To beat the drum (espec. to assemble people together): dōl karēr, shahrān pēsh tammān, they beat the drum, and we hurried outside the village.—dōl tōning To engage a drum (for a wedding, etc.): tēnā māranā barāmāi i dah dē dōl tōrēt, I engaged the drum for ten days at my son's wedding [Jaṭ.; Bal. dhōl, P. duhul]

dō-mīla } Double barrelled [dō + P. mīl,
dō-mīlī } barrel]

dōs Slit, gap: ē divālnā dōsūn pēsh tam, bāghias khamisa, get through the gap in that wall and you'll see a garden; dā khavānā dōsūn dīr-a kāk, the water is leaking through the slit in this water-skin. Split, pierced: kanā uste khalpa, mustān dōs e, don't break my heart, it's pierced already: dōsangā divālnā dōse halh, mend the gap in the broken wall.—dōs kanning To slit, pierce: khafe-ta dōs ka ki durr shāghin-ta, pierce her ear for us to put the ear-ring in.

dōst Friend.—dōst banning To be held dear: kane daunā rang dōst-a barēk, I'm fond of such colours.—dōst tōning To hold dear: bāva-ghān lumma chunāc dōst-a tōrik, a mother is fonder of her child than a father [P.]

dōstī Friendship, love [P.]

dō-shambē Monday [P. dō-shamba]

dōzakhl Hell [P.]

drab The wild grass *eragrostis cynosuroides*, used as fodder [Pshl., Bal.; Jaṭ. drabb, Si. dḡabh^a; Skt. darbha.]

drāhi Rendezvous of a raiding party [Bal., Jaṭ.; Si. dḡābī]

drāhū Wild, of animals: murrān ki khamāt mate, khwāisaka, khurk illētāu kane, drāhū ass, the hill-goat was grazing when I espied it but it wouldn't let me come near, it was too wild; chukkāk drāhū ō, the birds are wild [loc. Nushki; con. with drihav; cf. Si. dḡā^a, fear, Skt. drāva-, flight]

drākān Carpenter [Bal. drakān, Jaṭ. darkhān, Si. drak'han, etc.]

drākhl Well, in good health [var. of durākhl]

drākhlī Health [var. of durākhlī]

drakht Tree [P.]

drāl Leather strap [P. duvāl]

drang¹ Leather curd-bag.

drang² Precipice: ē drangān irā hēt jang karisa tammār, pinnār, two bill-goats fell fighting from that precipice and were smashed to atoms. Sudden calamity: kaneūi ballō drangas darēngāne, I dāsā mōne dērāi harsiv? a great calamity has fallen upon me, to whom should I now turn? [Bal.]

drang³ Stoppage of labour in childbirth: niārie khalh halkaka, kanā ir gidrēngā, piḡ-purr ass, ōde drang tammā, the lady was in labour, but my sister who was enccinte passed by, and the lady's labour was stopped, Life-history § 19 [P. dirang, hindrance, delay]

dranjing To hang up: dranjāt-ta, gurū khalukū-ta, I strung him up and beat him (to make him confess); ō tēnā gandaghū kārēmteān tēne dranjiḡ, he brought his hanging on himself by his wickedness [Bal. dranj-]

dranna The wild bush *artemisia*, used as fodder and fuel.

dranizing To throw up in the air [var. of drāzing]

drassam Goat's hair: dā gwāla drassamā ō, this sack is made of goat's hair; huchchanā drassam, camel's hair [drass-(a)m; Si. dās^a, Ormuri dās, Wakhi durs]

drāzing To throw up in the air, winnow: jōhāne drāzingati ō, they are winnowing the corn heap.

drūgh Afterbirth, of animals.

drēghas What a pity! drēghas, nī kane must-a pārēsa, i bandōbast-a karēṭa, what a pity! had you said so before, I should have made arrangements.—drēghas ki Oh that: drēghas ki kanā mār mata-vēsa, dāsā antei daun sharminda massuṭa? Oh that you had not been my son, or why should I now have been put to such shame? drēghas ki kanā piḡḡān khalas paidū mussaka, na ki nī, would

that I had given birth to a stone and not to you [P. *dirēgh* + -as, prob. not indef. article but = ass, 'it was a pity']

drēsh Uniform, dress.—*drēsh* kanning To trim: *tēnā puzzhaghāte drēsh karēne*, he's trimmed his hair [Eng.; mil.]

drihav Sudden movement of surprise, etc.: *drihave-ta kḥanās?* did you see him start? *drihavān kanā ust laṛzingaṭi e*, my heart is thumping from the shock.—*drihav kanning* To be startled: *tūfaknā tavār ki mass, drihav karēt, ilume tēnā kahōk kḥanāt*, when the gun went off, I started up and saw my brother lying dead. To be startled in one's sleep: *drihav karēt, kātum-ka kḥalh-a kēk*, I woke with a start and my head aches.—*drihav tining* To startle: *tughān drihav tissus kane*, you startled me out of my sleep; *drihav tifēs-ta, ki navā kḥank-ta bash marēr*, don't startle him in his sleep or he'll get sore eyes [Bal.; con. with *drāhū*]

drik Jump, leap.—*drik tining* To jump, leap [Bal. *drik*, Jaṭ. *dharakk*]

drikking To jump, leap: *jōān drik*, jump over the stream; *sōk ḍaghātēti drikkingaṭi ō*, the lambs are frisking in the fields. To pride oneself on: *nī tēnā sardārnā bilāi drikkisa, nanā khudā*, you glory in the protection of your chief, our protection is God [fr. *drik*]

drōgh Lie, falsehood. False.—*drōgh pāning* (tāring) To tell lies, to lie [P. *darōgh*]

drōgh-tar Liar: *drōgh-tarnā mōn maun e*, a liar's face is blackened [*drōgh* + *tar*(ing), 'lie-cutter']

drōh Treachery, fraud: *nī kane drōhaṭ darēs hōsus, i tēnaṭ gahas bata-vaṭa*, you took and brought me here by treachery, I should never have come of my own accord.—*drōh kanning* To act treacherously: *ō nantō drōh-a kēk*, he'll deal treacherously with us [Jaṭ., Psht. *drōh*, Bal. *drōh*, Si. *ḍḍōh*, Skt. *drōha*]

drōhā Conjunction, oath, warning [var. of *drōhi*²]

drōh-bāz Traitor [*drōh* + P. *bāz*, player]

drōhi¹ Treacherous: *kanā sangatāk kul kantō drōhi ō*, my comrades are all ready to betray me [*drōh* + -i]

drōhi² Conjunction, oath: *nē drōhi e khudā ō khudānā rasūlnā, ki har matlabasēki ki i nē shāghiva, rāst pās*, I conjure thee by God and God's prophet that in the object for which I use thee thou shouldst speak the truth—the diviner's stock address to the shoulder-blade before commencing his divination. Warning: *nē drōhi e, nanā shahrāi bafēs, aga-na nan nē khalēna*, I warn you not to come to our village, or we'll thrash you.—*drōhi tining* To conjure, warn solemnly: *i drōhi tissunū-ne, nī ama kāsa?* how dare you go after my solemn warning? [Jaṭ.; Si. *ḍḍōhi*]

drōhuṛ Greed: *nē drōhuṛ karēne dānā kuningki?* are you filled with desire to eat it? Early months of pregnancy, Life-history §§ 9, 10 [cf. not *drōh*, 'the treacherous time', but Skt. *dohada*-, *dohala*-, *daurhṛda*-, longings of a pregnant woman]

drōsh Cutting a mark on an animal's ear, ear-marking an animal for sacrifice, etc. Ear-mark. Ear-marked [P. *darōsh*, lancet, the mark left by cautery]

drōshi Ear-marked for sacrifice [*drōsh* + -i]

drōshum Features: *kanā māranā drōshum ō kanā ilumnā drōshum asitt ō*, my son and my brother are the same in feature; *drōshumān Brāhūi kḥaningik*, you can see from his features that he's a Brahui. Countenance: *drōshumān-ta kane mālūm e ki ainō ghussa e*, I can see from his face that he's in a bad temper to-day [*drōsh* + -(u)m, 'ear-mark, distinctive markings'? also Bal.]

drōt The ceremonial kissing of a woman within the prohibited degrees on head and covered hand after a prolonged absence or on high days and holidays.—*drōt tining* To salute a woman within the prohibited degrees with a ceremonial kiss: *bāva, iṇ-nā bassunc, basha, drōt ēte-ta*, my boy, your sister's come, get up and greet her with a kiss. Especially used of the salu-

tations by the kinsmen to the mistress of the mourning, Life-history § 290 [P. durūd, benediction, salutation]

drōtī Cash present given by a youth to his future mother-in-law at his first ceremonial visit after the betrothal, Life-history § 99 [drōt + -ī]

drug A wild grass, used as fodder.

drungi Wooden frame under which a new-born babe is laid: chunāc drungiṭi khāchif, put the child to sleep under its shelter.

drust¹ All, the whole, subs., Grammar § 159: drustatō barak, come with them all. Adj.: bandaghāk drust hinānō, the men have all gone. Whole (with the attrib. endings): nī drustō iraghas kungunus? have you eaten a whole loaf? [Bal. drust, Psht. drast; P. durust, complete, entire]

drust² Recognised [var. of durust]

druste All, the whole, adj., Grammar § 156 [drust¹ + -e²]

drusti Recognition. Acquaintance [var. of durusti]

dū Hand: ōde dūat halh, take him by the hand; sardārnā dūe halkuṭ, I shook hands with the chief (i.e., with my superior); kane sardār dūe tiss, the chief shook hands with me (i.e., with his inferior). Arm: ōnā dū pinnāne, his arm is broken; nī bassunus kanā bunyādnā kūringki? harkase tēnā dūk ō, have you come to overwhelm me? each has his arms wherewith to resist. Shoulder or leg of an animal: mēlho tarēt, nēki dūas mōn-a ētīva, if I kill the sheep, I'll send you a shoulder. Direction: nī rāstikō dūe halh, take the right hand; dā kāsīd shēfkō dūān bassune, this messenger has come from below. Occasion, time: at dū kārēm karēne? how many motions has he had? kanā mādiāne sādān asi dūas biṭif, have my mare covered once by the stallion.—dū banning To fall to hand, come into one's possession or reach: shikār handārē dū barēk? can one get any sport here? ē hulli nē arākān dū bass? where did you manage to get that horse from?—dū biṭing

To put out one's hand: i dū biṭēt, ōnā zaghm dūti bass, I put out my hand, and got hold of his sword. To strive for: sāngasēki dū-a biṭiva, maga rasēngpak kane, I'm putting out feelers for a betrothal but can't secure one.—dū danning To thrust one's hand in: lōtati dū da, rupaiaś kashsha, put your hand in your purse and take out a rupee; kanā kārēmatī dū dappa, don't put your finger in my affairs.—dū halling To lend a helping hand: ainō kaneāi sakhtō sāatas e, kane dū halbō, to-day is a time of stress for me, lend me a helping hand. To take in hand, commence: dā kārēme sōbatō dū halkuṭ, dāsā kala-at khālās mas-sune, I took this work in hand this morning and it's only just finished.—dū harṭing To withdraw from: rish-ta kāsām-bā massune, annā tēnā gandaghā kā mteān dū harf-pak, though his beard has become as white as wool, yet will he not turn from his evil ways; nī tēnā ganōkiān dū harftanus? haven't you ceased from your folly?—dū hunning To practise palmistry: dū hurōkō bandaghas batibō ki dūe-ta hure, khābar ēte, ant-a marēk, fetch a palmist to examine his hand and tell the future; i hināṭ, tēnā dūe hurifēt, harrifēt ki mār chiva barēk, I went and had my hand examined by a palmist, and the question I put was when would the boy arrive.—dū khalling To lay hands on, touch: dū khālpa kane, kanā raghas ṭaghalēfisa, don't lay hands on me, you'll start one of my veins; nā girāte dū khālpara, I won't touch your things. To grope with the hand: dū khāl, khānisa-ta, grope with your hand and you'll find it. To bustle: dū khāl, kārēme khālās ka ki kām, hurry up and finish the work that we may be off. To play one a trick: ō kane dūas dā saudātī khalk, he played me a pretty trick over this deal.—dū khassing To shake one's hand to show there's nothing in it: dā dun-yāghān harkas dū khassisa hinōc, all must depart this world empty-handed.—dū murīng To stretch one's hand out at, grasp at: kanā mulkai dū murīpēs, hands off my lands, please.—dū sakht kanning

To catch hold roughly: *i nē dū sakht-a kēva*, I'll get hold of you with a vengeance.—*dū shāghing* To put one's finger in, meddle with, interfere: *kanā kārēm-tēti dū shāghipa*, don't meddle with my affairs. To meddle with women, molest: *ō pēnanā niārīte dū shāghāka*, *ākhir kasfēr-ta*, he was always laying hands on other men's women, and they killed him at long last.—*dū shēf kanning* To lower the hand to food at a funeral feast, Life-history § 279.—*dū tafing* To clasp hands in entreaty: *dū tafēt*, *arż karēt-ta*, *arż-ka kabūl karē*, I clasped my hands and implored him, and he listened to my prayer.—*dū tamming* To fall to one's hand, come into one's possession or reach: *kane huch shūkār dū tammitau*, I got no sport at all.—*dū tining* To shake hands with an inferior: *kane dū tiss*, *kulle dū titau*, he shook hands with me but not with everybody. To let oneself be caught hold of: *i chukkas tappi karēt*, *ō kane dū titavaka*, I wounded a bird, but it wouldn't let me catch it. [con. with P. dast, cf. Zēbakī dāst, dust, dūst, Sarikolī dūst, Shighni dōst ?]

du- Two, prefix [fr. dō]

dudēnging To run, galop: *kanā hulli jwān-a dudēngik*, my horse galops well; *ō kharāste daghārān dudēf*, kashsha, get those oxen on the run and turn them out of the field [cf. P. dav-?]

dūdī Smoke-charm, Life-history § 223 [P. dūd, smoke + -i]

dūdūh Noise of onrush: *pēsirākāk mast ō*, *pēlik kashshānō*, *dūdūh e-tā ki barēra*, the Bactrian camels are rutting, their gorges are hanging out, you can hear the sound of their onrush.—*dūdūh kanning* To rush madly like a rutting camel: *huchchāk dūdūh karēr dākā gid-rēngār*, the camels rushed madly along this way; *nan aga dūdūh karēr*, *ōftā niāmatī tammān*, *asiṭ hum zinda saliparōe*, if we make a sudden onrush and fall upon them, not a single soul will survive [imit.]

dugāma Ambling. : Ambler.—*dugāma hining* To amble [du- + gām, 'two-step'; cf. P. chārgāma]

duhō Smoke.—*duhō shāghing tūling* To be importunate (lit. to raise a smoke and sit over it): *sālaas e*, *duhō shāghānut*, *tūsunut dā sāngaki*, it's a year since I've been pressing for this betrothal [Bal. dūhō, Jaṭ. dhū, Si. dūhō, Skt. dhūmā-]

duhun Thus [var. of daun]

dūi Tongue: *aga pēndwār jang karēs*, *dūie nā tarīva*, if you quarrel again, I'll cut your tongue off; *chunā dūi*, small tongue, uvula. Language: *i nā dūie tippara*, I don't understand your language.—*dāi tining* To give one's word: *nī kane dūi tissunus ki nē madat ētōt*, you've given me your solemn word to help me.

duk Eye of a needle: *khudā tēnā kudratat silanā dukkān huchche gidārēfik*, God in his power can make the camel go through the eye of a needle [Jaṭ.; Bal. also dukh]

dukāncha Raised platform or seat [P.]

dukkān Shop [P.]

dukkāndār Shopkeeper [P.]

dū-khālī Empty-handed ['hand empty']

dū-khōrk Empty-handed ['hand empty']

dū-khwār Bead bracelet ['hand bead']

dū-likhī Embracing. Reconciliation.—*dū-likhī kanning* 'To put one's arm round another's neck: *ō kantō dū-likhī karē*, he put his arm round my neck. To be reconciled: *ō kantō dū-likhī karē*, he became reconciled with me ['arm-neck']

dunchī Crupper [P.]

dūn Well-shaft: *bāsuniṭi dūmanā dir machchi marēk*, the water in the well gets low in the hot weather; *babō ki kārēznā dūntēan dir hatarēn*, come let's go and fetch water from the kārēz-shafts.—*dūn khalling* To sink wells: *nī kanki dūn khalkunus*, *khudā kane nijāt ēte*, you've dug pits for me, God save me [hardly A. 'low', 'below']

dung Bottle: *dā dungaṭi khamanā dārūk ō*, there's eye-lotion in this bottle [Bal.; Si. dung, copper vessel for storing liquor]

dunō Such as this, indef. attrib. adj. [var. of daunō, v. daun]

dunyā World. Earthly possessions, wealth [A.]

dunyādār Rich, well-to-do [P.]

du-pāda Two-footed. Biped: du-pādanā lummae jwān ka, chārpādanā bāvae (prov.), for a biped get a good mother, for a quadruped get a good sire [du- + pād¹; P. dō-pāya]

du-ragha Mongrel, hybrid [P. dū-raga]

durākh Well, in good health: nī durākh us? durākh-a-jōr us? are you well? are you hale and hearty? Whole, sound: nā khāya durākh e yā pinnāne? is your egg whole or has it got broken? All: Mēngal durākh dākān hampēne hināne, the Mēngals have all decamped from here [Bal. durāh]

durākh-a-jōr Hale and hearty [durākh + -a² + jōr]

durākhī Health: sardārnā durākhīe khwāhiva, here's health to the chief [durākh + -ī]

durkāch Sheep-shears [<du- + Bal. kārēh knife, 'double-knife'; cf. P. dū-kārd]

durr Ear-ring [Bal.; Jaṭ. dur, Si. dur²; A. 'pearl']

durrēnging } To dare, venture: nī han-
durring } dunō lūtas ama durrisa
kanā mōnaṭi pāningki? how dare you say such a thing to my face? sardār daun ghussa mass ki kasas durrēngtau pāningāi-ta, the chief got so angry that no one ventured to speak to him; ballō dūsha-as khaṇāt, i durritavaṭ khallingāi-ta, I saw a large snake, but didn't venture to strike it. To dare to make an attack on: ō nancāi durritavas, tēnā jahāi salisur, they didn't dare to attack us but stuck to their positions; kane umēd arē ki nī kancāi gahas durripārōs, dā hīte antei-a kēsa? I'm sure you'll never dare to go for me, so why say this? aga ōtō bandaghiāk matavasa, nī ōṛāi durrēngāsa, had there been no men with him, you'd have been bold enough to attack him.

durūch Small kind of wagtail: durūchām-bā drakhtāi tammānus, pāsa-ta ki sambāl ka, i bāl-a kēva (prov.), you're like a wagtail perched on a

tree and saying 'look out, tree, I'm going to fly off'.

durust Recognised, distinguished: ōftā randāk durust massur, their tracks were recognised.—durust kanning To recognise, distinguish: ōde durust-a kēsa? do you recognise him? [P. 'perfect, accurate']

durustī Recognition: dākha nājōr massue ki durustīān hinās, you were ill beyond all recognition. Recognised person, acquaintance: ō kanā durustī mass, he was recognised by me; ōde tippara, ōnā bāva kanā durustī e, I don't know him, but his father is an acquaintance of mine [durust + -ī]

durustī-rāstī Acquaintance: durustī-rāstī khaṇāt, ōftetō jaṭas majlis karēt, I saw some acquaintances, and spent a moment chatting with them [durustī + rāst + -ī]

duskhich Sister-in-law—wife's sister, husband's sister; (occas.) brother's wife [cf. Bal. dushk, dushkish, mother-in-law]

dūsha Snake: dūsha-as kungaka kane ki nī daun kattavēsa, better a snake had stung me than that you should have behaved like this; mattaseāi musī vār tūfak khalkuṭ, laggitau-ta, chāva ki dūsha-asēnā khwāre kungune, I fired three shots at a hill-goat and all three missed, so I guess it must have eaten the bead (in the head) of some snake—which proverbially produces invulnerability [folks-ety. dūri] shā (ghing), tongue-thrower, biter, cf. bā shāghing; cf. Bal. duzhan, P. dōzhana, sting? or Skt. dūṣa-, dūṣaka-, wicked, dūṣya-, poison?]

dushman Enemy [P.]

dushmānī Enmity.—dushmānī kanning To practice enmity [P.]

dutal Two-fold, double, Grammar § 106. Double-dealing: nī dutalō banda-ghase us, khudā nēān khair kē, you're a double-dealer, God preserve us from you.—dutal kanning To fold in two: lēpe dutal ka, yakh e, fold the quilt in two, it's freezing. To bend double: dā amarō zaghamas e, dutal karēnuṭ-ta, what a sword! I've bent it double! [du- + tal]

dūt-kash Hole in the roof to let the smoke out [P. dūd-kash]

- duttuk Doll, puppet. Pupil of the eye: ōnā khananā duttuk maun e, the pupil of her eye is black.
- duttuk-gwāzī Playing with dolls.—duttuk-gwāzī kanning To play with dolls: masink duttuk-gwāzī kēra, girls play with dolls ['doll-play']
- duvī Tongue [var. of dūi]
- duzz Thief [Bal.; P. duzd]
- duzz-hilh Night-fever ['thief-fever']
- duzzī Theft. Stealth: ōde kaneāi duzzīat hata, bring him to me by stealth.—duzzī kanning To commit theft, steal [duzz + -i]
- duzzī-hinnām The first and private anointing with henna at a circumcision or bridal, Life-history §§ 28, 110 ['stealth-henna']
- duzzing To steal [fr. duzz]
- dwāzda Twelve [also Bal.; P. duvāzdah]

D

- dab¹ Bird-trap.—dab tating To set a trap [Si. dhabb^a, Bal. dab, Jaṭ. dabbā]
- dab² Pressure.—dab tining To press down: kārēz tammāne, dire dab tissune, the karez has fallen in and driven the water down [Si. dabb^a; Jaṭ. dabb-, to press]
- dabbī¹ With hanging horns: ērakō dabbīō kharāsas e, yon's a bullock with hanging horns [Si. dabbō, Jaṭ. ddabbā, curved]
- dabbī² Pouch for tobacco, bullets etc. [Jaṭ. ddabbī, small box]
- dāchi She-camel [Bal., Jaṭ., Si.]
- daḍ¹ Strong: aga khudā karē, kanā mār daḍdō mārās marēk, please God, my boy will grow up a strong lad. Manly: i hakkal tissut-ta ki daḍ marēs, ō haṣā, kaneāi julau karē, I called on him to play the man, so he turned and attacked me. Hard: dā iragh daḍd e, kantō kuning-a mafak, this bread is too hard for me to eat. Hard-hearted: daḍdō bandaghas e, rahāi-ta himpa ki khalēk-ne, he's a harsh man, don't go near him or he'll beat you.—daḍ kanning To make strong: asi dēanā hihān daun habaka mas-sus? usto tēnā daḍ ka, did one day's fever bowl you over like this? pull yourself together [Jaṭ. dāhdā, Si. dādhō; Skt. dārdya-]
- daḍ² Beat of drum.—daḍ tōning To mourn by beat of drum, Life-history § 291 [imit.; Jaṭ. dhaḍdh]
- daḍḍi Strength. Manliness. Hardness [daḍ¹ + -i]
- daggī Cow: daggī gharib jwān e, aga laghattas khalēk, pālhas ētik (prov.), poor old cow is good, even though it kicks, it gives some milk, i.e. his bark is worse than his bite [Jaṭ., Si. dhaggī]
- daghār Land, culturable land: tukhmo kallarangā daghāraṭi daspa (prov.), don't sow seed in saline land, i.e. don't cast pearls before swine. The earth: amānate daghār dōst-a tōrik, ziān-a kappak-ta, the earth will treasure the deposit (i.e. the corpse) and not despoil it. [Bal. dighār; cor. of A. diyār, districts?]
- dah Warning, alarm, war news: shūmanā khalk khallingik, bakhtā-varnā khalk dah harfik (prov.), the unlucky man's encampment is rifled, the lucky man's gets off with a fright.—dah tining To raise the alarm: asi shwānas bass, shahre dah tiss ki lashkar bannigaṭi e, a shepherd came and gave the alarm to the village that the enemy was at hand [Bal. dāh, Jaṭ. ddāh, Si. dāh^a]
- dahi Curds [Jaṭ., Si.; Skt. dadhi]
- dāhind Witch [Jaṭ. ddāhin, Si. dāinⁱ, Bal. dain, Skt. dākinī]
- dāj Dowry [Si. ddej^a, Bal., Jaṭ. dāj; Skt. dēya-, gift]
- dak Cut, incision: tūtaṭi tafarnā dakkas e, mālūm aff, dēr khalkunc-ta, there's a cut of an axe on the mulberry tree, heaven knows who's done it.—dak khalling To sew with long stitches, tack: shalvār-ka turēngāne, asi irā dakkas khalh, mūgh-ta, my trousers have split, put a couple of tacks in them and sew them up.—dak tining To goad: dushmanē dak tirisa bassut, dēhān kashshāt-ta, I kept goading on the enemy until I drove him out of the country [no con. with Jaṭ. tak, Si. tuk^a, cut?]

dāk Bald: *ōnā kātūm dāk e*, his head is quite bald. Bare, without tree or shrubs: *ēnakhō pir kattane*, kūcha kul dāk e, it hasn't rained this year and the whole valley is devoid of vegetation; *dākō patṭaseāi nane pir halk*, the rain caught us in an open plain.—*dāk kanning* To clear (ground): *i tēnā bāghānā drakhtāte guddāt*, *dāk karēt*, I cut down the trees in my garden and cleared it [Psht. *dāg*, P. *dak*, plain without vegetation]

dāka Rung of a ladder, step [Si. *dākō*]

dāki Cholera [Jaṭ.]

dakking To cover, cover up: *hūrā e*, *kukuṇā baidaghāte dakkibō*, *navā sarband marēr*, it's thundering, cover up the hen's eggs or they'll addle; *tēnā drōghnā dakkingki handun karē*, he acted like this to cover up his lie. To conceal: *dā chukke dakkak*, *chunāk kha-nār-ta*, *kasifira-ta*, hide this bird away, if the children see it, they'll kill it; *mēmāne ki khaṇā*, *ō tōne dakkik*, if he sees a guest coming, he hides himself [Jaṭ., Si. *dhak-*, Bal. *dhak-*, Pkt. *dhakkai*]

dal¹ Gravelly ground along the skirt of a hill: *dā dalaṭi khazni bāz e*, there are a lot of deer along this gravelly slope.

dal² Large spade with long handle.—*dal kanning* To divide irrigated land into plots by making embankments: *tunghe dasēnun*, *dāsā daghāre dall-a kēna*, we've sown the seed, and we'll now plot the land with embankments [Psht.]

dāl Pulse, porridge [Jaṭ. *dāl*, Si. *ddār*¹; Skt. *dāla-*]

dalida Not ground properly: *dā nuskhal jwān aff*, *nutāk-ta dalida ō*, this hand-mill is no good, the flour it turns out is coarse. Porridge [cf. Si. *dar-*, grind coarsely]

daling To gnaw: *ōnā nate huch dālāsas*, *khamirām-bā ghazhzhāsas*, the camel had gnawed his foot, and it had swollen up like yeast [Si. *dar-*]

damb Deep, out of one's depth: *dā kumb damb e*, this pool's deep; *ē kārēznā dīr shēf ki barēk*, *damb-a marēk*, as the water in that karez descends lower, it gets out

of one's depth.—*damb tining* To make to sink in: *khadōnā zamīn-jumb nanā musī kārēze damb tiss darifē*, last year's earthquake drove in our three karezes and make them collapse [con. with *dab*?]

dand¹ Fine; punishment.—*dand kanning* To fine [Jaṭ. *ddand*, Si. *dandd*²; Skt. *danḍa*]

dand² Lake, pool [Psht. *dand*, Si. *ḍbandh*¹, Jaṭ. *ḍbandh*]

danda Thick stick, club [Jaṭ. *ddandā*, Si. *danddō*, Bal. *danda*, Skt. *danḍa*]

dang Sting, bite. Horsefly: *dā ladaṭi dang bāz e*, hullebe bei *khwāhngki illēpasa*, there are such a lot of horseflies in this jungle that they won't let the horses graze.—*dang khalling* To sting: *mūngi kane dang khalkune*, the wasp has stung me; *dūsha bā biṭē*, *ōnā hōraṭi dang khalk*, the snake struck at him and stung him on the hand [Bal. *dang*, Jaṭ. *dangg*, Si. *dang*²]

dāng Pole, club [Jaṭ., Psht. *ddāng*]

dangar Dry brushwood, dry branch: *mana dangaras bata ki jamja-laias kēn*, fetch some brushwood and let's make a blaze; *pissinā dangartō arēngānus* (prov.), you've got entangled in the branch of the wild plum, i.e. you've caught a Tartar [Bal. *dangar*, Jaṭ. *ḍhingar*, Si. *ḍhangir*²]

dapar Male calf [Bal. *dhapar*, Si. *dhapar*²]

dappa Trotting, jog-trot.—*dappa kanning* To trot, jog along [imit.]

dapping To trot, jog along [fr. *dappa*]

dari Nomad's tent [also Bal.; cf. Jaṭ. *dhāri*, rough thatched shed?]

das Directions regarding whereabouts: *i ōde diranā dassē tissunūt*, *rad kapparōe*, I've given him directions where to find the water, he can hardly go wrong; *nī kane kasarnā dassē ēte*, give me the directions for the road. Whereabouts: *nī dunganā dassē karēnus bassunus*? have you come after tracking down the whereabouts of the gang? *duzzātā das arārēk e*? where's the haunt of the robbers? [Jaṭ. *ddas*, Si. *das*²; Skt. *darśayati*, shows]

- daul** Manner, method: *dā kārēme ni ant daulat-a kēsa?* how are you going to do this work? *arā daulat ki ni pās, i kēva-ta,* I'll do it whatever way you suggest [Psht. *daul, Jaṭ. ddaul, Si. ddaul*]
- dēh** Country, locality, district [Bal. *dēh, Si. dēh, Skt. deśa-*]
- dēharā** Tired of, disgusted with: *nanā mullā ohunāte bāz-a dhalēk, dāsā kul iānta dēharā ō, kasas khwān-inkki himpak,* our mullah beats the children so much that they are now all sick of him and nobody goes to school.—*dēharā kanning* To disgust, alienate: *numā har-dēnā faryādāk kane dēharā karēnō,* your daily complaints have made me disgusted; *pulingaṭ sardāk rāje tēnoān dēharā karēnō,* the chiefs have alienated the tribesmen by their extortions.
- dēr**¹ Heap, muck-heap: *urāe rōf, bū-chāte dērāi biṭ,* sweep out the house and throw the rubbish on the muck-heap.—*dēr kanning* To heap up: *dā ghallaghāte musī dēr karak,* pile this corn in three heaps [Jaṭ. *dhēri, Si. dhēr*]
- dēr**² Spilt: *jwālān girāas khōlum dēr massunc,* some wheat has got spilled out of the goat-hair bag.—*dēr tining* To spill, pour out: *dā tāsanā dite pēshan dēr ēte,* empty this cupful of water outside [= *dēr*?]
- dh-** See under *d-*
- dhāg** Herd of cattle [con. with *dhaggī*]
- dhākō** Porringer: *irā dhākōṭi bēdīr shā, nanki hata,* put some soup into two porringers and bring them along for us.
- dhik** Hill-top: *masbanā dhikāi laggāt, bāz urāṭ, maga swātā das mālūm matau ki arāng hinār,* I climbed up to the top of the hill and gazed everywhere, but there was no clue as to the direction in which the riders had gone [con. with *dik, dōk*]
- dī** Bit of thread, thrum: *daskanā dīas kane ēte,* give me three finger-windings of thread; *puchchanā dīas titanus, sāng-a khwāhisa* you've not given a rag, and yet you claim her hand? [loc. *Nushki, Si. dahi*]
- diḍ** Pregnant: *i chāva ki ni dāsā diḍ us,* I fancy you're now expecting; *kanā hulli diḍd e,* my mare is in foal. In the ear: *kanā faslāk diḍ ō, khudā rattian khair kē,* my crops are in the ear, God preserve them from rust.—*diḍ kanning* To be pregnant: *kanā hulli diḍ karēne,* my mare's in foal [cf. *Jaṭ. dhiḍh, belly, Si. ddiḍhō, belly, in the ear*]
- dik** Ball of cheese, grain, dates etc. [Jaṭ. *dik, Si. digg*]
- dil** Body: *ō dilatī kancān sabbar e,* he's stronger in body than I am; *dā baḍḍe ki ni harfēnus, nā dilatō barābar af,* this load you've lifted is too much for you [Bal., Psht. *dil, Si. dīl*]
- dō**¹ Early morning milking: *shwān mēlhte dōaki hēsunc,* the shepherd has brought in the sheep for the early milking; *kur ki dōāi bass, i nē sōras ētiva,* when the flock comes for the early milking, I'll give you a lamb [Jaṭ. *dōḥ, Si. dūh-, to milk; Skt. dōha, milking*]
- dō**² Large wooden spoon for stirring [Bal., Si. *dōi, Jaṭ. ddoi*]
- dō**³ Fault, blame [Bal. *dō, Jaṭ. dōḥ, Si. dōh, Skt. dōsha*]
- dōbar** Chest [Bal. *dōbar*]
- dōḍi** Cake or bannock made of maize etc. but not of wheat [Jaṭ. *dhōḍā, Si. dhōḍhō, Psht. dōḍai*]
- dōḍō** Cry of triumph; hurrah: *dōḍō, dāsā tammanus, hurrah!* now you're down; *dōḍōnā lāikh us,* you deserve a song of triumph over you.—*dōḍō kanning* To crow over: *lāf khalōkātōki dōḍō karō-kāk hum paidā marēra,* boasters will find somebody to crow over them in the end.
- dōhing** To convey, carry: *muzūk khisht dōhingaṭi ō,* the labourers are carrying bricks [Jaṭ. *dhōh-, Si. dhō-, Bal. dōh-*]
- dōk** Clod: *ōde dōkas khalk,* he struck him with a clod; *kuchaknā ilāj dōk e* (prov.), a clod is the only cure for a dog, i.e. kindness is thrown away on a rascal. Boulder: *iraghi-a kumpēsa, Bōlānnā dōkāte kun,* if you won't eat your food, you'd

better go and eat the Bolan boulders [cf. Kuṛ. ḍhukū? con. with ḍik, ḍhik?]

ḍōki Cloddy: dā ḍaghār ḍōk ḍōki e, this land is very cloddy [ḍōk+ī]

ḍōl¹ Bucket [Bal. ḍōl, Jaṭ. ḍḍōl, Si. ḍōl", P. ḍōl]

ḍōl² Bent, stooping, crouching: ō bāz piriān ḍōl massune, he's grown very bent from old age; ḍōl chirrēngpa, tēne rāst tōr, don't stoop when you walk, hold yourself upright; ḍōl ḍōl marisa, gērān pēshan mass, crouching down he got out by the hedge.—ḍōl kann- ing To bend down, stoop, crouch: ḍōl karēne, girāas paṭṭik, he's bending down to find something; chukkātā randat ḍōl ḍōl karisa hināt, I went crouching after the birds. To make to crouch: tēne ḍōl karē, dir kung, he crouched himself down and drank [Bal. ḍōlō; cf. r. dū-lū, doubled?]

ḍōlan Neck ornament, pendant [con. with Skt. dola-, swinging?]

ḍōm } Gipsy blacksmith or Lōrī who
ḍōmb } acts as minstrel etc. and whose wife acts as midwife etc. [Bal.; Jaṭ. ḍḍōm, Si. ḍūm"; Skt. ḍōma, ḍōmba]

ḍōr Water depression, pond [Bal. ḍōr, Jaṭ. ḍhōr, Si. ḍhōrō]

ḍōrvāg Halter for an animal [Jaṭ. ḍḍōrvāgg, Si. ḍōrivāgg"]

ḍr- Loc. Jhal. (espec. Zahri) var. for dr-, e.g. ḍrākh for drākh, Grammar § 18.

ḍrōj Setting of a ring. Sealing wax.

ḍ-r-r-r Call to a sheep [imit.]

ḍubbēnging } To be drowned, sink [var.
ḍubbing } of buḍḍing; metathesis also in I. A., cf. Jaṭ. ḍub- etc.]

ḍūḍlik Ladybird.

ḍuk¹ Grief, trouble.—ḍuk kanning To grieve [Bal. ḍukh, Jaṭ. ḍḍukh, Si. ḍukh"; Skt. duḥka]

ḍuk² Iron comb with wooden handle in a Brahui carpet-making loom.

ḍūk¹ Somewhat uneven: ōnā pēshānī ḍūk e, lunma-ta chunakkiti tūlift-ane-ta, his forehead isn't quite even, his mother can't have carried him properly when he was a child.

ḍūk² tining To knock the heads of the bridal couple together, Life-history §133: asi pīrō aulādīō khurkō siālas takhtāi barēk, barāmitā kātumitē ḍūk-a ētik, duā kēk-tā ki khudā nume tēmpatēn dōst kē, nume aulād ēte, an old near relative with lots of children comes on the platform and knocks the heads of the bridal couple together and prays that God may make them loving and give them issue. [con. with ḍukking]

ḍukkāl Drought, dearth, famine [Bal., Psht. ḍukāl, Si. ḍukāi"]

ḍukking To come together, meet: duz-zāk narrisa hināra, i pēn kasara-seān hināt, nāgumān niāmatī i ō ōfk ḍukkān, the thieves ran off and I went another way and to my surprise we met in the middle [Jaṭ., Si. ḍhuk-; Pkt. ḍhukkai, meets]

ḍūmbing To cover up: kane lēpaṭi ḍūmbibō, cover me up in the quilt. [con. with ḍubbing?]

ḍūnd Carcase [Bal. ḍhūnd, Si. ḍhūndh]

ḍung Raiding party, robber band: shahraṭi hōka tammā ki Mēngalnā ḍung banningatī e, harkas tēnā silāe harfe, the alarm was raised in the village that the Mengal gang was approaching, every one was to seize his arms [Bal. ḍūng]

E

(See also under H)

e Is. He, she, or it is.

ē¹ That, that one, remote demonstrative pronoun, adj. and subs., Grammar § 125 seq. [Kui ē, remote, Kui ē, prox.-remote; <ā<Drav. a]

ē² Oh! interjection introd. the vocative, Grammar §53 [var. of ō⁴]

-e¹ Dat.-acc. suffix [Tam. -ei etc.]

-e² Adjectival formative in certain indefinite pronouns, e.g. kull-e, drust-e etc. Grammar § 156 [P. izūfat]

-e² Termination of the third pers. sing. in various parts of the verb [-e]

-e- Oblique formative in the noun plur., Grammar § 33, certain pronouns § 112 etc., and certain demonstra-

H

tive and interrogative adverbs, § 388 [prob. weakened from the gen., -ā¹]

-ē One of the signs of past time in the affirmative verb, Grammar § 216 [Drav. -i]

ēd That, that one, the substantival form of the remote demonstrative, nom. sing. Occ. used for the dat.-acc. sing., Grammar § 130 [ē¹+d; Drav. a-du, neut. sing.; cf. Kui ēdi, m. and f.]

ēfing To raise etc. [var. of hēfing]

ēfk Those, those ones, nom. plur. of the remote demonstrative, Grammar §§ 127, 128 [ē¹+f¹+k]

ēhun In that manner, remote demonstrative adverb of manner, Grammar § 388: ēhun ki nī karēnus, jwēn aff, the way you've acted isn't right. Simply, just: ant kārēm-aseat bassunus? ēhun bassunut ki nē khariv, what have you come about? I've simply come to see you; antaki kane tavār karēs? ēhun ba ki tūlin, hītas kēn, what did you give me a shout for? oh, just come along, let's sit down and have a chat; ēhun ki nī barēsa, barak, kane nētō hich kārēmas aff, if you want to come anyhow, come along, but I've nothing special to do with you. Otherwise: kissa-as shāgh, nan murghun e, ēhun tugh-a bafak, there's a long night ahead of us, spin a yarn, otherwise we won't be able to get to sleep. That sort of (with the attr. endings § 182): ēhunō puch ki nī khwāhisa, bāzārati aff, stuff of that kind you want, isn't to be had in the market; ēhunā luchchātā jah nanā khalkatī aff, there's no room for that sort of blackguard in our village. Common, ordinary: dā pakhir ēhunō bandaghas e, seiadas aff, this beggar is a very ordinary fellow, he's not a holy man: dā ēhunō kāghazas e, kāghaz aff, this is very ordinary paper, in fact it's not paper at all [ē+-hun; Gōn. āhun]

ēk Those, those ones [loc. Sar. var. of ēfk, Grammar § 128]

ēkā) Thence, from there, Grammar §
ēkān) 388. By that way, in that
direction, thereabouts, § 390.

Thereafter, after that, § 390 [appar. a fusion of ē+-ik+-ān 'that—at—from', and ē+-ikā 'that—up to']

ēkāne guḍ } Thereafter, after that
ēkāne pad } [ēkān + -e²+guḍ, pad;
var. of ēkān guḍ, pad]

ēkha } That much, as much as that;
ēkhadar } so many, as many as that;
ēkhar } the remote demonstrative
ēkhas } pronoun of quantity and
secondarily of number, adj. and
subs. As big as that, of that size
(with the attr. endings), Grammar
§ 150 [ēkhadar = ē + A: qadr;
dimension; ēkha, ēkhar are con-
tractions; ēkhas < ēkhar, with the
change of -r to -s prob. facilitated
by confusion with -as¹]

ēl Habit, etc. [var. of hē¹]

ēling To spread out, etc. [var. of hēling]

ēlō The other, adj., Grammar § 167: ēlō hītate pārēs-ta, pātavēs-ta? did you tell him the other matters or not? The other one, subs.: ēlōf-teān nan ustaṭi kappana, ō nanā ilum e, ōnā hīt nane husōn-a kēk, we don't care a rap about the others, but he's our brother, and his words make us heavy-hearted. The second, § 101: avalikōe halpa, ēlōe hal, don't take the first one, take the second [poss. con. with Drav. ella, limit, ellavarum, all?]

ēlō-dē The next day, the day after: pagga āhah, ēlōdē barak, don't come to-morrow, but the next day. The day preceding: ēlōdē ki nan ērē rasēngān, ōfk ēkān hampēsasur, the day before we arrived there, they had packed up and gone thence ['the other day']

ē-mōn That side, the other side, yonder, etc. [var. of hē-mōn]

-ēn Adjectival suffix, Grammar § 77 [cf. -un]

ēnakhō This year, adv., Grammar § 393: ēnakhō nanā mulkatī hich nājōrī aff, there's no sickness in our country this year; ēnakhō aga khudā mērabārī karē, i tēnā māre barām-a ētiva, dishtār-ta balun e, please God, I'll marry off my son this year, his betrothed has grown up. The present year, subs., Grammar § 394: ēnakhōnā sik

jwān bahā mafasa, tippana ama kēn-tā, this year's ghee won't sell properly, we don't know how to dispose of it; ēnakhōān guḍ i kase tēnā bazghar kappara, after this year I won't take anyone on as my cultivator [con. with ainō; cf. Malt. ēsō?]

ēng In that direction, thither, yonder, Grammar § 388 [ē+-ng]

ēngāi Towards that direction, Grammar § 388 [ēng+-āi]

ēngān From that direction, thence, Grammar § 388. Thenceforth, from that time forth [ēng+-ān]

ēngī In that direction, thither, yonder, Grammar § 388. Thitherto, § 390 [ēng+-ī²; cf. Tam. aṅgu, aṅgē]

ēnō To-day [loc. var. of ainō]

ēpār That side, the other side, etc. [var. of hē-pār]

ērāf Wind blowing from two directions at once. [Bal. 'below-water']

ērakō Yon, Grammar § 126 [<ēd + -kō]

ērgwāt South-west wind [Bal. ēr-gwāth, South wind]

ēr- Oblique base sing. of ē, ēd, Grammar §§ 127-8 [<ē-d-]

ēre- Base of certain remote demonstrative adverbs of place [<ēr- + -e-]

ērē } There. The full form ērēk is
ērēk } imperative if immediately followed by the copula, and is otherwise optional but not very common, Grammar § 388 [ēre- + -ik]

ērēkā } Up to there. The form ērēkān
ērēkān } is imperative if immediately followed by the copula, Grammar § 388 [ēre- + -ikā(n); rare var. of ērēskā(n)]

ērēsk There, Grammar § 388 [ēre- + -isk; rare var. of ērē(k)]

ērēskā } Up to there. Thitherto. The
ērēskān } form ērēskān is imperative if immediately followed by the copula, Grammar § 388 [ēre- + -iskā(n)]

ēsīdār Partner [var. of hissādār]

ēskā } Up to then. The form ēskān
ēskān } is imperative if immediately followed by the copula, Grammar § 388 [ē + -iskā(n)]

ēsharg } The bush rhazya stricta, used
ēshvarg } medicinally [var. of hēsh-
varg]

ēt- Imper. and pres. stem of tining, to give [Tam., Mal., Kan. tā-, Tel. tē-; v. tining]

F

(See also under P)

-f.¹ Inserted (usually but anomalously) in the plural of the demonstratives and some analogous formations, Grammar §§ 54, 90, 128, 144: e.g. ē, ēd, that, plur. ēfk, loc. Sar. var. ēk [survival of Drav. -v- used to bridge hiatus; cf. Tam. i-du, this, neut. sing., i-v-ei, these, neut. plur., Kui ādi, that one, fem. and neut. sing., āvi, those, fem. and neut. plur., Grammar Introduction pp. 15-6; for its functionless survival cf. the initial letter of Tel. viḍu, this one]

-f.² Sign of present time used in the negative of anning, to be, manning, to become, banning, to come, tining, to give, Grammar § 231 [<-p-]

-f.³ Short form of the causal infix -if-, used before long vowels, Grammar § 281 [for -if-]

fāida Advantage, gain [A.]

faisala Decision, judgment.—faisala kanning To decide [P. faisala]

fāl Omen, divination.—fāl shāghing To practise divination: fāl shā ki kanā ilum chiva barēk, find out by divination what time my brother will come [A.]

fāl-bīn Fortune-teller [P.]

fāming To understand [A. fahm, understanding]

fark Difference [A. farq]

farsh Carpet, floor-cloth. Floor.—farsh kanning To spread on the floor [A.]

faryād Complaint.—faryād kanning (tining) To complain [P.]

farz } Divine command, duty [A. farz]
farz }

fasād Brawl, dissension.—fasād kanning To brawl [A.]

fasl Crop, harvest [A. fasl]

fāsh Evident [var. of pāsh; P.]

- fauj** Army [A.]
fazl Grace, bounty: *khudānā fazlaṭ*, by the grace of God [A. *fazl*]
fērōza Turquoise [var. of *pērōza*; P.]
fīkr Worry, care.—*fīkr* *kanning* To be worried [A.]
fīkrī Worried [*fīkr* + -ī]
fil Elephant [P.]
filāna A certain, such and such, subs. and adj., Grammar § 165 [A. *fulāna*]
filān-bāmān kēr (*karēr*) Confound you, him, etc. (in gen.), (Grammar § 165: *nā filān-bāmāne karēr*, *nī kaneāi būz drōgh tarēnus*, *aga khudā kane vāras tiss*, *i tēnāe karōt*, confound you, you've told a pack of lies against me, God give me a chance and I'll have my revenge [*filāna* + P. *bihmān*, so and so; lit. 'may they defile (they did defile) such and such a female of yours, his, etc.'])
filānī A certain, etc. [var. of *filāna*]
fīrākh Spacious, wide, broad [P.]
fīrfīr Flutter, fluttering [imit.; cf. var. *paṛpaṛ*]
fīringī European [P. *farangī*]
fīrishta Angel [P.]
fōlāt Steel [var. of *pōlāt*]
fursat Opportunity, leisure [A. *fursat*]

G

- g** Occas. dropped (i) init. in *giṛ*, all, *giṛā*, thing: (ii) med. before -bō and -pa in the pass. and neut. verb, Grammar §§ 275, 278.
- gach**¹ Bit, piece: *kanā gache kane ēte ki kunēv*, *i būngun ut*, give me my bit to eat, I'm hungry; *ōnā daghārnā gache jītā ka*, *tēnāe tēnat langār kē*, divide off his bit of the land, and let him plough his own lot. Portion of time: *gachascān guḍ ba*, come after a while; *gachascākā tūsut*, *ō batau*, I sat for some time but he didn't come. Separated, divided: *urānā tir gach massune*, *tambavas ētibōta*, the beam of the house has cracked, prop it with a pole; *zaghm ki avār tammā*, *dushmank gach massur*, when sword met sword, the enemy scattered.—*gach* *kanning* To divide, separate off: *dā sūte gach ka*, *harkas tēnā gache harfe*, cut up this meat and let every one take his share; *ōnā kure nī gach karēnus ēsunus*, *khwash mafa*, *ō tēnā badale halōe*, you've rounded up his flock and brought it along, but you needn't triumph, I guess he'll have his revenge. To cleave: *zaghme ki khalkut-ta*, *gach karē-ta*, when I struck him with my sword it cleft him in two. To break: *dūe kanā gach karēnus*, *dāsā khwash ma*, you've broken my arm, now I hope you're happy. [*Jaṛ. ggach*, *Si. ggach*]
- gach**² Number of, several: *chukkanā gachchas khaṇāt ki kanā kātumān būlat hināra*, I saw a number of birds winging over my head; *nan tūzite harfēn hinān*, *gachchas murū halkun*, we went off with our greyhounds, and caught some hares [= *gach*¹, despite doubling of the final consonant in the obl. ?]
- gach**³ Plaster, mortar: *nan divāle gachat tafēn*, we built the wall of mortar.—*gach* *kanning* To plaster [P.]
- gaḍ** Wild sheep, hill sheep, urial [*Bal. Jaṛ. Psht. gaḍ*, *Si. gaḍ*⁴; *Skt. gaddārikā*, sheep]
- gaḍar**¹ Mongrel, low-born: *dā gaḍaro bandaghas e*, *dārān ant khaṛas khaṇisa* ? this is a low fellow, what good can you expect from him ? Rascal: *i daunangā gaḍarātētō sāngbandī kēva*, *ki pagga kane shaghām khalēr* ? shall I enter into relations with such rascals—lions for them to revile me tomorrow ? [*Si. gaddō*, *gādōr*⁴, hybrid. *gaḍrō*, slave, *Psht. gaḍēra*, mixed]
- gaḍar**² Nomad woman's shift: *Brāhūinā nīāṛik aslān maunō gaḍar-a bēnāra*, *khisunā puch dāsā mulkaṭi tammāne*, Brahui women originally wore black shifts, but the red dress has now come into fashion; *janōzānnā gaḍare kashshipa*, *khudāghān khul*, don't rob the widow of her shift, fear God (and give her maintenance at any rate); *i tā ki nā urāṭi bassunut*, *nēan gaḍaras khaṇtanut*, *nī harḍē kane khalēsa*, since I entered your house (says the wife) I've not had so much as a shift from you, and you beat me every day.

gaḍḍa Fruit-stone: Makurānaṭi hilārṇā gaḍḍaghāte tūnā mē te khwāfira, in Mekran they feed their sheep on date-stones; kanā bāghaṭi zar-dalūk bāz ō, gaḍḍa-as khaṇāt, khaṇpēs, there are so many apricot trees in my garden, that even if I could see a stone you couldn't—a jocular way of saying there is no garden at all [Jaṭ. ggattak. Bal. gadik]

gaḍḍi Middle finger.—gaḍḍi kanning To stuff up (obsc.): gaḍḍi ka-ta, just lump it.—gaḍḍi tining To instigate: kanā dushmank nō gaḍḍi tissunō kaneāi, hōsh ka, my enemies have instigated you against me, take care [Bal.; Si. sense obsc.]

gaḍḍi-hōr Middle finger [gaḍḍi+hōr]

gaḍḍik A small black and white bird.

gaḍḍō Pickaback (of males).—gaḍḍō kanning To carry pickaback: ō mand e, hining-a kappak, gaḍḍō ka, darak-ta, he's lame and can't walk, carry him off on your back.—gaḍḍō manning To ride on a man's back: ba, gaḍḍō ma ki dēv-ne, get on my back and let me carry you.

gaḍḍū Small jug: gaḍḍūas dīr hata, bring a jug of water [Si. gaḍḍūn, Jaṭ. gaḍḍwī, Skt. gaḍḍūka]

gāḍi Cart [Bal., Si., Jaṭ.; Pkt. gaḍḍiā-]

gagallāra Bleating of goats: ōftā gagallāra kanā khafāi tammā, their bleating fell on my ear [gagall-(ing)+-āra]

gagalling To bleat like a goat: daghāk gagallāra, tittavaṭ ki dinnā assur, the kids were bleating, but I didn't know whose they were; ainō ballō azhdahāras dīrāi gagallāka, there was a big dragon making a great noise at the water to-day [imit.]

gah¹ Jibbing. Obstinacy.—gah kanning To jib: dā māhri gah-a kēk, mōnāi himpak, this riding-camel is a jibber, it won't go on. To be obstinate: nā iluṭi ainō gah karē-ne, sabakh khwāningki himpak, your brother's obstinate to-day, he won't go to his lesson [Si. gah¹]

gah² Time, moment. Never (with negative): i nē gahas tifara-ta, I'll never give it to you [P.]

gahgīr Jibbing, obstinate: dā gahgīra hullio aga muft ēte-ne, halpa-ta, even if he offers you this jibbing horse as a gift, don't take it [gah¹ + -gīr]

gahgiri Jibbing, obstinacy [gahgīr+-i]

gahō Pledge, pawn, mortgage.—gahō kanning (tikhing) To pledge, pawn, mortgage [Si. ggaḥ²; Skt. graha-]

gaj Froth, foam, spittle [Si. gaji]

gajjir Carrot [P. gazar]

-gal Plural suffix, Grammar § 32, practically confined to words common to Balochi [cf. not Drav. -gal, but Bal. -gal, presumably from gala]

gala Herd of horses [P.]

galapān Groom [Bal.; P. galabān]

galau Musk-melon: hanēnō galavas tarēn kungun, tukhmāte-ta ḍakkān ēlō sālaki, we cut up a sweet musk-melon and ate it, and put the seeds aside for next year; gala-vām-bā khalēva-ne daghāraṭi ki trakkhikhis, I'll smash you to the ground so that you'll burst like a melon.—galau kanning To yield musk-melons: handunō galau karē ki gahas khaṇtavēsut, it yielded such melons as I'd never seen before. To sow with musk-melons: kanā asi bandas purr mass, galau karēt-ta, one of my embanked fields got irrigated, so I sowed it with melons [cf. Si. gidirō, Bal. gētra?]

gali Lane, alley, street [Bal.; Jaṭ., Si. ggali]

gālīcha A kind of millet [P. gāl]

gām Step, pace: khāmō gāmas, an ordinary pace in walking; pukhtaō gāmas, a full pace made for measuring.—gām biṭing To begin to toddle: nanā mār dāsā gām biṭingaṭi e, our boy is just beginning to toddle.—gām khalling To begin to toddle. To pace out, measure off: ainō gām khalukun, nā daghāre jītā karēn, we paced out and marked off your land to-day [P.]

gām-burri The ceremony when the child begins to walk, Life-history § 48 [gām + P. burri, 'step-outting']

gand Odour, smell: *mat nanā gando harfē hinā*, the ibex got wind of us and was off.—**gand** kanning To smell, stink: *huch hurēnā kaskunc*, *gand karēne*, the camel is stinking, it's been dead some time.—**gand** kashshing To sniff at: *kuchak khale gand kashshā*, the dog sniffed at the stone. To nose out: *tēnā mōnat hin*, *gand kashsha ki ant-a kēra*, go softly and nose out what they're up to. To puff: *antaki gand kashshingati* us, *i chāva nē ust-khalhās arē*, what are you puffing and blowing for? I suppose you've some urgent business.—**gan-l** tining To make to snuff: *hullie sargir karēne*, *kharrunō puchchas gand ēte-ta*, the horse has got a chill, make him snuff up some burnt blue rag [P.]

ganda Bad: *ō gandaō bandaghas e*, *tēnā āvāle ōde tifa*, he's a bad man, don't give him your news: *dā huch kul huchchāteān ganda e*, this camel is of all camels the worst. Badly: *iraghāte ganda bisēnus*, *nan kumpana-tā*, you've baked the loaves badly, we can't eat them [Bal. *gandagh*; con. with *gand*, cf. P. *ganda*, putrid]

gandarēm A medicinal herb, especially used for colds.

gand Colic: *kanā hullie gand karēne*, *sī ō gwanik shāghiva-ta*, my horse has got colic, I'll give it ghee and bush-seed [con. with *ganding*; cf. Jaṭ. *ggandh*, Si. *ggandh*¹, Skt. *granthi*-, knot]

gānd¹ Entangled: *dā ābrēsumāk gānd ō*, *kantō jitā mafasa*, this silk is in tangle, I can't separate it [cf. Si. *gand*², Jaṭ. *ghundī*]

gānd² Plucked up, plucked out: *drakht tahōān gānd mass*, the tree was plucked up by the wind; *nā rish kanā dūān gānd massune*, *annā chupp-a kappēsa*? I've plucked your beard (i.e. thoroughly worsted you) and still you won't be silent.—**gānd** kanning To pluck up, pluck out: *kanā khōlume nā mār gānd karēne*, your son has plucked up my wheat; *tēm-patēn jang karēr*, *asit ēlōnā rishe gānd karēr*, they fought together and plucked each other's beard;

kharmā istō kanā kharanā butōre gānd karē, the wolf bit off my ram's tail last night [con. with *gānd*¹, 'plucked by tangling or twisting'?

gandīng To cobbler, patch: *ō kanā kaushe gandā*, *irā pauli kancān halk*, he cobbled my shoe and charged me eight annas; *dāsū nan ō ilumī gandānun*, *hardē asit ēlōāi kāna barēna*, we and he have now patched up friendship, and exchange calls regularly [Jaṭ., Si. *ggandh*-, Skt. *granthayati*]

gāndīng To pluck up, pluck out: *zōrākō dīras bass*, *kanā daghāre gāndā darē*, a strong flood came and tore up my field and carried it away; *zardālūnā drakhtāi laggāt*, *khassāt-ta*, *pitāk kana puchchāte gāndār*, I climbed up the apricot tree and shook it, and the thorns took a patch out of my clothes [fr. *gānd*²]

ganḍō Large dam across a stream [Jaṭ. *ganḍbā*, Si. *ggandhō*; Skt. *granthi*-]

ganj Treasure. Plentiful [P.]

ganōk Foolish, mad [also Bal.; Jaṭ. *ganōkh*]

ganōkī Folly, madness [ganōk + -ī]

gappal Piece, slice: *iraghānā gappalas kane ēte*, give me a hunk of bread; *ō kancān daghārnā gappalas zōrat darē*, he took a slice of land from me by force.—**gappal** kanning To make into slices: *iraghe chār gappal kabō*, *harkas tēnā gappale harfe*, cut up the bread into four slices, and let each take his slice.—**gappal** gappal kanning To tear in pieces: *kharmā mēll e harrā*, *gappal gappal karē*, the wolf rent the sheep and tore it in pieces; *aga halkut-ne*, *gappal gappal-a kēvane*, if I catch you I'll tear you in pieces [Bal. *gaphal*, Jaṭ. *ggapal*, Si. *ggapal*]

gappal-jap Loafer: *ō yalaō gappal-jappas e*, *naukar tōpa-ta*, he's a vagabond loafer, don't take him in your service [Jaṭ. *gappal-jhāp*, lit. 'piece-snatcher']

gar Gorge: *ō garaṭ hin*, *buizā kānās arē*, go by that gorge, at the top there is a spring; *lashkar barēk*, *garanā bāo tafbō*, *hamōrē jangas kēn*

itōta, the army is at hand, shut the mouth of the gorge, we'll give them battle there [Bal. gar, Si. ghārō]

garar Sowing by drill in dry-crop lands during late winter rains: garar garras e, mass, jwān, matau, khwājae pakhīr-a kōk (prov.), late winter-sowing is a kind of mange, if it yields anything, one's lucky, otherwise, it makes the master beg his bread—said of a man who gets sons in his old age.

gararī Piebald. Roan [Bal. garri, Jat. garṛā]

garau¹ Frost-bite: ōnā natte garau darēne, he's lost his feet from frost-bite.—garau pinning To be frost-bitten: khadōnā pudiṭi kanā musī kharās garau pinnār kaskur, in last year's cold my three bullocks died of frost-bite; irā bandagh pudiān garau pinnār, asit kask, asit salis, two men were frost-bitten with the cold, one died, the other survived.—garau tammīng To get frost-bitten: garau tammānuṭ, zū khākhar ka, I've got frost-bitten, light the fire quickly [Bal. gwahar]

garau² Heap of stones piled over a corpse as a make-shift grave: kasarāt asi garavas kharāt, dē chāe dēr ass? I came across a grave of stones on the road, God knows whose it was. Stone enclosure for penning lambs.—garau kannīng To bury temporarily under a pile of stones: nanā sangatas kask kasarātī, garau karēn-ta, kulang ō bēl nantō allau ki kabr karēna-ta, one of our comrades died on the road, so we erected a cairn of stones over him, as we hadn't pickaxe or spade with us to make him a proper grave.

garbust The wild, white-flowering plant lepidium draba, used as a vegetable espec. in famine; stored for fodder in the winter.

garma An early variety of musk-melon [Psht. ; P. 'ripening early']

garmāna Heating diet given to women after childbirth, Life-history § 42 [P. garm, hot]

garmsēli A variety of wheat introduced from Garmsel in Afghanistan.

gars Mange: nanā buzgalo ki garr halk, ballō dūsha-as khalkun, kānāiṭi dīr shāghān, kēraghān-ta khākhar tissun, dik ki lār karēr, dūshae itīta biṭēn, gurā hēttā liṭṭikāto pās karēn, when our flocks got the mange, we killed a large snake. poured water into a frying-pan, and put fire underneath, when the water began to boil, we popped the snake in, and then dipped the tails of the goats; ē māranā kāṭume garr halkune, avār tūlpa itōta, nē garr halōe, that boy's head is covered with mange, don't sit with him, or you're likely to get it too [P. gar]

garrak Rough carpet made of sheep or goats' hair [con. with garr, garfī, garṛō]

gārrāra Bleat, bleating [gārr-(ing) + -āra]

garri Mangey: dā garriā huchchāi shart khālpa, don't bet on this mangey camel. Bald: nī ē garriā zāifa-ghān ant-a khwāisusa ki barām karēs-ta? what did you want to marry that bald-headed woman for? Rough, not smooth: kirrinā chōḍi garri e, ispēdārānā shūk e, the bark of the tamarisk is rough, the poplar's bark is smooth; nā mōn pudiān garri garri maseune, tēlat charp ka-ta, your face has got very rough from the cold, better oil it [garr+ -i]

garri-glūnt } Rough lizard [garri +
garri-gulōnt } glūnt, gulōnt, klōnt, which
garri-klōnt } are never used except in
this compound and tāzi-glūnt,
gulōnt, klōnt]

gārrīng To bleat, baa: mēlh kanā gārrā, i chāisut ki dārē faslas arē, my sheep bleated, so I guessed there were some crops here [imit.]

garṛō West wind, which is much disliked [con. with garr, garri, garrak; Bal. garri, Jat. garī]

gārsōla Indigestion [P. guwār, digestion + P. sūl, gripes?]

gārting To belch [imit.]

gārum Herd of cattle [Bal. gōrum, Si. gōram; perh. < P. gār, cow + P. ram, herd?]

garatī Thought, worry.—garatī kannīng To worry: nī garatī kappa, nā kārēm jwān-a marēk, don't you

- worry, your affair will turn out all right [Bal. gantri, Jaṭ. ggantri, Si. ggaṇṭ¹]
- garau Cooking-pot [loc. Nushki; Bal. gaṇō; cf. Si. gharō, large earthen water-pot]
- garing To fashion, shape, mould: pāṭe gara, iānta dōas jōr ka, plane the wood and make a spoon out of it; khale garā, gird karē, niāmān karak karē-ta, he cut the stone, and rounded it off, and made a hole in the middle of it; chāna-ghāte gara, iragh bis, roll the dough, and bake bread [Jaṭ., Si. ghar-, Skt. ghaṭayati]
- gaṭ¹ Bite: kuchak kanā natanā sūe gaṭṭaṭ kishkā, narrā, the dog took the flesh off my leg with a bite, and bolted.—gaṭ halling To bite: shōk kanā dūc gaṭ hal-kunc, the fox has bitten my hand; ē māre hur ki iraghe gaṭ halisa kuningati e, look at that lad eating his bread, tearing it with his teeth; ni tēnā jōrte kaneāi antei gaṭṭ-a halēsa? aga nē mardias arē, mōnaṭi ba, what are you biting your lips at me for? if there's any manhood in you, come and face me; ō tēnā jōrte gaṭ halk, tēnā rishāi tuf karē, he bit his lips and spat in his beard [Mal., Kan. kaḍi, Tuḷ. kaḍe, Tam. kaṭi]
- gaṭ² Inaccessible place: mat gaṭṭaṭi kāk, khāchik, the markhor goes off and sleeps where no one can get at him. Inaccessible, unclimbable: dā gaṭṭō mashas e, this is an unclimbable hill; ē kasar gaṭṭ e, ēkā bafa, that road's impassable, don't come that way.. Inaccessible, engaged, hard pressed: sardār dāsā gaṭṭ e, the chief's busy just at present; i nā salāmāi bassuṭ, nī gaṭṭ assus, I came to pay respects to you, but you were engaged.—gaṭ kanning To pen in: garasṭi i mēḥte gaṭ karē, sumte bāṭi shāghāt, hasht iāntā khalkuṭ, I penned the wild sheep in a gorge, popped the bullets in my mouth, and shot eight of them. To press hard, bother: hardē tēnā vāmaki kane gaṭṭ-a kēk, he duns me every day for his loan; ainō pulūs bāz bandaghi gaṭ karē, tippara ant-a kēk-tā, the police badgered a lot of men to-day, I don't know what they will do with them [Bal. ghaṭ; cf. Si. ghātō, Jaṭ. ghātā, thick, close together, Skt. ghaṭa, intently occupied?]
- gaṭōr Yearling lamb: Pringavātnā gaṭōre tarpēs (prov.), don't kill a Pringabad lamb, i.e., don't give your guest an onion (gaṭōr in Pringabad Dēhwāri) when he thinks you mean lamb. [Bal. gaṭūr, Psht. gaḍōrē; con. with gaḍ?]
- gaṭṭ-ō-gulum Swallow, gulp: pālḥk bāz ō, gaṭṭ-ō-gulum ka, there's milk in plenty, take gulps of it; gaṭṭ-ō-gulum karē, bākhōas gutṭaṭi-ta halk, trujjā, he bolted his food, a piece stuck in his throat and he choked ['bite and sip']
- gau-kush The 6th. five-day division of the chilla-i-siā, which begins about the last week in January [P. 'cow-killer']
- gaur-band Ruined stone embankments found in many parts of the Brahui country [=P. gaur, gabr, infidel + band, 'infidels' dam]
- gaush Breeze: bāsuni-a kēk-ne, pēshan gaushāi khāch, you're feeling the heat, sleep outside in the breeze.
- gaz¹ Tamarisk [P.]
- gaz² Yard [P.]
- gazgi East-wind: gazgi piranā lumma e (prov.), the East wind is the mother of rain [Gazg, village east of Kalat, + -i]
- gazir Carrot [var. of gajjir]
- gēd Roofed enclosure for animals: khā-rāstā gēdaṭi bāz liḍ tammāne, ravaṛbō, pāk kabō-ta, there's a lot of dung lying in the cattle-shed, sweep it out and make it clean. Pent in: dushmantā dūaṭ nan gēd un, at our foes' hands are we pent in.—gēd kanning To bring animals under shelter: zahe gidānaṭi gēd kabō, trōngur tam-mingati e, navā guḍde-tā, bring the goats in under the shelter of the tent, it's hailing and they may get struck [var. gēr; con. with vār?]
- gēdavi Pent in [loc. var. of gēravi]
- gēr¹ Roofed enclosure for animals [loc. var. of gēd]

gēr² Brushwood hedge to keep animals off the crops [var. vār]

gēravi Pent in: dushmantā dūaṭ nan gēravi un, vā khudā nanki dēas tik ēte, at our foes' hands are we pent in, God grant a day may yet dawn for us. Weather for staying indoors, blizzard etc.: gēravi e, pōshan manningān jahas aff, ama kēn? it's perishing out of doors, there's no possibility of getting out, what are we to do? dā pir ō gēraviṭi kāfilaghāk bafasa, the caravans won't come in this downpour and blizzard.—gēravi kanning To pen indoors: ainō khudā nane gēravi karēne, God has penned us indoors to-day [con. with gēd, gēr¹]

gēshtir More: nī kane ēlōteān zara-as gēshtir ēte, give me a little more than the others. Too much: dā gēshtir e, kane machche ēte, this is too much, give me less [Bal. gēshtar, P. bēshtar]

ghanta Bell, hour [Jāt. etc.; Skt. ghantā]

gharī Hour, time-piece [Si. etc.; Skt. ghaṭikā]

gharing To fashion etc. [var. of garing]

ghaṭ Inaccessible etc. [var. of gaṭ]

ghōrav Troop [var. of gōrav]

giānch Shrike, butcher-bird: khalkān rāhi massuṭ shikārki, giānchas mōnaṭi-ka bass, fāl tamimāt, padāi bassuṭ, I started from the encampment for a shoot, but a shrike flew in front of me and I got a bad omen, so I came back [Bal.]

gichēn Chosen, choice: dā bāz gichēnō hullias e, this is a very choice horse; kanā gichēnō naukarias e, i sakht khwash uṭ, mine is a particularly nice billet, I'm awfully pleased.—gichēn illing To leave the choice open: i nē gichēn-a illēva, ki nī Nōshkōāi kās yā Padaghāi, I'll leave it to you whether you go to Nushki or Padag.—gichēn kanning To choose: gārumān dā kharāse gichēn karēt, I selected this bullock out of the herd [Bal. gichēn-, P. guzin-, to choose]

gidān Nomad tent, made of wool and goats' hair: dāsā bashshāmūnā

mōsum e, gidānte kashshibō, pēshan khalbō, kuḍik bāsūn ō, mangur arē-tā, summer has come, so get out the tents and pitch them outside, the huts are hot and full of ticks; chappikō pāraghān ballā gidān e, sardārānā, the big tent, the chiefs, is on the left hand side. Living in tents: nan dāsā gidān un, we're now out in tents.

gidārēnging To pass by: dākā gidārēng hin, pēndwār bafa, pass by here and begone, and don't come again; ō tēnā bagatō bass, laghat tiss-ta gidārēngā, he came with his herd of camels, gave him a kick and passed on. To pass (of time): shash tū gidārēngā ki nī kane pārēs, i nē kharāsas ētiva, six months passed since you promised to give me a bullock. To pass away [Bal. gidār-, gidar-, P. guzār-]

gidisp Span, the distance between the thumb and little finger.—gidisp kanning (khalling) To measure by spans: gidisp khalh hur, dā laṭṭ akhkha murghun e, find out by spanning how long this stick is [also Bal.; P. gidast]

gidrēnging To pass [var. of gidārēnging]

gidḍa Nodding with drowsiness: kane gidḍa harfē, i kasare rad karēt, I was seized with drowsiness and missed the road [Si. ghirt²]

gidḍi Waistcoat [cf. Si. gidḍi, long padded coat]

gidḍing To nod with drowsiness: i kharāṭ ki kōtanā darvāzanā tōhō gidḍingati e, I saw that the sentry at the fort gate was nodding with sleep; nī gidḍingati us, hich kārēm-a kappēsa, you're too drowsy to do any work [fr. gidḍa]

gih All, etc. [loc. Jhal. var. of gir]

gila Reproach, complaint: kane nēān gila aff, I've nothing to reproach you with.—gila kanning To complain, lament: nā mār kane kirēng tiss, nī gila kappēsa ki i khalēva-ta? your son cheeked me, so you won't complain if I beat him? [P.]

gilās Glass, tumbler [Eng.]

gilg Mucus discharge from the nose [Jāt. gig, Si. gig¹]

gilik Red stone, red ochre: *gilik khisunō khalas e, jaltēti bāz vadī-a marēk, it's a red stone commonly found in river-beds [cf. P. gil, clay]*

gilkat Catechu: *dandāntō kha' aki gil-kate nan maida saghina, bāti shāghina, for toothache we pound up catechu and apply it to the mouth.*

gillik Buttock: *kanā gillikāk bāzangā swāriān rēsh massunō, nē kaneāi rahm-a bafak? I've got rubbed behind from all my riding, don't you pity me? gillikāteāi-ta mana laṭ ki khalkuṭ, mannā ki bēshak duzzi karēnuṭ, after I'd given him a few whacks behind he confessed that he had been thieving.*

gindār Bow-pole of a blanket-tent [*<gidān+P. -dār, 'tent-holder'?*]

ginjishk Sparrow [P. *gunjishk*]

ginjishk-khūr Half-ripe, ripening (of mulberries): *āhar-nā haftimikō dē tūt ginjishk-khūr-a marēk, on the seventh day of Ahar the mulberry begins to ripen ['sparrow eating']*

-gir Used as the last element in compounds to denote seizing, taking, holding; seizer, taker, holder [P.]

girām *hining* To escape the memory: *nā hukm kane girām hinā, your order escaped my memory; nē girām hināne, nī kantō ikrār karēs ki i nēki saibtō naukarias kēva? has your promise to secure me some billet with the Sahib gone out of your mind?—girām illing* To forget, leave behind: *i tēnā latte hamērē girām illāt, I forgot my stick there; ō tēnā tūfakaṭi kārtūsas girām illā, he thoughtlessly left a cartridge in his gun; kanā mē zaghmē urāṭi girām illā, my slave left the sword at home by mistake.—girām kanning* To forget: *hite ki pā-ta, dākā binik, ēkā girām-a kēk, tell him a thing, it goes in at one ear and out at the other. [From the restriction of girām to use with hining, illing, kanning it looks as if it were orig. an abl. gir-ān, 'from the memory,' cf. ustān hining, to escape the memory, the change -n>-m being facilitated by the*

analogy of words like *barām, marrām*; cf. Bal. *gir, P. vir, memory*]

girau¹ Pledge, pawn [P.]

girau² Small shepherd's flute: *kanā kuriā jwānō giravas khalēk, pagga itōta dirāi niashkhul marōn, my shepherd pipes a merry pipe, I vote we spend to-morrow with him at the water [Bal. girōh]*

gird Round: *ōnā mōn gird e, zēbā e, his face is round and beautiful. Around: shahranā dāmōn ēmōn gird gird drakht assaka, there were trees this side and that all round the village.—gird kanning* To make round [P.]

gir-ō-dēi Give and take, dealings with, traffic [Bal. var. of *hal' -tiss*]

giring Knot: *daskanā giringe mala, sila-aṭi himpak, untie the knot in the thread, it won't go through the needle. Knot in wood: dā pāṭaṭi giringas arē, zū pinnik, there's a knot in this wood, it'll soon get broken. Mental difficulty: nā ustāṭi giringas arē, mala-ta, harchi ki nē pārōi e, pā, if you've got something on your mind, out with it, and say what you have to say.—giring halling* To get knotted: *dā das-kāte daun biṭēnus, giring-a halēra, kārēmān kāra, you've thrown these threads down so carelessly, they'll get knotted and become useless; chit chittatō giring-a halēk, bandagh bandaghtō, as rope is knotted together by rope, so man (in marriage) is knit to woman.—giring tining* To knot: *dūe tēnā tarēnuṭ, puchhas iāita pēra, giring ēte-ta, I've cut my finger, wrap a piece of cloth round it and knot it. To knit in marriage: dāsā i nē jwānō rājasēti giring tissunūṭ, gurā nā jindanā kismat, I've now betrothed you into one of the best families, the rest lies with yourself [Bal. garanch, P. girih]*

girōk Lightning: *girōk drakhtāi tamniā hushā-ta, the lightning struck the tree, and burnt it down.—girōk khalling* To lighten: *girōk khallingaṭi e, āhiniā girāte talṭi kabō, it's lightning, put the iron things inside [Bal. also girōkh, lit. 'seizer']*

girr Dragging along the ground: *kha-rāsnā mahār girr e*, *burzā ka-ta*, *navā srumpati-ta arēnge*, the bullock's leading-string is dragging along the ground, lift it up or it may get entangled round its hoof; *har-vakht ki Pālāvānzei kasarān gidrēngik*, *zaghm-ta girr e*, when a Pālāvānzei Mengal swaggers along the road, he always drags his sword on the ground. Hanging down: *kātum-ta girr e*, *girāas karēne*, his head's hanging down, he's been up to something.—*girr kanning* To drag along: *chūchae girr kappa*, *navā dūc-ta lughurēfis*, don't drag the child along, you may dislocate its arm. To drag out: *nī ki hīte dākha girr karēs*, *sardāre ghussa bass*, of course the chief got angry when you spun out your tale so much [fr. *girling*]

girling To drag along, drag off: *kanā huchchas kaskune*, *girrisa danningaṭi ō-ta*, a camel of mine has died, they're carting it off along the ground; *nē kārēm arē*, *kane antei girringaṭi us?* *kane ant kārēmas arē?* you've work to do, but why drag me off? what concern is it of mine? [Bal. *gil*, Si. *gihir*-, Jaṭ. *gihal*-; cf. Skt. *ghṛs*-]

gir All, the whole, Grammar § 160: *gire-tā pā ki barēr*, *kure karghin*, *asittat mafak*, tell all of them to come, and let's shear the flock, it's not one man's work; *num much mabō*, *i gire khaniva*, *kljudā chāc*, *pagga-iskā zinda ut*, *affat*, gather round and I'll see all of you, God knows whether I shall live till to-morrow or not; *ō gir asi dūiat pārēr*, *i ōftā giranā hīte ama drōgh kēv?* they all spoke with one voice, how shall I give the lie to the words of one and all. Whole (with attrib. endings): *kane girō iraghas tiss*, he gave me a whole loaf. Only, exclusively: *gir mēmānk bassunō*, only the guests have come [P. *girda*, Psht. *gird* > *gird* > *gir*? but var. *gih*, *ir* make it unlikely; cf. Kui *guri*, all, every? any con. with *girā*]

girā Thing: *ē ant girāas e?* *dāng hata*, *huriv-ta*, what thing is that? bring it here and let me have a

look at it; *aga i duzzi karēt*, *i jwānō girāas darōt*, if I ever do thieve, I guess I'll carry off a thing worth taking. Espec. something sweet, sweets: *ba*, *nēki girā bāz hēsunut*, come, I've brought a lot of sweets for you. Something, Grammar § 155: *nī girāas khwāhisa*, *khwāhipēsa?* do you want something or not? *girāasēnā bingune?* has he heard of anything? Some: *nī girā maiva kunēsa kumpēsa?* will you eat some fruit or not? *girāas mēmāntō barak*, come with some guests [var. *irā*; cf. Kur. *goṭa*, *otā*, seed, unit? any con. with *gir*]

gire All, the whole, Grammar §§ 156, 160: *gire huchchāk kaskunō*, all the camels are dead; *gire nan khāchā*, he slept the whole night [gir + -e²]

girik Ball of thread, string, etc.: *girikas daskanā hata*, *nā kūste mūghiv*, *lighir massunus*, fetch me a ball of thread, and let me sew your shirts, you're going about naked; *asi drassamnā girikas kane ēte*, *i tēnā hullinā julle gandiv*, give me a ball of goat's hair, I want to patch my horse's blanket; *girikām-bā dā-pār ē-pār rēf-a kēsa*, you roll about like a ball of wool, i.e., you jump from one thing to another [con. with *gōri*; cf. Jaṭ. *ggōrhi*, small ball, ball of cotton]

gissid Stone used for ornaments.

glūnt Lizard—but only used in the compounds *garri-glūnt*, *tāzi-glūnt* [cf. Tam. *kavuli*, Mal. *Tel. gauḷi*, Kan. *gavuli* ?]

gō Horse-race: *i tēnā hullie dāsā bārifiva*, *sardārnā barāmnā gōaki*, I'll now train my horse for the races at the chief's wedding. Competition, match: *ainō dinnā tūfaknā gō e?* who is running the shooting-match to-day? [Bal., Si.; cf. Jaṭ. 'anything contended for', P. 'anything round', *gō burdan*, to carry off the prize, excel, v. *gōbar*]

gōbar Winning, successful: *dā gōlarō hullias e*, this horse is a winner; *kanā mār gōbarangā nariānām-bā bārisune*, my son is trained as fine as a race-horse [Bal. = *gō+P. bar*, 'carrying off the match']

gôbari Horse-race, shooting match, etc. [gôbar + -i]

gôbat Threshing with oxen. Restlessness from worry: *nî kane gôbatat harfingatî us, you're worrying me.* —**gôbat** kanning To thresh with oxen: *khārāsk ainō kulle dē gôbat karēnō, the bullocks have been threshing all day; jōhāne gôbat karēnin, dāsā khūrt massunc, we've threshed the heap, it's now threshed small. To walk about worrying: nî dārē gôbat kanningatî us, nū ustaṭi girāas arē, here you are walking round and round, you must have something on your mind; istō kane handunō khalhas halk, druste nan punteāi gôbat karēt, last night I was in such pain that I writhed the whole night on my knees [Bal. gōvat, Si. ggāh*, Jaṭ. ggahaw.]*

gōbi Cabbage, cauliflower [Si., Jaṭ. etc. gōbbi; Skt. gojihvā]

gōdi Mistress, housewife: *khwāja, i gōdio bāz pārēt, kanā hite khaf tōtau, sir, I spoke at length to the mistress, but she paid no heed to what I said. Lady: gōdi, tēnā bāvae tavār ka, lady, call your father; nî kanā gōdi marēsa, ba tēnā bāvanā kutṭatî tūlt, if you'll be my little lady, come and sit on your father's lap [Bal.; con. with Skt. gō, cow?]*

gōd Knee [Jaṭ. gōdā, Si. gōdō; Pkt. gōdā-, foot]

gōg Lamb or kid (usually one for every ten animals grazed) given the shepherd in lieu of wages: *nā nakhōnā zōba akha mass? dah gōg what did you get for shepherding this year? ten head [cf. P. gōga, calf? or Si. gōghō, pocket, Jaṭ. gōgi, food, Bal. gōghā, bribe?]*

gōi Doubling on one's tracks.—**gōi** kanning To double on one's tracks: *mahrīāi swār massut, shahrān pōshan gōi karē, mōnāi hintau, I was riding the camel and outside the town it whirled round and wouldn't go on; nî gōi kēsa barēsa, maga dārē barāmas e? you're going backwards and forwards as if forsooth there was a wedding on [Si. gōhī]*

gōing To lose: *i tēnā tūfake mashaṭi gōāt, I lost my gun on the hill; kanā mēlkh dā jalatī gōingānō, my sheep have got lost in this river-bed. To forfeit: nî tēnā bāvanā pine gōānus, you've forfeited your father's name [Si. gauwā; Skt. gamayati-, causes to go]*

gōj Large lizard, iguana [Bal.; Jaṭ. gōh, Si. ggōh*; Skt. gōdhā]

gōjāva One of the two silver tasselled ornaments worn with a small scent-bottle, called atardān, by young married women to button the neck of the shift [P. gō, button, + jāba?]

gōkalā On hands and knees: *druste dē gōkalā chirrēngān shikārnā randat mukū-ka khalh-a kēk, my waist aches from stalking all day long after the game.—gōkalā kanning To go on one's hands and knees: gōkalā karisa hin navā khazmāk kharir-ne narrir, go on your hands and knees or the deer may see you and bolt. To force down on hands and knees: duzzīān ōd tark-a tifak, manate havāla ka ki. gōkalā kēr-ta, swār marēr, dudēfir-ta ki chāc duzzanā ilāj dād e, he won't stop thieving, so hand him over to some men to force him on to his hands and knees and let them get astride him and drive him along to teach him that this is the way they deal with thieves.*

gōkurt Sulphur [Bal.; P. gugird]

gōnglū Turnip [Jaṭ.; Bal. gūngrū, Si. gōgirū]

ōr ¹ Wild ass [P.]

gōr ² Grave.—**gōr** kanning To bury [P.]

gōrich North-west or north wind: *ainō handunō gōrichas e, mōne hushik, there's such a Nor'wester to-day, it burns the face; gōrich mōnatî e, ainō himpa, garau pinnisa, the North-west wind is in your face, don't go to-day or you'll starve with cold [Bal. 'north']*

gōr-pat Badger. [Jaṭ.; Bal. gūr-pat, Si. gōri patū, —gōr ²+Jaṭ., Si. pat-, dig, 'grave-digger']

gōrum Herd of cattle [var. of gārum]

gōrau Troop of horsemen [Bal. ghōrō; cf. Si. ghōrō, Jaṭ. ghōrā, horse]

gōrī Marble: *kanā gōrī jwāniat pītau mass, my marble went into the hole all right; ōnā mār daunō gōriās khalkaka ki hich rad-a kattavaka, his boy used to play such a fine game of marbles that he never missed. Eyeball:* *nā khananā gōrīti nishāniās arē, there is a speck on your eyeball. Dislocated from the socket:* *huch ki saghasān gōrī mass, hich durākh-a mafak, once a camel's hip is dislocated it will never recover; kanā nat gōrī massunc, my leg's got dislocated; kanā hulli gōrī mass, my horse went lame. [Bal., Si. gōrī, Jaṭ. ggōrhi]*

gōrī-gwāzī Game of marbles.—*gōrī-gwāzī kanning To play marbles ['marble playing']*

gōsāla Calf [P.]

gōsū Little calf [*gōs(āla) + dim.-ū*]

gōsh-putrōk Earwig [P. *gōsh, ear + putrōk fr. putrūnging; 'car-enterer'*]

gōting To pound with a pestle: *dā tambākhāte kūṇḍaṭi gōṭa, pound this tobacco in the pot [Jaṭ., Si. ghōṭ-]*

gōṭū Wooden receptacle for snuff, tobacco etc., carried in the pocket or tied round the waist: *nā gōṭūti nās arē, kane ēte, if there's any snuff in your box, give me some [fr. gōting; cf. Si. ghōṭō, Jaṭ. ghōṭā, pounding, stuff pounded, pestle]*

gōvāl Cowherd [Bal. *gōāl, Jaṭ. gōālā, Si. ggōār; Skt. gōpālā, Pkt. govāla-*]

gōvaṭ Threshing with oxen [loc. Nushki var. of *gōbaṭ*]

gōzi Wooden milking-bowl: *shwān tēnā gōzie purr karē tis-ka pālḥān, the shepherd filled his bowl with milk and gave it me [cf. Bal. gōdhān, udder, < gō-dān 'milk-holder'; Skt. gō, milk]*

grāz Nostril: *nan Brāhūiklāghanā grāzāte chākh-a ōtina ki dam dapp, we Brahuis slit a donkey's nostrils to help its breathing; kanā grāzāk bujj ō, my nostrils are stuffed up; grāzāte tēnā dūshaghām-bā pad-dām tiningaṭi us kaneṭi, nā khōnas karēnut? you're puffing out your nostrils at the like a snake, what? have I murdered*

one of you? [Bal.; cf. Skt. ghrāna, nose]

gud Cloth: *amarō gud khwāhisa, i kāva bāzārāi nēki halēva, I'll go to the market and get you whatever sort of cloth you want; gudas dabō, kātumāi-tashāghbō, challavas dūṭi-ta ētibō, gurā sāng mass, take a piece of cloth, throw it over her head, put a ring on her finger and the betrothal's complete.—gud shāgging To present (a woman) with a head-dress: tēnā barāmāi kulle niārīte-gud shāghā, he gave all his women kin head-dresses on the occasion of his marriage [Bal. gudh; < Skt. gudh, wrap up, clothe?]*

gud-burri The ceremonial cutting of clothes for a circumcision or marriage, Life-history §§ 54, 101 [*gud + P. burī, 'cloth-cutting'*]

gud¹ After, postposition, Grammar § 373: *nī dāsā hin, i zara-aeēn guḍḍ-a barēva, you go now, I'll come after a while; ō nērmōchān gud bass, he came after midday [cf. gurā, and Bal. guḍa, then]*

gud² One who dies without issue or heirs: *dā daghāk guḍḍasēnā ō ki sardāre rasēngānō, these lands belonged to a man without heirs and that's how they've come to the chief.—gud manning To die without issue or heirs: ōd gud mass, mirāse-ta sar-lār darē, he died without heirs, so the chief took his property [not con. with Psht. gud, crippled; appar. = gud¹, cf. guḍḍas, and pad, padr]*

guḍḍas After the death of, prep. gov. the abl.: *guḍḍas nēān zinda mafar, may I never live after your death [appar. < gud² + P. az, from?]*

guḍḍi Paper kite [Jaṭ.; Si. guḍi, Bal. gudi]

gudding To chop off: *shariatāṭi hukm' o ki aga asi bandaghas musī vār duzzī kē, chārimikō vār ōnā dūe guḍḍir, it is laid down in the holy law that if a man commits theft thrice, the fourth time his hands should be cut off. To cut down: dā kulle drakhtāte guḍḍa, cut down all these trees. To slaughter: tēnā kharāse darō gud-*

dāt, I slaughtered my bullock yesterday. To bruise: ballō khalas kanā natāi tammā, kanā ballā hōre guḍḍā, dāsā kharrun haṣṣēn-gāne, a big stone fell on my foot and bruised my big toe, and it's now turned blue [Bal. guḍ-; cf. Si. guḍ-, to pound?]

guḍḍū Small [loc. Nushki, var. of ghuddū]

gūgarā Dung-beetle [cf. Jat. ghāngā, Si. ghunghihni, P. gūgar; Skt. gūtha-, dūng]

gūgū Dove [imit.; cf. Jat. ghuggi]

gūgū-kapōṭ Large dove ['dove-pigeon']

gugul Bdellium [Jat. gguggul, Si. gugur, Skt. guggula]

gul Flower. Snuff of a lamp or candle. Extinguished, of a light: chirāgh gul-a marēk, the lamp will go out. Weaving heddle.—gul kanning To extinguish: chirāgh gul ka, put out the lamp [P.]

gul-gulāb } Rose [gul+P. gulāb, rose]
gul-gulāp }

gul-mēkh Spike, peg [P.]

gulōṇṭ Lizard—but only used in the compounds garri-gulōṇṭ, tāzi-gulōṇṭ [var. of glūṇṭ]

gulum Sip: chāte kun gulum gulumāi, navā nā bāe hushir, drink the tea in sips, or it'll burn your mouth.—gulum kanning To sip: dārūte tēnā gulum ka, gurā ba, i nē hanēni ētīva, sip down your medicine and then come and I'll give you sweetmeats. [Kur. gūlm-, to nibble; cf. Skt. gal-, to swallow, gala-, throat?]

gum Lost, missing.—gum kanning To lose: ōd āinae tēnā gum karēne, he's lost his mirror, i.e., he has no eyes for his own faults. To make to disappear: shēnkāk ki pāsh karēr, gōrich kashshā, gum karē-tā, when the light clouds appeared, the north-west wind blew, and dispersed them [P.]

gumān Opinion, suspicion, guess: kanā gumānaṭi sardār ainō Kānakān rāhi-a marēk, I've an idea that the chief will start from Kanak to-day; gumānāi ō pagga barōe, at a guess I should say he'd come to-morrow.—gumān kanning To suspect: ō gumān-a kēk ki i ōrtō dushmani-a kēva, he suspects

me of harbouring enmity against him [P.]

gumāna Trial well: dārē gumāna-as kashshibō ki i sahī marēv, dā jāganā dir hanēn e, sōr e, dig a trial well here for me to ascertain whether the water hereabouts is sweet or brackish [P.]

gumbaz Dome [P. gumbaz]

gumbud } Vault, leap, pounce: pish-
gummud } shinā gummudān kuchak-
nā gummud khazmanā randat
balun e, the leap of a hound after a deer is greater than the pounce of a cat.—gumbud (gummud) kanning To pounce upon: nī kaneāi antei gumbud-a kēsa? i nā kunōi affat, why do you pounce at me? I won't make a morsel for you; rupaīto khassā makhlūkātēai, harkas tēnā mōn gumbud karēka, much karēka, he flung the rupees among the crowd, and every one made a grab in front of him and gathered them in. To leap up: zaghmaṭ ki khalkuṭ-ta, ditak-ta gummud karēr, when I smote him with the sword, his blood spirtled up [gummud loc. Nushki; P. gumbad]

-gun Adjectival suffix, only after bases ending in -n [<-kun]

gunā Fault, guilt.—gunā kanning To err, sin [P. gunāh]

gunāgār Guilty [P. gunāhgār]

gund Testicles [P.]

gung Dumb [P.]

gungrū Small bell [Bal., Jat. ghungrū, Si. ghinghirū]

gungudām Dumb animal Poor creature [Jat., Si.; = gung+P. dām, creature]

gūni Gunny bag, sack [Jat. etc. guni; Skt. gōṇi]

gūnji Bird's crop [Jat.; Bal., Si. guji]

gūrring To gurgle, of camels: huchchāk gūrringaṭi ō, bei shāgh-tā, the camels are gurgling, fling them down some grass. To groan loudly: ilum-ta kaskunc, gūrringaṭi e, his brother is dead, that's why he's groaning [imit.; cf. Bal. garr- to roar, Si. gur- to growl]

gūrting To low [imit.]

gurŦŦ Snuff box [var. of gōtū]

gurā Then, again, later, Grammar § 398 :

ō kane khalk, gurā i ōde khalkuŦ, first he struck me, then I struck him; dāsā hin, gurā ba, now go and come again; gurā ki nī bassus dārē, nan iraghe kungusun, khālās karēsun, nē ant tissuna? when you came here later, we had finished our meal, so what were we to give you? [con. with guŦ; Bal. guḍa poss. bor.]

gurenging } To be speechless with fright:
guring } balānā khaningtō chunā

gurā, the child was frightened out of his wits at the sight of the hobgoblin. To be infatuated: nī hargirāe ki khanisa, gurisa, you lose your heart over everything you see [cf. Si. ghur-, to have a fondness for?]

gussenging } To go astray, miss (with
gussing } abl.): kasarān gussāt, I

missed my way; sum nishānān gussā, the bullet missed the target; ō kane gussifē, he put me off [Jaṭ. ghuss-]

gush Stud ram: ēnakhō i tēnā mēgar̥ki chār marghīō gushas illānuŦ, this year I've kept four horned rams or so for my flock; ambale hur, gushām-bā banningatī e, annā huringatī us-ta? look at the fellow, coming at us like a ram, are you still gazing at him (instead of making for him)? nī nanā gush affēs, naneāi ante drikkingatī us? you're not the cock of our walk, what are you prancing at us for? [P. gushn, the male of any animal]

gushāda Some little way off: Mastung dākān khurk e, murr e? bāz khurk aff, gushāda e, is Mastung near here? not particularly near, it's some little way off; Rōbāt Nōshkēān gushāda e, khurk e? āhah, bāz murr e, is Robat some little way from Nushki or quite close? oh no, it's miles away [P. gushāda, open, wide, stretched out?]

gushi Kept for stud purposes: gushīā sōro pālhatī khālifēs ki nizzōr-a marēk, don't cut a lamb his milk if you want him for stud purposes or he'll never grow strong [gush + -i]

gūtulō Dust-storm with light wind and rain.

guŦ Throat: ō kane gutṭatī halk, he seized me by the throat; gutṭatī-ta rēze taf, rēzanā kātume drakh-tatī taf, bind the rope to its neck and the end of the rope to the tree; kanā māl ōnā gutṭān shēf himpak, my property will never find its way down his throat; daun pāpa, navā gutṭatī-ne halē, don't talk such rubbish or it'll stick in your throat [Bal. guṭh, Jaṭ. ggāttā, Si. ggāt²]

guŦ-khāl Sore throat; diphtheria ['throat-pain']

guŦ-khālhi Yellow and black stone hung in beads round the neck for sore-throat [guŦ-khāl + -i]

guṭlū Windpipe, throttle: guṭlūe mēll a-nā kharmā kishkāne, the wolf has torn out the sheep's windpipe; kane daunō hit pāpa, guṭlūti-ne chuṭṭas barōe, don't tell me such stuff or you'll get a boil in your throat [con. with guŦ]

gutṭi-band Collar [guŦ + -i + band]

gutṭō Throttled: mēlhe sakht tafēnus, gutṭō massune, you've tied the sheep so tight that it has got throttled.—gutṭō kanning To throttle, strangle: kantō jang-a kēsa, i nē gutṭō-a kēva kasfiva, if you fight with me, I'll throttle you to death; nī kanā masire bēgunā gutṭō karēnus kasfēnus, i nē bē kasfingān illēpara, you've throttled my daughter to death without a cause, I'll not let you go till I've killed you [Bal. gutō, Si. ghutṭō, strangling, Jaṭ. ghutṭ-, throttle]

guzrān Livelihood, living: nanā guzrān dārē dā bāsuniṭi bāz mushkil e, it's very hard for us to live here in this heat; kanā guzrān dā ḍaulat mafak, I can't get a livelihood like this [P. guzārān]

guzhgh Root: dā drakhṭe guzhghātēān kashshāt, I pulled this tree up by the roots.

gwach¹ A herb which pounded up is used as an emetic.

gwach² Ewe that has not yet lambed [Bal. wach, buffalo calf, P. bacha, any young animal]

gwāchi Commodities exported (especially to Makran) for exchange with other commodities (especially dates) by one man on the camels provided by another on condition that the latter receives half the exchange [cf. H. bāch, exchange?]

gwafing To weave: jwānō kōntas gwafē-nuṭ aga. halēsa-ta, I've woven a nice carpet, if you'd like to buy it. To plait: ba ki kātume nā gwafiva, come and I'll plait your head [Bal. gwaf-, P. bāf-]

gwafta That which is woven. Wool [Bal.; P. bāfta]

gwāh Witness. Especially the witness at a wedding, Life-history §§ 123-6 [P. guwāh]

gwāhi Evidence, testimony.—gwāhi tining To give evidence, testify: khudānā pinat kanki rāstiat gwāhi ētibō, for God's sake mind you all give evidence truthfully for me; nā khank gwāhi ētira ki nī duzzī karēnus, your eyes betray that you've been thieving [gwāh + -i]

gwāla Pack-saddle for oxen. Grain-bag made of goats' hair [Bal. gwālagh; P. guwāl, sack]

gwan¹ The wild pistachio, pistacia **khanjak**: nan khiāl karēsun ki nane hargirā ētir, maga ērē ki hinān, gwanteān pakkas aff (prov.), we thought they would give us everything, but when we got there, the cupboard was bare [Bal.; P. bun, tree?]

gwan² A square, blue bead [=gwan¹, from the appearance of the nut?]

gwand Short (of objects): kanki gwandō rūzas hata, bring me a short rope; dā shalvār kaneāi gwand e, these trousers are short on me; tēnā māraki gwandō tōfakas halēva, gurā hardē kāe shikārki, I'll get my son a little gun, then he can go shooting every day.—gwand kanning To make short: onā puzhzhaghāto gwand karēnus, you've cropped his hair; dāsā tēnā kissae gwand ka, now cut your story short [Bal. gwand]

gwandū Short [loc. var. of gwand; gwand + dim. -ū]

gwanik Shrub, whose leaves are used by nomads as a green dye [con. with gwan?]

gwaniki Green [gwanik + -i]

gwanjak Wild pistachio gum.—gwanjak tasing To become stuck from fear: chāva ki narrānus, bā nā gwanjak tafēne, hit kanning kappēsa, I know you've deserted, your mouth is stuck together and you can't utter a word [< gwan, affected by P. khanjak]

gwānkō The 'caller', the folk-story name for Bruin the bear [Bal. gwānk, P. bāng, cry]

gwānz Width from finger to finger with the arms outstretched, about two yards: dā dūn shash gwānz e, this well is about twelve yards deep.—gwānz biṭing To walk with legs at full stretch: q bandaghe hur, jōanā pāraghāi gwānz biṭisa hiningaṭi e, look at that man, he is putting his best foot forward in the direction of the stream [any con. with P. bāzū, arm?]

gwar Breast. Pneumonia: ōde gwar karēne, he's down with pneumonia. Abreast, equal (loc. Nushki): nī harchi ki kēs, kanā gwar-a mafēsa, whatever you may do, you won't get abreast of me; dā panj hōr tēntō gwar affas, these five fingers aren't all alike; kanā arvat ō ir-ta tēmpatēn gwar affas, my wife and her sister are unlike one another. By the side of, near (used as a postpositional noun): tēnā bāvanā gwarāi tūlh, sit by your father; kanā zaghm divālnā gwarāi tikhōk e, my sword is placed against the wall [Bal.; P. bar]

gwar-bām Day-break [Bal.; =gwar + P. bām, 'near dawn']

gwārī-darnau A large sweet-smelling blue-flowering wild plant found in hill-torrents, used as a drug for fever.

gwar-sōch Acidity, dyspepsia [gwar + Si. etc. sōj- swelling, lit. 'breast swelling']

gwarda On heat, properly of animals but also used in abuse: nī chup ka, nā bā gwarda e, nī tōning kappēsa-ta, be silent, your mouth is always on the go, you can't stop it.

gwārigh Wild yellow tulip.

gwasht A long grass, which makes excellent fodder.

gwaz Flood-channel: *jammarnā shēnkāk ō, kanā gwazanā bā tafōk e, kharāste harfbō, kēn kēn malinta*, it's drizzling from the clouds, and the mouth of my channel is blocked, bring out the bullocks, and we'll shovel it open; *nā gwaz dīr darēne ki sardār kaneāi ghussa mass*, the flood-channels of your delight run full, because the chief got angry with me; *khwāja, nī ki kane daun-a pāsa dushmantā mōnaṭi, ōftā gwaz dīr-a dēk*, master, when you speak to me like this in front of my enemies, they're overjoyed [Jaṭ. gaz]

gwāzi Play, game, sport.—*gwāzi kanning* To play: *chunāk asi ēlōrtō gwāzi kanningati ō*, the children are playing together.—*gwāzi kunning* To get the worst of a game, to be outdone: *i gwāzi kungut ki kaneān kanā kharāse muft darēs*, I was befooled into letting you have my bullock for a mere song; *nī gwāzi kungunus ki ō tēnā kārēme karē, hinā*, you've been a blind fool to let him work his wicked will, and make good his departure.—*gwāzi tining* To make to play: *chūchae da pēshan, gwāzi ēte-ta, dārē hōghik*, take the child out of doors and set it to play, it cries here. To outplay, outwit, cheat: *nī kane gwāzi tining-a kappēsa*, you can't outplay me; *dā saudāṭi kane handun gwāzi tiss ki shōk tāzie gwāzi ēte*, he tricked me over this deal just like a fox tricking a hound [Bal.; P. bāzi]

GH

-gh- Used freely to bridge hiatus, Grammar § 12, (i) in the noun sing. between -a- or -ā- and -ān or -āi § 36 (d); (ii) in the noun plur. between -a- and -āk etc., § 23; (iii) in the attrib. adj. between -a- or -ā- and -ā and -angā, § 84; prob. used also (iv) in the formation of *sagging*, *hōghing*, *bēghing*, *shāghing*.

ghabarr-ghabarr Chorus of barking, tumult: *ghabarr-ghabarras e, hubbō kuchakāk antas Khanānō*, there's

a great to-do, find out what the dogs have spotted [imit., cf. *ghaburring*]

ghaburrāra Growl: *kuchaknā ghaburrāra e, hubbō navā nahāras kharāne*, that's the dog growling, he must have seen a wild animal; *sardār chāva ainō ghussa e, bimpēsa kachāhriṭi ghaburrārae-ta ki kāk*, I guess the chief is in a rage today, you never heard anything like his growls in court.—*ghaburrāra kanning* To growl [*ghaburring*] + -āra]

ghaburring To growl: *mammā ghaburringati e*, the bear is growling; *maga duzzī karēnuṭ ki kaneāi ghaburringati us*, presumably I've been picking your pocket for you to growl at me like this [imit., cf. *ghabarr-ghabarr*]

ghāfil Negligent, careless [A.]

ghaifat Negligence, carelessness [A.]

ghaib Invisible, unapparent. The invisible, mysteries: *ghaib pāpa ki bandaghnā imān kāk*, don't discuss the invisible, that's the way for a man to lose the true faith [A.]

ghair¹ Jealousy, grudge: *ghaire ustān kashshās, khudāe zū kharisa*, if you will only banish jealousy from your heart, you will soon find God [A.]

ghair² Matter, mucus, pus.—*ghair kanning* To suppurate: *ōnā dūanā chuṭ ghair karēne, sijla tikhbō-ta*, the boil on his hand has suppurated, put some ointment on it. [cf. P. *ghir*, ulceration of the skin? or = *ghair¹*?]

ghairat Jealousy. Offence. Zeal. Valour.—*ghairat kanning* To take offence. To be zealous, valiant [A.]

ghairati Brave, zealous [*ghairat* + -i]

ghair-hāzir Absent [P. *ghair-hāir*]

ghakking To yap, bark [imit.; cf. var. *vakking*, Psht. *ghap* etc.]

ghalghal Commotion, squabbling.—*ghalghal kanning* To brawl, squabble: *nē har karēne, druste dē ghalghal-a kēsa*, you're mad to squabble the whole day long [P. *ghulghul*]

ghālī } Carpet [P. *ghālī*]
ghāli }

ghālīm Enemy [Bal., Psht.: A. *ghanīm*]

ghalla Grain: nane **ghalla** allau, nan hinān Zahriāi **ghalla**-as halkun, we had no grain, so we went to Zahri and got some; nasha **ghalla**-aṭi e, dō bangāiṭ e (prov.), the drunkenness lies in the grain and the blame is on the bhang. i.e. you're putting the blame on the wrong person. Standing wheat: kanā **ghallae** ratti halk, muchchāi **khwār** karē-ta, rust attacked my wheat and spoilt it utterly; ōnā **ghallanā** **khōsha**-**ghāk** murghun ō, dāna-ta hūlun e, the ears of his wheat are long, and the grains fat [A.]

gham Grief, sorrow. Infliction. Supply of men-at-arms to the Khan of Kalat by the tribes of the Brahui Confederacy in return for the tenure of lands. Feudal or state dues.—**gham** tining To be liable for feudal or state dues: numā **qaghār** **gham** ētik yā inām e? does your land have to pay state dues or is it free? [A.]

ghāṇḍing To mix up, mess' up, muddle: iraghāte ditēṭi **ghāṇḍānus**, dinnā ust barēk-tā? you've messed the bread in the water, who's going to eat it? kanā girāte mishtēṭi **ghāṇḍāne**, he's messed up my things in the dust. To involve in perplexity: dāsā ki hite **ghāṇḍānus**, armān-a kēsa, you've muddled the whole thing up and now you can repent at leisure [con. with gāṇḍ¹, with **gh**-<g-, as in **ghōli** etc. ?]

ghār Cavern [A.]

gharaz Design, intention [A. **gharaz**]

ghardal Slatern, slut, trollop [fusion of P. **ghar**, whore, **ghar**-dil, cowardly-hearted]

gharbina Blunderbuss [Psht. **gharaba**, P. qarābin, fr. carbine]

gharib Poor, humble. Poor creature [A.]

gharibi Poverty [P.]

ghark Drowned. Overwhelmed, ruined: aga ni kane dū halpēsa, ainōnā sātati **ghark**-a marēva, if you don't lend me a helping hand, I shall go under this very day; nan tēnā bādshātā dūān **ghark** asun, **khudā** naneāi mēhrbān mase, sarkāre hēs, we lay crushed down

by our kings, but God was gracious to us and brought the British Government.—**ghark** kanning To drown. To ruin, spoil [A. **gharq**]

ghaud Chasm: ō kasarān himpa, shēf ballō **ghaudas** e, aga tammās, gappal gappal marēsa, don't go by that road, there's a great chasm below, if you fall, you'll be smashed to atoms; matk dāsā mast ō, hēṭte **ghaudātēṭi** gaṭ kanningati ō, the markhor are now rutting, and driving the females into the chasms [< P. **gaud**, low-lying ground, like **ghōli** < **gōli** ?]

ghaur Reflection, consideration.—**ghaur** kanning To reflect over, examine into. To look after, cherish: tēnā mēḥte kaditki **ghaur** karēnut, I've fattened my sheep for biltong [A.]

ghāzi Fighter for the Faith: tēnā hakkaki kaskus, shahid us, kaṭṭās, **ghāzi** us, if you die fighting for the right you die a martyr, if you win you live a hero [A.]

ghazhzhing To swell (past **ghazhzhā**-, rarely **ghazhzhis**-): kane mūngias kungune, dū kanā **ghazhzhāne**, a wasp has stung me and my hand has swollen up; nā **khantā** kēragh ainō **ghazhzhāne**, nī durākḥ affēs, you're swollen to-day under the eyes, you can't be well; dāsā ō **ghazhzhāne**, zinda manning-ta kubēn e, now he's swollen, there's little chance of his living. To swell with rage: **ghazhzhānus**, bassunus, nē ant pārēnō? so here you are, bursting with rage, what on earth have they said to you? [cf. P. **ghazh**-, to be heaped up ?]

ghilāf Opposing, contrary [hill var. of **khilāf**]

ghirīng To roll over or down [var. of **riṭīng**]

ghōli Ball, pellet, pill.—**ghōli** kanning To roll into pellets or pills [P. **gōli**]

ghōr Confusion, uncertainty: darō i **bakhkhālnā** hisābe hurāt, **ghōraṭi** illāsas-ta, I looked into the bunnia's accounts yesterday, he had left them in a great muddle; nā hit kull **ghōr** e, i tippara ki ni ant pāningati us, your talk is

hopeless confusion, I can't follow what you're saying. Confused: kasari ghōrō hitas karē, i tittavat, the wayfarer talked a broken jargon, I didn't understand him.—ghōr kanning To confuse: dā kāghazāte ghōr karēnus, i tippara kātum-tā arād e, pad-tā arād e, you've got these papers into a mess, I can't make out which is the top and which is the bottom [Si. gōr^u]

ghuddū Small: kanā pīranā kabr ballā gumbazaṭi e, kanā bāvanā ghuddūā gumbazaṭi e, my grandfather's grave is in the big dome my father's in the small one. Urchin: Rasūl Khānnā māre hurak ki darō ghuddūas ass, dāsā akhkhā balun massune, look at Rasul Khan's son that yesterday was a mite, and now how big he's grown! [loc. Nushki; var. guddū; Kan. giḍḍu, Tel. giḍḍa, Kui gūṭa, Kur. guḍrū, ghutṛū, dwarfish]

ghulām Slave, servant [A.]

ghulghulū Gargling.—ghulghulū kanning To gargle: iraghān pad musi vār ghulghulū kanning sharānā hukm e, one's supposed to gargle thrice after each meal [imit.; cf. P. ghulghul, gurgling]

ghunj Large sack for carrying grass or unthreshed grain: sēr-a kappēsa, Zārāzeinā ghunj massus (prov.)? so you won't stop eating, just as if you were the sack of the Zarazei Langav?—the size of whose sacks is proverbial [P. ghanj]

ghur¹ As much milk as can be got from one pressure of the udder: dā mēlhtēti pālhanā ghurras aff, there's not a drop of milk to be squeezed out of these sheep; ainō kanā mir ghurras titau, my ewe didn't give a drop of milk to-day [var. hurr; cf. Tol. gumma (= gur-ma?), spirt as of milk? imit. ?]

ghur² Inner corner of the eye: kanā kharanā ghurraṭi būchas e, kash-sha-ta, there's something or other in the corner of my eye, get it out.

ghurrānk Growling, rebuke: ghurrānk manat ēte-ta, pōndwār daun kapp, let him have a growl or two to stop him behaving like this again.—

ghurrānk halling To growl: i dākā gidrēngāt, ōd kaneāi ghurrānk halk, as I passed by here, he growled at me.—ghurrānk tining To rebuke, scold: i nā hichchas gum kattanūt, nī kane antei ghurrānk-a ētisa? I've lost nothing of yours, why scold me? [ghurr-(ing) + -ā-nk]

ghurring To growl: darvāzanā bāṭi kuchak salisune, ghurringaṭi e, i ama taṭṭi barēv? the dog's growling in the doorway, how am I to come inside? nī kaneāi antei ghurrisa? why growl at me? makhlūkāi khudānā kasari ghurringaṭi us, nā dūṭi antas barēk? you go on your way through life growling at every mortal soul, and what good does it to you? [imit.; cf. P. ghurr-, Tel. gurr-, Kan. gurr-, etc.]

ghurrō Hydrocele [A.]

ghusl Bathing, ablution.—ghusl kanning To bathe [A.]

ghussa Wrath, anger. Angry [A. ghussa]

ghut Prick: dā nā ghuttanā rand e, this is the mark of your pricking. Mental prick: nī kane hākimnā mōnāi daunō ghuttas tissus, you gave me such a stab of shame before the ruler.—ghut kanning To prick: sila-as ghut ka-ta, nevā samā kē, give him a prick with a needle and perhaps he'll pay attention.—ghut khalling To nudge: nī kanā rahāi sala, aga shahidīti rad karēt, kane ghut khalh, stand at my side, and if I make a slip in the evidence, give me a dig in the ribs.—ghut tining To prick: nī antei kane silae ghut tissus? why did you prick me with the needle? To goad: kharāse kanā ki langārki darēs, ghut tissus tissus, bajo-ta ṭap karēs, when you took my ox out ploughing, you goaded it so much that you gave it a sore back [cf. Bal. gut, Si. ghut^a, stab]

ghutlū Tickling: kane ghutlūān bad-a barēk, I can't stand being tickled. Ticklish: nī ghutlū-a mafāa, ant savab e? so you're not ticklish, how's that? harāmīnā nishāni andād e ki ghutlū-a mafak, it's a sure sign of bastardy if a man's not ticklish.—ghutlū kanning To

GHUTT'

tickle: aga makhipēsa, i nē ghutlū-
a kēva, if you won't laugh, I'll
tickle you [con. with *ghut*; cf.
Jaṭ. gudli]

ghutt Swollen gland: kanā baghalati
ghuttas e, tippara antān daun
mass, there's a swollen gland
under my arm, I've no idea
how it got like this; kanā guttanā
ghuttāte tabib pārē bata ki i
kashshiv-tā, navā *khāl* kēr, the
doctor told me to bring the glands
in my throat along and he'd
have them out or they'd get
painful [not con. with P. *ghadūd*,
as P. d does not > ḡ or ṭ; cf.
Kān., Tel. guḡḡu, egg, Kuṛ. guṭ-,
goṭ-, spherical?]

ghutt All: nā mēlhk *ghutt* hingunō, all
your ewes have lambed; pālhte
ghutte kung, he drank all the milk;
tēnā kārēme *ghutte* *khudāghāi*
illē, leave all your affairs to God.
Altogether, wholly: dā hitāk *ghutt*
drōgh ō, these words are simply
lies [Kuṛ. goṭṭā, Malt. goṭ?]

H

(See also under A, E, I, O, U)

hab Yap, yelp, bark: kuchaknā hab-
batō mēlhk trah karēr, the sheep
scattered at the bark of the
dog. Growl, growling, snarling:
chaṛaghā habbat hichch-a mafak,
nī dūe hum surif, nothing gets
done by simply growling, just
beatir yourself.—hab kanning
To yap, yelp, bark: kuchak hab
karē, dūe-ta halk, the dog yapped
and caught him by the hand.
To babble: hab karisa kask,
he died babbling; istō kanā māre
hilh karē, nane much ō habb-a
karēka, my son had fever last
evening and was delirious all
night. To argue: hab karēt
karēt, ō kanā hite mannitau, I
argued and argued but he wouldn't
listen to me. To run about
after something: bāz nājōr ass,
i hab karēt, bāz dārū karēt,
durākhi matau, he was very ill
and I ran from doctor to doctor
and tried all sorts of medicines,
but he didn't get well. To strive,
endeavour: kanā hamraghāk hinār,
i hab karēt, ki rasēngiv-tā, rasēng-

tavat, my comrades went off,
and I struggled to overtake them
but didn't succeed; bandagh tēnā
pāraghān bāz habb-a kēk, maga
karō *khudā* kabul kē-ta, man on
his part struggles hard, but who
knows if God will accept it [imit.?]
in secondary meanings cf. Jaṭ.
habb, contrariness, determination?]

habaka Stuttering: sardār kaneān har-
rifē, i habaka massut, javāh
tining kattavat, the chief put a
question to me but I became
tongue-tied and couldn't answer.
Confused: ō kane dākha *ghurrānk*
tiss, i habaka matavat, uste
tēnā tōrēt, in spite of all the
scolding he gave me, I didn't lose
my head but kept my presence
of mind; dushman shahraṭi shō-
lingā, shahranā bandaghāk habaka
massur, the enemy poured into
the village, and the villagers
were thrown into confusion [Bal.
habk-, Si. habbak-]

habashī Negro [P. *habashi*]

habbanā bahā Fancy price: nī tēnā
mire habbanā bahāe karēnus, i
halling-a kappara, you've put a
fancy price on your ewe, I can't
buy it ['barking price']

habbi Argumentative, self-opinionated
[hab + -i]

had Boundary, bounds: kanā *kharch*
haddān ziāt e, my expenses are
beyond all bounds. Rank, posi-
tion: i nē dā haddiskā rasēfēt,
mōnaṭi nī chās, I brought you to
this position, henceforth you must
look out for yourself. Place:
nī arā haddān-a barēsa? what
place do you come from? nan
hamē haddaṭi *khanān*-ta, we saw
him at that place [A. *hadd*]

haq' Bone: kuchak *hadde* kunēk, punḡū-
nā samāe kēk (prov.), the dog
gnaws his bone yet takes care of
his fundament, i.e., however rich,
you shouldn't be prodigal; sū-ta
nā, haq'-ta nanā e, her flesh is
yours, but her bones belong to
us, i.e., beat your wife if you
must, but don't go to extremes
for she is partly our property—
said by the girl's people. Stock:
iltāzai ballō *hadḡas* e, the Iltazai
are a proud stock; aga masife
tēnā hash-a kēsa, sālumnā hadde

- jwān kēs, if you're going to marry your daughter off, mind you see that your son-in-law comes of good stock; ō kanā haḍḍanā ilum e, he's my blood relation.—haḍ pirghing To give a betrothal-feast (for which a sheep is slaughtered, lit. 'to break bone'): sāng vakhtas ki haḍ pirghingā, gurā pinnipak, a betrothal is irrevocable once the betrothal-feast is over [Bal., Psht. haḍ, Jaṭ. haḍḍ, Si. haḍ^u, Skt. haḍḍa.]
- haḍ² Never, not at all (with neg.): tēnā zaḡme nē haḍ tifara, I shall never give you my sword; nā hite haḍ harfpara, I shan't follow your advice at all [Jaṭ. haḍḍō, Psht. haḍō, Si. haḍ¹]
- haḍ³ Sheltered etc. [var. of aḍ]
- haḍḍi Tonsils [var. of aḍḍi]
- haft Seven [P.]
- hafta Week [P.]
- haftād Seventy [P.]
- haī Beater, driver of game [imit.]
- hairān Astonished, amazed, confused [A. hairān]
- hairānī Amazement, confusion [hairān + -ī]
- haj Pilgrimage to Mecca: hajjanā tū, the month Zī-ul-Hajj.—haj kanning To go on the pilgrimage [A. hajj]
- hājat Want, need [A. hājat]
- hājī One who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca. Pilgrim [P. hājī]
- hajjām Barber: hajjām māranā chōle ganda tarēne, jōr-a mafak, the barber has circumcised the child badly, he won't heal [A. hajjām]
- hak Right, dues. Duty, incumbent on: harkase hakk e ki tēnā mulkaki kātum ētē, it's the duty of every man to sacrifice himself for his country [A. haqq]
- hakdār Rightful owner. Having rightful claims: ilum kōr, īr hakdār (prov.), even though the brother is blind, the sister has claims on him, i.e. however poor a man is, he ought to provide for his sister [P. haqdār]
- hakikat Truth, sincerity [A. haqīqat]
- hākīm Ruler [A. hākīm]
- hakkal Shout, espec. to drive on or away: kanā asi hakkaltō narrā, at one shout from me he took to his heels.—hakkal tining To raise a shout: shwūn hakkal tiss, kharmāe kashshā tēnā kurān, the shepherd raised a shout and drove the wolf out of his flock. To shout at, drive on: tēnā hullie hakkal ēte, barēbar nantō barak, drive your horse on and come alongside us [Bal. Jaṭ. hakal, Si. hakal², Skt. hakkāra.]
- hakkaling To drive, drive on: Brāhūik huchchanā hakkalinge jwān-a chāra, Brahuīs are great hands at camel-driving. To scold: sardāre ghussa bass, bāz hakkalā-ta, the chief got furious and gave him a great dressing-down [fr. hakkal]
- hal Mouse, rat: urāasēti ki duzzi-a marēk, nishānī-ta halanā paidā manning e (prov.), a sure sign of a house being given over to pilfery is the appearance of mice; naneisk dupādaō hal arēr, we've got two-footed rats (i.e. thieves) in our midst [Tam., Mal. eli, Tel. eluka, Tuḷ. yeli, Kan. ili, Gōn. alli]
- hāl State, condition: dāsā nā ant hāl e? hīh nē illāne? how are you now? has the fever left you? News: bāzārati ant hāl āvāl assaka? what was the news in the bazar? [A. hāl]
- Halab Aleppo: mashūr e ki nan Brāhūik Halabān pēsh tammān, dā mulkaṭi bassun, it's common knowledge that we Brahuīs set out from Aleppo and entered this country [A. ḥalab]
- halāk Worn out, tired: dāsā halāk ut, hīt majlis karōi affaṭ numit, I'm now worn out, there's no sitting and talking with you for me [A.]
- halāl Lawful etc. [var. of hīlāl]
- hala-lōli Hide-and-seek.
- hāling To cover (of animals, but not of horses): mat hētte kulle ainō hālāne, the he-goat has covered all the she-goats to-day; nan tēnā mēlhte bashāmaṭi hālīfina, we get our sheep covered in the summer rains.

hallā Onrush, assault: *kōṭe asi hallātō halkun*, we seized the fort at the first assault. Commotion: *nanā shahraṭi istō ballō hallāas ass*, there was a great to-do in our village last night.—*hallā kanning* To make an onrush, assault: *ḍunganā tavārtō nanā lashkar hallā karē*, as soon as we heard the raiding party our force rushed out; *nan-a hināna, ōfk nāgumān naneāi hallā karēr, jang mass*, as we were marching along they suddenly rushed upon us, and the fight began. To make a commotion: *sāat ō dam kanā khalingki hallā-a kēk, bash-a marēk*, every now and then he makes a hooroosh and jumps up to beat me [Jaṭ. hallā, Bal. hallagh, Psht. halab, Si. hallān; in the secondary meaning 'commotion' poss. a fusion with Mal., Tel., Kan. alla?]

halling (imper. halh, halbō, pres. stem balē-, past stem halk-) To seize: *nī halh-ta, hiningki illēpēs-ta*, seize him and mind you don't let him go. To attack, of disease: *kanā masire ranj halkune*, my girl has been seized with consumption; *ōde surkhakō halkune*, he's got an attack of measles. To take hold: *i khānanā dūe halkuṭ*, I took the Khan's hand (to kiss it); *nā dūe halēva kāva, kaneān naukri-a mafak*, I'll take your hand and go, as I can't get service with you; *nī ganōkātā dūe halkunus*, you've taken fools by the hand, i.e. you're going off your head. To hold, hold up: *ant gandas mass ki nī tēnā būze halkus?* what was the smell that you held your nose? *nī daun maghrūr massunus ki kane khānās, tēnā mōne halkus*, you've got so proud that when you saw me you possessed your head. To buy: *dā ḍaghāre zarrat halkunūṭ*, I've bought this land for cash. To catch up, overtake: *ōfk kaneān must hināsasur, i hināt ōfte halkuṭ*, they had started before me, but I set out and caught them up; *kasaraṭi kane pir halk*, rain overtook me on the road. To catch out, detect: *i dāsā nā hunare halkunūṭ*, I've now caught out your little ways. To overreach,

outwit: *zāifaghātā makre dēr halling-a kēk?* who is up to the tricks of women? *nī kane high kārēmaṭi halling-a kappēsa*, antei tēne *khwār-a kēsa?* you can't overreach me at all, so why put yourself out? To block up, stop up: *kōṇḍanā bāc halh, navā pishshī kēc kapōtāte kunē*, stop up the mouth of the hole or the cat may get in and devour the pigeons. To tack, catch together: *kasas allau ki shatārkas-ka halē, lāchār chōkarias barām karēt*, there was no one even to mend a tear for me, so in despair I married a handmaid. To cover with, set with: *i tēnā zagḥmanā mushte piunā zarrat halkunūṭ*, I've covered my sword handle with silver. To stanch: *chunānā kishte halh*, stop the child's running at the nose. To pare, of nails etc.: *tēnā zilāte halh, balun massunō*, cut your nails, they've grown long. To catch, rub against: *jugh ōnā kōhāne halkune, ṭap karēne*, the yoke has caught his hump and galled it. To get caught, stick: *kanā gutṭatī halk*, it stuck in my throat. Forms several nominal compound verbs chiefly of a passive character [Tam., Mal., Kan. koḷ, Tel. kon, Tuḷ. koṇ; for h < k cf. halli; no con. with Tam. allu, take in the hollow of the hand]

halma Rush, run: *halma-aṭ ba ki i nē hitas pāva*, come at a run, I want to say something to you; *i hamī-kā sar halkuṭ, dāṛē asi balma-aseaṭ bassunūṭ*, I started off from there, and have come here in one run; *halma-aṭ sardāre khabar ēte ki lashkar bassunc*, rush off and tell the chief that the army has arrived.—*halma kanning* To rush, run off: *ēnā mār halma karē, buḍrū halk, tammā*, his son rushed off but stumbled and fell; *nī antei daun krār krār-a kēsa?* halma ka, what are you going at this snail's pace for, bustle up [fr. A. hamla, attack, onset, by metathesis and influence of hallā?]

halh 2nd. per. sing. imperative of halhaling, to seize etc.

halh-ō-tiss (ha-tiss) Giveh and take, dealings, traffic: aga nā halh-ō-tiss daun e, kane pēndwār bass e, if this is your idea of give and take, another dose of it will be too much for me; must kanā ō nā halh-tiss matane, dāsā i nē ama ētiv? you and I have never had any dealings before, how am I to give you anything now? —**halh-ō-tiss** (halh-tiss) kanning To have dealings with: ganōkā bandagh zōrāktō halh-tiss-a kēk, it's a fool who enters into dealings with a tyrant. To do a deal over something: i tēnā hullie shariktō halh-ō-tiss karēnut, hullie i harfēt, chil rupai ōde tissut, I've done a deal with my partner over our horse, the horse I took, and gave him forty rupees; nan chār ilum tēnpatēn tēnā daghāre halh-tiss karēnun, bahā-ta dō sad rupai ass, daghār hinā ballā ilumnā pināi, ō nane panjā panjā rupai tiss. we four brothers have done a deal over our land: it was valued at two hundred rupees, (we draw lots and) the land fell to our eldest brother's name, and he gave us fifty rupees each ['take and given']

ham Also, etc. [var. of hum]

ham- Intensive prefix to the demonstrative pronouns and adverbs, Grammar §§ 125, 150, 388 [P.]

hama, hamar How [occas. var. of ama, amar]

hambal Companion, friend: kanā hambalāk kane taniā illānō, my companions have left me all alone; ē hambal ki nētō tud ass, arāng hinā? where did that man go who was with you? [also Bal.; P. hambar]

hambāncha Ammunition pouch, powder flask [P. ambāncha, small scrip]

hambūr Pincers [var. of ambūr]

hamē That same, that same one, intensive form of the remote demons. pronoun ē, Grammar § 125 [ham- + ē]

hamēhun Just in that manner, intensive form of the remote demons. adv. of manner, Grammar § 388 [ham- + ēhun]

hamēkha etc. Just that much etc., intensive forms of the remote demons. pronouns of quantity and number, Grammar § 150. Used with the corresponding interrogatives to form correlatives, as much as, etc., § 151 [ham- + ēkha etc.]

hamēl Cartridge belt, bandolier [A. himālat]

hāmēn Autumn harvest. (In Kalat and Upper Jhalawan) millet sown with melons on rain-crop land [also Bal.; cf. P. hamēn, summer?]

hamērē etc. Just there etc., intensive forms of the remote demons. adverbs of place, Grammar § 388 [ham- + ērē etc.]

hamēsha Always [P.]

hamiāni Scrip, money-belt: hamiānias zarrān purr ōnā mukhāi tafōk ass, a purse full of gold was tied round his waist [P. hamyān]

hamō The same, the very one, intensive form of the intermediate demons. pronoun ō, Grammar § 125 [ham- + ō]

hamōhun Even so, intensive form of the intermediate demons. adverb of manner, Grammar § 388 [ham- + ōhun]

hamōkha etc. Just so much etc., intensive forms of the intermediate demons. pronouns of quantity and number, Grammar § 150. Used with the corresponding interrogatives to form correlatives, so much as etc., § 151 [ham- + ōkha etc.]

hamōrē etc. Just here or there etc., intensive forms of the intermediate demons. adverbs of place, Grammar § 388 [ham- + ōrē etc.]

hamp Start, starting: dāsā hampanā vakht e, it's now starting time; dē-tiktō hamp e, the start is at daybreak; hampān must tēne rasēfis, mind you come before our start [fr. hamping]

hamping (past stem hampē-) To load up: huchchāte hampibō, maizil murr e, load up the camels, we've far to go; hampibō ki kām, load up and let's be off; nī hampēnus, bitingnā jahe **Khampēsa** (prov.), you've loaded up but don't see

where to unload, i.e., why don't you look before you leap? To load up and go, to start, depart: i ainō Kalātāi hampiva, I'll pack off to Kalat to-day; nan pagga dākā hampina, we'll start from here to-morrow. To depart this life: ilumk babō, ki bāva hampēne, come brothers, father has passed away. To be wiped out, become useless: ō ki kask, ōnā urā hampē, when he died, there was an end of his household; nī tēnā ganōkā hitān nazar-a barēk ki hampēnus, you've put an end to yourself with your folly, it seems [perh. < han- + -p-, < hin- + -(i)f-, i.e. originally c. of hining (cf. Gōṇ., Kuvi han-), 'to make to go'? cf. hankēn]

hampifing To make to load: khalke hampifēt, mōn tissut, I made the people load up, and sent them off. To make to start off: duz-zāte tēnā dēhān hampif, send the thieves packing out of your country. To help to load: kanā bārēm k bāz ō, kane hampif, my load is excessive, give me a help up. To help to be loaded: sāmāne mēmānnā zū hampifbō, quickly lend a helping hand with the loading of the guest's baggage [c. of hamping]

hamra Fellow. Traveller. Comrade. After-birth [P. hamrah]

hamrang Similar in appearance [P.]

hamsar Contemporary [P.]

hamsāya Neighbour [P.]

hanār Pomegranate [var. of anār]

hand Place, locality: kanā handaṭi tūlhak, sit in my place; i dāsā ruskhatāi kāva, nī kanā handaṭi barak, I'm just going on leave, you'd better come in my billet [Bal.; Si. handh^u]

handā This same, this same one, intensive form of the prox. demons. pronoun dā, Grammar § 125 [ham- + dā]

handākha etc. Just this much etc., intensive forms of the prox. demons. pronouns of quantity and number, Grammar § 150. Used with the corresponding interrogatives to form correlatives, so much as etc., § 151 [ham- + dākha etc.]

handārē etc. Just here etc., intensive forms of the prox. demons. adv. verbs of place, Grammar § 388 [ham- + dārē etc.]

handāsā etc. Just now etc., intensive forms of the prox. demons. adv. verbs of time, Grammar § 388 [ham- + dāsā etc.]

handun Even thus, intensive form of the prox. demons. adv. of manner, Grammar § 388 [ham- + duhun]

hanēn Sweet to the taste: dā dir hanēn e, kharēn e? is this water sweet or bitter? Pleasant: nī kanki ainō hanēnō hitas karēs, kanā ust nēan bāz khwash mass, you did a very pleasant thing for me to-day, I was heartily pleased with you; aga, khwāja, nē tirōi e, kane hanēnō bashkhas ēte, ki nā pin dētēkā sale, if, sir, you're in the giving vein, give me something nice, that I may remember your name for days to come; bāṭi hanēn e, ustaṭi kharēn e, he's soft-tongued, but bitter at heart. Dear, charming: aulād hanēnō girāas e, children are sweet things; nī kane handun hanēn us ki hilār chukke, you're as dear to me as dates to a bird. Fertile, rich (of land): hanēnō daghāras hubbō, pālēz kabō, search out a fertile piece of land, and sow it with melon; dā hanēnā daghārnā fask hur ki ama burz bassune, just look at the crops on this rich land, how high they've got.—hanēn kanning To sweeten: sērīnā kātumāi kumpa, iraghe hanēn ka kun, don't eat on the top of satiety, sweeten your bread (with labour) and then eat [han- + -ēn; Tam. ini, Mal., Kan. ini, Malt. embe, Kur. embā]

hanēna Fertile soil [fr. hanēn]

hanēni Sweetness: hanēniān nā guṭṭ-a hushingi, it's because of its sweetness that your throat burns, i.e. you've got hold of a good thing though you pretend to deery it [hanēn + -i]

hangumēn Honey: hangumēnas aṭṭ ki nī haṭṭe kunēs-ta (prov.), it's not honey for you to eat it every-day, i.e. you mustn't expect always to have luck like this [P. angubin]

haninging To copulate, of human beings
[Tam. anai, Mal. ana, Kan. ane,
Tul. ano, embrace, Tam. also
copulate]

hanj Waterfowl, duck, goose [Bal. hanjar,
Si. hanj^u, Psht. hans, Skt. hamsā-]

hanj-likhī With a neck like a goose:
hanj-likhīō masiras e-ta, lāikhī e
har kārēmā, she has a daughter
with a swanlike neck, a great
nand at everything ['goose-neck-
ed']

hankēn Old camping-ground: dā hankēn
dinnā massune? whose camping-
ground has this been? dā nanā
khadōnā hankēn e, this is our last
year's camping-ground; shūmanā
hankēnāi khudā dapp-ne, may
God never take you where some
luckless man has camped—for
the ill luck may be catching.
Land which has been occupied
by flocks, old grazing-ground:
mēlhtā hankēnāi kad bāz e,
there are a lot of droppings where
the sheep have been; kuttā
hankēnāi nanikēn nei tēnāṭ chir-
rēng nei chunāte illē, hankēn kubēn
e, to an old sheep-ground go
neither yourself nor let your
children go after dark, for it's
haunted. Old haunt, home: tēnā
hankēne gum karēnus, you've
lost your house and home; kane
konā hankēn yāt bassune, i kāva,
tūlpera, my old home runs in
my mind, I'm off, I can't stay
here; i nā hankēne gum karēt,
I wiped out all trace of you;
khudā kane kanā hankēnān shāghp,
may God never part me from my
home — i.e. from my husband
[perh. = han- + -kēn, < hin-
+ -tin, 'going-place'? cf. hamping]

hanmē etc. This same etc. [Jhal. var.
of handā etc.]

hant What? [var. of ant]

happā Overcome with sorrow or fear
[var. of appā²]

hapurs (hapurs) Juniper tree [var. of
apurs, apurs]

har Every, each, Grammar § 172. Quali-
fying the antecedent of a relative
clause it is generally simply de-
finite in force: har hitas ki i nē
pāva, khaf tō-ta, just listen to
what I say [P.]

hār Necklace [Bal., Psht. hār, Si. hār^u,
Skt. hāra-]

harā Which? which one? [var. of arā]

harām Unlawful, forbidden by religion:
sūt kanning harām e, it's sinful
to take interest. Dead of a
natural death and hence unclean
to eat: kanā mēll harām mass,
my sheep died a natural death.
Fornication: ō harāmnā tukhm
e, he's the seed of fornication,
i.e. illegitimate [A. harām]

harāmī Base-born, illegitimate: harā-
minā nishānī andād e ki ghutlū-a
mafak, it's the sign of a bastard
not to be ticklish [harām + -ī]

harāmkhōr Iniquitous person, one who
lives on iniquity [P. harām-khōr]

harāmzāda Base-born. Bastard [P.
harāmzāda]

harārē etc. Where etc. [var. of arārē
etc.]

harasit Every one, everybody, whoever,
Grammar § 174 [har + asit]

harāsīt Which one? [var. of arāsīt]

harchi Everything. Any, whatever, Gram-
mar § 177. However much, the
more: i nēān harchi khurk-a barēva,
nī tēne kurrēfisa, the nearer I
draw to you, the further you
shrink away [P.]

harchiva Whenever, when [har + chiva]

hardē Every day. Continually [town
var. of harē]

hardirse Any one; whoever [har +
dirse]

harf Letter of the alphabet. Word [A.
harf]

harfing (past harfē-) To lift up etc. [var.
of hēfing]

hargirā (hariṛā) Everything; whatever,
Grammar § 176 [har + (g)irā]

harish Cubit, measure taken from the
tip of the middle finger to the
elbow—and sometimes back again
to the second knuckle: i musi
harish gudanā dukānāi halkut,
I got about a yard and a half of
cloth in the shop.—harish kanning
To measure [Bal.; P. arash]

harkas Everyone, everybody; whoever,
Grammar § 173 [har + kas]

harmal Wild rue [A. harmal]

harra Saw [var. of arra]

harraf Hill goat, markhor: darō kōdaseān irā harraf pēsh tammār, i tud tammāt-tā, sum titavas, narrār, two markhor came out of a cave yesterday, I stalked them, but they didn't give me a shot and scurried off.

harrifing To enquire, ask: ō kaneān harrifē ki nī arāng-a kāsa, he asked me where I was going; mār ki balun-a marēk, bāz hit-a harrifk, when a lad's growing, he's always asking questions. To enquire after: i nā harrifingki bassunūt, I've come to enquire after you. To question, interrogate: i nē harrifēt, nī kāsa, him-pēsa? I asked you whether you were going or not; i harrifēt-ta, kane hich pātau, I questioned him but he told me nothing. To get the better of: jwān e, i nēān dēas harrifōt, very well, I'll get my change out of you one of these days [appar. harr- + -if- + -ing, 'to cause to be learnt', c. of obsolete harr-ing, to learn; cf. Tam., Mal., Kan. ari-, Tul. ar-, Tel. er-, know, learn]

harring To tear: kanā kūse harrānus, dāsā i dērān halēv? you've torn my shirt, whom am I to get one from now? pēnanā mutkune harripa ki nā pūskune harripas (prov.), don't tear the old (stuff) of another lest they tear the new (stuff) that is yours, i.e. those that live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones; dāsā harrās-ta, mūgh-ta, you've spoilt it and now you can just put it right again; dāsā ki hite harrānus, khwāhisa ki khair kēs? now that you've upset everything, do you want peace? To rend asunder: kharmā mēlbe harrā, the wolf tore the sheep limb from limb; nī kantō kharre, sardārnā mōnaṭi i nē harriya, you come along with me, and I'll rend you before the chief [Tam., Mal. aṛu, sever, Kan. ari, hari, tear; cf. also Malt. car-, Kuṛ. carr-, tear, Gōṇ. sair-, to be torn?]

harrō Hurrah! fie! exclamation of surprise, pleasant or unpleasant: harrō, i daun pīr massunūt ki nī kane drust-a kappēsa? what! have I grown so old that you can't recognise me?

harsing etc. To turn etc. [town var. of harsing etc.]

hartōmā etc. Both [town var. of hartōmā etc.]

harvakht Every time, always. Whenever, as soon as, when [har + vakht]

har¹ Rabies, madness etc. [var. of aṛ¹]

har² Entanglement, obstacle etc. [var. of aṛ²]

harab Jawbone [var. of aṛab]

hardē Every day. Continually [har + dē]

harī Rabid, mad [var. of aṛ¹]

harsēfing To make somebody turn himself back, make to return: nī kanā hullie harsās? āhah, Yāūe rāhi karēt harsēfingki-ta, did you turn my horse back? no, I sent Yaru off to make it do so. To keep back, withhold: nī tēnā ire arighān harsēfēnus, ākhir ghal-lanā mōn āsiāvāit e, antei illē-tavēs-ta? you kept your sister away from her husband, but in the end the corn must go to the mill, why didn't you leave her alone? [c. of harsēnging]

harsēnging To turn oneself back, return: harsēng, girāas illānus, turn back, you've left something behind; nan bāzāriskā hinān, harsēngān, we went as far as the bazar and returned. To turn oneself round: i tēnā padaṭ tavāras bingut, harsēngāt, I heard a noise behind me and turned round. To turn round and look: i harsēngati ut ki naukarias khariv, tāiskā dū-a bafak, I'm looking round for a billet, but so far nothing has come my way; sōbān harsēngati un, asi murūas pēshan mafak ki kuchakāte malin, ever since daybreak we've been on the look-out, but not a single hare has popped out for us to loose the hounds at. To take a turn: dē-ki-halēngān guḍ harsēngpatō, don't go about after sunset. To turn, of milk: pālhk sōr harsēngānō, bash ma, pōrra-tā, the milk's turning sour, hurry up and churn it. To be turned, of the stomach: kanā ust harsēngati e, tippara bilhas kungut, yā pēn antaseān, my inside's

upset, I don't know whether it's a fly I ate, or whether it's from something else [m. of harsing]

harsing To turn something back or round: *ō kharāste tēnā harsāne, banningaṭi e, chāva ki girāas girām karēne, he's turned his cattle round and is coming along, I suppose he's forgotten something; nī kane harsās, kane ēsus, dāsā kantō hich hit-a kappēsa, khalās-a kappēsa, antei? you turned me back and brought me here, and now you decline all negotiations with me and won't settle up, what's the meaning of it all? To change: zardalūk tēnā range harsānō, the apricots have turned colour; ōnā khalā Nōshkēāi hining-nā ass, dāsā tēnā khalāle harsāne, Kalātāi kāk, he thought of going to Nushki, but now he's changed his mind, and is off to Kalat; ō tēnā uste harsāne, nūme dā ḍaulaṭ khalā, chup karē, he has changed round, for when he saw you in this condition, he shut up. To get back again, recover: ōnā ḍaghāre ki darē-sasur, tēnā ḍaghāre harsā, though they had taken his land, he got it back again. To attack again (of disease): bāe tōtau, ōde hīh harsā, he wouldn't cut down his diet and had a relapse of fever.*

hartōmā } Both, adj. and subs.
hartōmaghā } Grammar § 175 [har +
hartōmakā } tōmā, etc.]

hāsil Produced, acquired.—*hāsil kanning* To produce, acquire [A. ḥāsil, produce]

hāskār Wantonly, intentionally [Sarāwān var. of āskār]

hastin Every place, Grammar § 387: *hastināi ki nī kāsā, kanki gandaō khabaras hatarēsa, wherever you go, you bring me bad news; hastinān ki ēsuṭ-ta, nī kun, nē antas? wherever I may have brought it from, just you eat, what has it got to do with you? nī ōde hastinaṭi khalāning-a kēsa, ō gum marōkō bandaghas aff, you can see him all over the place, he's not a man to shun publicity. Everywhere: hastin ki kāsā, hin, kanā urāghān pēsh tam, go wherever*

you like, so long as you get out of my house [har + obsol. tin; cf. hichtin, pēntin]

hashar Borrowed labour, espec. for agricultural purposes: *dā urāe irā dē hasharaṭ tafēn, we built this house in a couple of days by getting the neighbours in to help [A. ḥashr, concourse]*

hasharī Men engaged on hashar [hashar + -ī]

hash-sh-sh Cry to make a donkey halt.

hasht Eight [P.]

hashtād Eighty [P.]

hatam Spring: *ēnakhōnā hatam nanki jwān mass, māl nanā saukā e, pālḥ bāz e, spring turned out well for us this year, our cattle are fat, and we've plenty of milk; nī kane ētisa-ta, hatamāi nē paisa ētiva, if you'll give it me, I'll pay you in the spring [hat-am, con. with hating?]*

hatam-bei The grass *erysimum repandum*, used as fodder ['spring-grass']

hatam-chuk Wagtail ['spring-bird']

hataring } (imper. hata(r), pres. stem
hating } hatē-, hatarē-, past stem
hatining } hēs-, Grammar § 263) To
hatiring } bring: *dir hata, bring some water; i hataringaṭi ut-ta, ba halḥ-ta, arāng-a kāsā? I'm bringing it now, come and take it, where are you off to? i hullias nēki hatarēva, I'll bring you a horse. To give birth to: kanā hulli darō hīng, bōrō kurra-as hēs, my mare was in labour yesterday and foaled a chestnut colt. To think of doing something, attempt, intend: i hatingaṭi ut ki dā kārēme kēv, I'm thinking of doing this; i hēsut ki huriv-ta, ō ḍakkingā, I intended to see him, but he hid himself; ō hum hēs ki kane khalē, kanā dū must hinā, he actually attempted to strike me, but my fist got in first [=ha-(l) fr. halling + tining, 'having taken give', cf. the various conjugational forms, Grammar § 263]*

hatyār Weapon [Jaṭ. etc.; Ba! hathyār, Si. hathyār, Pkt. hatthiyāra-]

hatyārbandī Accoutrements [hatyār + band + -ī]

hau Yes, Grammar § 440.—**hau** **kanning** To say yes, agree: **hau** **kanning** **aržān** e, **tining** **kubēn** e, it's easy enough to say yes, it's another matter to have to put one's hand in one's pocket; must **hau** **karē**, **clō** **dē** **āhā** **karē**, first he said he would, the day after he said he wouldn't; **kanā** **hullie** **halēk**, **hal-pak**? **hau** **karē**, **dē** **chāe**? will he buy my horse or not? he agreed to, but who knows?—**hau** **tining** To give one's consent: **hau** **tissune**, **masirnā** **sānge** **dāsā** **ctik**, he's given his consent, and will now give the hand of his daughter [Bal.; Jaṭ. hū, Si. hāō]

haud Pond, tank, watering place. Basin of a well [A. **hauz**]

haurazēnging To become inflamed, etc. [var. of **aurazēnging**]

hauz Pond, etc. [var. of **haud**]

havā Wind. Wind in the head: **nā** **havā** **burz** e, **nī** **dētō** **hit-a** **kēsa**? you've got a mighty lot of wind in your head, with whom will you deign to talk?—**havā** **kanning** To get wind in one's head: **avalāi** **nē** **harkas** **khānāsas**, **dāsā** **nī** **havā** **karēnus**, at the outset everyone saw you as you were, now you've puffed yourself out [A.]

havāi Puffed up, proud: **havāiā** **bandagḥ** **tēnā** **natanā** **mōne** **hurik**, a man with wind in his head doesn't look further than his feet. Rumoured: **havāiō** **hitas** e, it's only a rumour. Gossiping: **jwānō** **chārias** aff, **havāiō** **bandagḥas** e, he's not a good scout, he's always primed with rumours [havā + -i]

hāvāl News [var. of **āvāl**]

havāla Custody.—**havāla** **kanning** To entrust, deliver [A. **havāla**]

hāvār Flat, level [var. of **āvār**]

havda Seventeen [also Bal.; P. **haftdah**]

havē The grass cymbopogon *iworancusa*, fodder of proverbially wretched quality: **havē** **beias** aff, **hēt** **mālas** aff, **pif** **sūas** aff, **sālum** **rājas** aff (prov.), **havē** isn't fodder, a goat isn't wealth, lungs aren't meat and a son-in-law is no kin.

havēli Courtyard [P. **havēli**]

hayā Shame.—**hayā** **kanning** To feel ashamed [A. **hayā'**]

hayādār Modest [P. **hayādār**]

hazār Thousand [P.]

hazārī One in a thousand. Worth a thousand: **hazārīō** **hullias** e, it's a horse worth a thousand [hazār + -i]

hāzir Present, in attendance. At one's service: **kanā** **ḡāl** **dānkū** **nā** **mōnāi** **hāzir** e, my porridge and parched grain are at your service, i.e., you're welcome to all my poor table can supply [A. **hāzir**]

hazm Digestion.—**hazm** **kanning** To digest. To appropriate, usurp: **ō** **nā** **māle** **dāsā** **hazm** **karēne** **tūsune**, **padāi** **tifarōe-ne**, now that he's settled himself down to enjoy your property, he'll never give it you back [A. **hazm**]

hazhda Eighteen [P. **hazhdah**]

hazhda-bandī A kind of draughts with 18 men a side [hazhda + band + -i]

hē That, that one, aspirated form of the remote demonstrative pronoun **ē**; ordinarily confined to the demonstrative adverbs and compounds [var. of **ē**]

hēfing (past stem **hēfc-**) To raise, lift up: **ō** **tēnā** **badḡe** **hēfc**, **hinā**, he lifted up his load and went off. To take some one up, support, back: **i** **nē** **hēfpara**. **tēnā** **ilume** **biṭpara**, I won't help you or throw my brother over; **sardār** **kanā** **mōne** **khantavēsas** **ki** **ōfte** **hēfcēsas**, **dāsā** **pā-ta** **ki** **ēfc-tā**, the chief had never clapped eyes on me, so small wonder that he supported them, now tell him to back them if he will. To adopt: **kanā** **hite** **antei** **harfpēsa**, why don't you follow my advice? To carry: **ē** **tōkriṭi** **nī** **ant** **hēfingatī** **us**? what are you carrying in that basket? To bear, tolerate: **i** **dā** **khālhe** **hēfing-a** **kappara**, I can't bear this pain; **kanā** **illanā** **mār** **harchi** **ganda** e, **i** **ōfte** **ēfing-a** **kappara**, my cousin is bad enough, but then I can't stand. To take, carry off: **kanā** **sāmāne** **dēr** **hēfcēne**? who's carried off my kit? To lead off: **nī** **kanā** **bullie** **ḡēbinā** **jalsagḥāi** **hēf**, lead off my horse to the Sibi horse-fair. To pick up, grasp, master: **asi** **tūatī** **kōrānnā** **khwāninge** **hēfc**, he picked up reading the Koran in a month; **i** **nā** **gwāzie** **hēfcnut**,

I've mastered your little game. [*<var. harfing, < har- + -if- + -ing, =c. of obsolete har-ing, to rise; Tam., Mal., Kan. ēr-, Tul. yēr-, yer-, Kur., Malt. arg-, to rise*]

hēl' Custom, habit: *ō hardēnā hēlāi ainō barēk*, true to his regular custom he'll come to-day; *ō antei dā gandaghā kārēme karē? ōnā hēl e*, why did he do this evil thing? it's a habit of his; *nā hēl handā mass ki nī druste dē urāti khāchis?* is it your practice to sleep indoors all day?—*hēl kanning* To become accustomed to, get into the habit of (with loc. in-āi): *ō hardē duzziāi hēl karēne*, he's got into the habit of thieving day after day; *hēl karēnus kanā bāghati banning maivaghātā kuningāi?* so you're in the habit of coming to my garden to eat the fruit? To become domesticated, tamed: *irā kapōt' nanā bāghati hēl karēnō*, *hardē hardē barēra*, two pigeons have made themselves quite at home in our garden, and come day after day [*Bal., Jaṭ. hēl, Si. hēr^u*]

hēl' Knowledge, learning, wisdom: *Kōcānnā khwāningān ōnā hēl andun e*, I kase *khantavāṭ ki ōrān bāz-a kēk*, thanks to his study of the Koran his learning is such that I never met his superior; *hēl handun-a marēk ki nī karēnus-ta yā muskōk karēnō-ta?* does knowledge consist in what you've learnt or in what your fathers have learnt before you?—*hēl kanning* To learn: *i tūfak khallinge hēl karēnuṭ*, I've learnt to shoot; *nimishtae hēl ka*, *nē dēas kārēm-a barēk*, learn to write, it'll come in useful to you some day.—*hēl tining* To teach: *i nē Brāhūi hēl-a ētīva*, I'll teach you Brahui; *dā hullie tēnā randat hel tissune*, he's taught this horse to follow him [*cf. Mal., Kui ēlu, Gōp. ēlū, wisdom?*]

hēling To spread out: *puchchāte pēshan hēla ki bārīr*, put the clothes out to dry; *kōnte urāti hēla*, *mēmānk barēr tūlir*, spread the carpet in the house, and let the guests come in and sit down; *ayalāi dastarkhānāe hēlin*, *guṛā*

iraghāte tikhin, let's lay the table-cloth before we put cut the food.

hē-mōn That side, the far side, the other side, yonder: *hē-mōn hin*, *hamērē tūlh*, go yonder and sit there. The other side of, beyond, across (used postpositionally, gov. abl. or gen., Grammar § 371): *Bāghak Nōshkēān dā-mōn e*, *hē-mōn e?* is Baghak on this side or the far side of Nushki? *diranā hē-mōn hin*, *chukkāte mīra*, go across the water and drive the birds.—*hē-mōn kanning* To take over to the other side: *ōde hē-mōn ka*, *nanā khalke khantane*, take him over to the other side, he's never seen our village. To have done with, complete: *zū ka*, *dā kārēme hē-mōn ka*, hurry up and polish off this work *dā sāmāne hamp*, *hē-mōn ka ki kān*, load up this baggage, and get through with the work that we may be off. To make away with, kill: *mēlhe tar*, *hē-mōn ka*, cut the sheep's throat and have done with it.—*hē-mōn mānning* To get to the other side: *dirān amari hē-mōn marēn?* how are we to get to the other side of the water? To pass away from: *dushmanteān i hē-mōn massunūṭ*, *ōftā dushmani ant karōe-ka?* I've passed out of the reach of my enemies, what can their enmity do to me? To pass away: *naneān sakhtī dāsā hē-mōn massune*, the time of stress has now passed away from us; *ḍukkāl hē-mōn massune*, the drought is over. To become past (wearing, etc., with abl.): *dā kūs bēningān hē-mōn massune*, *biṭ-ta*, this shirt is past wearing, throw it away ['that front']

hēng } In that direction, etc. [*var. of hēngāi ēng, ēngāi, ēngi*]
hēngāi }
hēngī }

hēngān From that direction, etc. [*var. of ēngān*]

hē-pār That side, the far side, the other side, yonder. The other side of, beyond, across (used postpositionally, gov. abl. or gen.).—*hē-pār kanning* To take over to the other side, take across. To have done with, complete. To make

away with:—hē-pār manning To get to the other side. To pass away from. To pass away. To become past (wearing, etc.) with abl. ['that side; cf. hēmōn]

hēs- Past stem of hating.

hēshvarg The bush rhyza stricta, used medicinally [Bal. izhvark]

hēt She-goat, female hill-goat: Sindia hēttā khak murghun ō, nanā mulkaṭi saggipasa, the Sind she-goats have long udders, but they don't thrive in our country. [Tam. ātū, Mal. ādu, Tel. ēta, goat, sheep; Kan. ādu, Tul. yēdu, Kui ōda, Kur. ērū, Malt. eṛe, goat; Gōn. yēti, she-goat]

hialō High-pitched, far-travelling pastoral song: Jhalavānnā shwānk hialō jwān-a khalera, the Jhalawan shepherds are very good at yodelling [imit.]

hich Not any, no, nothing (with neg.) Worthless, good-for-nothing (with the attr. endings). Grammar § 178 [also Psht.; P. hēch]

hichas No one, nobody (with neg.), Grammar § 178 [hich + -as]

hichchān Sneeze: nā hichchān ant-a pāk? kasari e? sabri e? what does your sneeze tell you? will the thing come to pass quickly, or will it take some time?—the answer depending on the relation between the hour the sneezer was born and the hour he sneezed [imit.; cf. Jaṭ. nich, Si. nichh']

hichchāning To sneeze: i digartō khiāl-a karēta ki Badal khān chivakht-a barēk, nāgumān Shāmū hichchānā, harifēt-ta ki arā vakhtāi vadi massunus? pārē shāmāi, chāisut ki Badal khān iratṭimikō musit-ṭimikō dē-a barēk, I was wondering this afternoon when Badal Khan would arrive, when suddenly Shamu sneezed, so I enquired what time of day he was born, and on his saying 'in the evening' I knew it would be some two or three days before Badal Khan arrived; ō hichchānā, kanā ustaṭi shak tammā, i harsēngāt, padāi tūsut, he gave a sneeze which raised doubt in my mind, so I turned back and sat down again—for, not knowing when he was

born, I didn't know what his sneeze portended [fr. hichchān]

hichchas Nothing (with neg.), Grammar § 178 [hich + -as]

hichgirā } Not any, no, nothing (with
hichirā } neg.), adj. and subs.,
Grammar § 180 [hich + (g)irā]

hichkas } No one, nobody (with neg.),
hichkasas } Grammar § 179 [hich +
kas(as)]

hichtin No place, nowhere (with neg.), subs. and adv., Grammar § 387 [hich + obsol. tin; cf. hastin, pēntin]

hij Fear: i nā hijān dā mulke illānut, it's from fear of you that I've left this country; nā handunō hijas e ki kasas nētō mōn-pa-mōn manning kappak, such is the awe you inspire that no one can stand up to you; kane kasacān hijas aff, harkas ki barēk, barē, I stand in fear of nobody, let him come who will [fr. hijing]

hijēnging } To be scared: sardār nā
hijing } khulisān mākhijēngār, jwān khwāning kattavas, the lads got so scared for fear of the chief that they couldn't read properly; tārmaā nan bandaghe laghōr-a kēk, ant sādāras ki bash mass, ō hijik, a dark night makes a coward of a man, he shies at any animal that gets up. To be startled: nī antei hijās? i nē hich pātavat, why did you start? I didn't say anything to you; tippara, kanā mār tūsune, tūsune, hijik, I can't make out why my boy should suddenly start when he's sitting quite quietly; khudā khairkē, kanā ust ainō sōbān dāiskā musi vār hijāne, God have mercy on me, I've had palpitations of the heart three times since the early morning [Tam. ancu-, Mal., Kan. anju, Tel. anju, Kur., Malt. etc., Kui aj.]

hikka Hiccough [fr. hicking]

hicking To hiccough: iraghāi hikkisa, kasas yāt karēne-ne, pine-ta halh ki illē-ne, yā dame tēnā tō, hiccoughing over your food shows that somebody is thinking of you, either mention his name to get rid of it, or else hold your breath [imit.; cf. Bal., Jaṭ. hik; Skt. hikk.]

hikmat Device [A.]

hīl Hope: nane dāsā hīl aff, we've no hope now; ō hīle biṭēne, dāsā hīch iānta mafak, he's abandoned hope and nothing can be done with him now [Bal., Jat.; Psht. hīla]

hīla Machination, device, deceit.—hīla kanning 'To devise [A. hīla]

hīlāl Lawful; allowed by religion to be eaten.—hīlāl kanning To slaughter by cutting the throat [A. hīlāl]

hīlālī Legitimate, true-born [hīlāl + -ī]

hīlār Date (of a palm): Panjgūrnā hīlār kul hīlārān jwān e, daunō hīlār pēn hichtin khāntanut, the Panjgur date is the best of all dates, I've never seen such dates anywhere else; ō hīlārki daun e ki ginjishk tūtaki, he's as fond of dates as a sparrow of mulberries, i.e., he's a glutton.

hīlh Fever: ō hīlhanā zōrān kask, he died of high fever; dāsā mōsumiā hīlhāk ō, piras ki dasē, gurā khair-a marēk, there's a seasonable fever about now, after the first fall of rain all will be well; yaktākiō hīlhas e-ta, dērān tāvizas kēv ikita ki hīlh kishkinge? he's down with tertian fever, from whom can I get a charm to break his fever for him? i nēki pudēnō hīlhas marōt, kanā chuppiāi huppa, I'll make you quake with ague, don't think I'm going to remain silent.—hīlh kanning To get fever (with the subject in the acc.): khāmangā hanāte kung, hīlh karē-ta, he ate unripe pomegranates, and went down with fever [fr. halling, 'seizure,' like khalh, pain, fr. khalling?]

hīlh Fly: hīlhām-bā har girāghāi tūlik, he settles on everything like a fly, i.e., he's too greedy to mind what he eats; hīlh bandaghe kasifpak, uste-ta harsik (prov.), though a fly can't kill one, it can make one mighty sick [Tam. i, Mal. ichcha, Tel. iga; for the introduction of a non-radical -lh, cf. mēlh, mōlh]

hīlhī Fever-stricken [hīlh + -ī]

hīlh-larza Ague ['fever—trembling']

himmat Resolution, spirit, courage.—himmat kanning To be resolute, display spirit [A.]

hing Assafoetida [P.]

hining (pres. affirm. stem kā-, Grammar § 204) To go; i dāsā hiningati ut, kane ruskhat ēte, I'm now going with your permission; khairat bassus? khairat hiningati un? did prosperity attend your coming? does prosperity attend your going? To depart, disappear: dā mulk numā dūān kāik, this field will slip from your fingers; narōmbnā zara-as hatibō, hizake chōshibō ki gand ta kāe, fetch a little naromb and scrub the skin to get the smell out of it. To be past, over: tūtāk trikkānō, dāsā sēlh hinā, the mulberry trees have sprouted and winter is now over. To pass beyond, be no longer fit for (with abl.): kanā kūs bēningān hinā, my shirt wasn't fit to wear; ni pānin-gān hinānus, you're beyond words. To flow: hōre-ta chākhū tarēne, hubbō ki ditar ama kāik, the knife's cut his finger, look how the blood's flowing. To vomit (with ust as the subject): kanā ust hinā, I vomited. To have diarrhoea (with piḍ as the subject): piḍ-ta kāik, he's suffering from diarrhoea. To have a stiff neck (with likh as the subject): kanā kātumnā kēraghān istō hīch allau, likh-ka hinā, there was nothing under my head last night, and I got a stiff neck. Forms frequentative compounds, §§ 300, 350: ni antei hikkisa kāsa? why are you always hiccupping? Forms continuative compounds, §§ 300, 350: nan tā sātāsckā tūfak khalisa hinān, we went on firing for a bit. Forms intensive and completive compounds, §§ 301, 351: kane nā gham kung hinā, your sorrow completely overpowered me; kanā milie kungunus hinānus, chup ka, you've wearied my brain to distraction, be silent; ni pārēs hinās, dāsā kanā hite khaf tō, you had your say, now listen to mine [two separate bases hin-, kā-; Malt. kāl-, Kuṛ. kāl-, kā-, Kuvī. Gōn. han-; also Juāng han-; cf. hankēn, hamping?]

hining (past hing-, occas. hinā-) To lamb, kid, foal, calve, etc.: umēd e ki kanā mēlh pagga-iskā hinik,

expect my ewe to lamb by to-morrow; *istō kanā hulli zāmārāka*, *sōbatō hīng*, my mare was in labour last night and foaled this morning; *dāsā kuranā zank e*, *hīningaṭi ō*, it's now the lambing season, the flocks are bringing forth [Tam. in-, Mal., Kan., Tel. in-]

hinnām Henna. Espec. the smearing with henna at the first shaving of the head, circumcision and bridal, *Life-history* §§ 51, 56, 58, 110-1 [hinn-(ām); A. hīnnā]

hīra Rush, onrush: *ōftā hīraghān i khulisut*, I was terrified at their onrush.—*hīra kanning* To make a rush: *musi duzz nanā nēmaghāi bassur*, nan *hīra karēn*, *halkuntā*, three thieves came in our direction, and we made a rush and caught them; *i ōftā māle jallāṭa*, *ō hīra karēn*, *dirāi tammār*, I was driving off their cattle, but they made a rush and got to the water [cf. H. *hūrā* ?]

hīrāra Rushing noise: *tahō killa-aṭi tammāsas*, *hīrāra karēka*, the wind had got into the fort and was making a rushing noise; *ōnā sum nanā kātumaṭ hīrāra-ta ass ki hināka*, one heard the whistling of his bullet over our head.—*hīrāra kanning* To make a rushing noise: *divāl hīrāra karē tammā*, the wall fell with a roar [hīr-(ing) + -āra]

hiring To rush: *hīra*, *halh-ta*, *navā kēe*, rush and seize him or he'll go; *ōfk naneāi hīrār*, they rushed upon us [fr. *hīra*]

hīrr Camel-colt: *kanā dāchi hīng*, *hīrras hēs*, *hīr-ta māhrī kanningki jwān marōe*, my camel foaled and gave birth to a colt which is likely to turn out good for riding [Bal.; P. *hīrak*]

hīrra, etc. Rush, etc. [var. of *hīra*]

hīrs Avarice, greed.—*hīrs kanning* To be avaricious [A. *hīrā*]

hīrsi Avaricious, greedy [hīrs + -i]

his Ashes: *gōānus mishtēti*, *pattisa histēti* (prov.), you've lost it in the dust and now seek it in the ashes, i.e., out of the frying-pan into the fire; *sharmindaian mōn-ta his dasingaṭi ass*, his

face was raining ashes for shame, i.e., he was utterly ashamed of himself [con. with Bal. *hēs*, rust, dirt, < Av. *ātrya*, ashes ?]

hisāb Account, counting, reckoning.—*hisāb kanning* To count [A. *hisāh*]

hīssa Portion, share [A. *hīssa*]

hīssadār Partner [P. *hīssadār*]

hishtin No place; nowhere [loc. *Jhal*. var. of *hichtin*]

hīt Talk, conversation, saying: *khōe khākhār*, *bandaghe hit* (prov.), as fire boils a kettle so words stir up a man; *bandaghe tēnā hitān durust-a marēk*, by his words may you know a man. Word, promise, undertaking: *aga ōde harra kashshir*, *tēnā hitān ṭalipak*, he won't budge from his word even though they saw him in two. Matter, thing: *dā handunō bitas e ki must hich bintanūt*, this is a thing of which I've never heard the like before.—*hit kanning* To talk, discuss: *nan tūlōk assun*, *tēnpatēn hit-a karēna*, we were sitting talking together; *i asi hitas nētō pēn-a kēva*, I'll discuss another thing with you. To say things about one: *padipusht ō kane bāz hit karēne*, he's said a lot of things against me behind my back [hardly con. with Skt. *hetu*, reason, speech giving a reason ?]

hīt-inīt Conversation, gossip [hīt + m-jingle]

hīzak Sheep or goat skin, for holding milk: *hīzake pōrrānus*, *khassī karēne* ? have you shaken the milk-skin, and has it turned to butter ? Leather bag: *kanā hach-chak hinānō Panjgurāi*, *hīzakas hilārnā kanki hēsunō*, my camels have been to Panjgur and brought me a bag of dates [Bal. *hīz*]

hīzha Whizzing, whiz: *ōnā tūfaknā sumanā hīzha ass ki hināka*, one could hear the whizzing of his bullet on its flight.—*hīzha kanning* To whiz, swoop. *bāz hīzha karē*, *khalk chūkke*, the hawk swooped and struck the bird [fr. *hīzhing*]

hīzhāra Whizzing noise, buzzing, etc.: *dā mashanā lōpaṭi talōnā hīzhāra e*, you can hear the wind whistling

in the fold of this hill; dir hīzhāra-
at hiningati e, it's the rush of the
water; kanā khafā hīzhāra e,
there's a buzzing in my ears;
hīzhāra-at banningati us, ant mass-
ne? you're coming whizzing along,
what's happened to you? [hīzh-
(ing) + -āra]

hīzhing To whiz: nanā kātumān irā
musi sum hīzhār, two or three
bullets whizzed over our head.
To sing (of the ear): kanā khaf
hīzhingati e, my ear is singing
[imit.; Bal. hēzh-]

h-m Sound implying assent, Gram-
mar § 441.

hō Short form of hōgh, imper. sing. of
hōghing, Grammar § 190.

hōdāi Stick with a heavy knob [var. of
ōdāi]

hōghing (imper. hōgh, occas. hō, neg.
stem hōgh-, occas. hō-) To weep,
cry: nī antei hōghisa? antas ki
mass, mass, why weep? the
past is past; i nē bāz hōghifōt,
I'll give you plenty to cry for
[imit.; = hō + -gh + ing, 'to (cry)
ho'; cf. Jaṭ. hūng, H. hūk etc.]

hōjari } Entrails [var. of ōjari, ōja-
hōjarink } rink]

hōka Public news, proclamation: hōka
tammā ki sārḍār yāghī massune,
dā hōka rāst assaka yā drōgh
assaka? it was given out that the
chief had revolted, was this news
true or false? barak, khavar
ēte, dā amarō hōka-as shahrati
shāghānus, come and tell me
what this tale is you've spread
in the village.—hōka shāghing
To spread news: gīras ki nē pāret,
ustati tō-ta, huris shahrati hōka
shāghpēs, all that I've told you,
keep to yourself, and mind you
don't blurt it out in the village.—
hōka tining To give out: nan
panch bandagh duzzātā randat
rāhi karēn, hōka tissun shahrati
ki nanā bist bandagh hināne,
we sent five men after the robbers
and gave out in the village that
a party of twenty of us had gone;
aga nī kane khalēsa, i hōka ētiva
tēnā khalkati, if you beat me,
I'll tell in my encampment. To
raise the alarm: ō hōka tiss, nan
pēsh tammān, he cried for help,
and we rushed out [Bal.; hōka,
Jaṭ. hōkā, Si. hōk*]

hōl kanning To be celebrated, of the
Holi: hōli hōl karē, manguli
pul karē, sēsū zir karē (prov.),
the Holi came round, the Manguli
burst into flower, the Sisi tripped,
—i.e., spring had come [jingle
based on hōli]

hōli The Hindu spring festival [Si. etc.;
Skt. holā, holikā]

hōmān Old haunt: kanā kur tēnā mut-
kunā hōmāne yāt karēne, my
flock has remembered its old
grazing-ground; hamē hōmānāi
ki khadō khare khalkunūt, ainō
hināt, hich khantavat, I went
to-day to that old haunt of mine
where I shot the ram last year,
and saw nothing. Home: harkase
tēnā hōmān yāt-a barēk, every-
body remembers his old home;
aga zinda ass, tēnā hōmānāi
harsēngik barēk, if he's alive,
he'll turn towards home and come
back. Longing for one's old
haunts, homesickness: qāchite
mulkanā tēnā hōmān harfēne,
the she-camels are seized with
longing for their own country;
bāzangā hōmānān dāsā nājōr
massunus, ust khālpa, dēas hinōs,
much homesickness has made
you ill, but don't worry, you'll
go home one day.—hōmān kanning
To long for, yammer for;
nā chunā aga nēki hōmān karē,
zū hatēva-ta, if your child frets
for you, I'll bring it at once.

hōr Finger: nī kanā shashmikō hōr
us, aga illiv-ne, ganda khaningiva,
tariv-ne, dū-ka khāl-a kēk, you're
like a sixth finger to me, if I
retain you, it spoils my appearance,
if I cut you off from me, it hurts
my hand—said of a relative
one can't help liking in spite of
his worthlessness; natanā hōr,
toe [Tam., Mal. ugir, Kan. ugur,
Tul. uguru, Tel., Kui gōru, Kur.
orokh, Malt. orghu, nail, toe,
claw]

hōrk Empty [loc. var. of khōrk]

hōsh Sense.—hōsh kanning 'To be sen-
sible [P.]

hub Wish, pleasure: harchi nā hubb e,
kane ēte, give me whatever you
like; hubbat mōn ēte kane, i
kāva, please yourself about send-
ing me, I'll go. Expectation,
anticipation, hope: sārḍār nanā

hubbanā jah e, the chief is the seat of our hopes; hub ass-ta ki nane-isk bass, ama khāli illēnta? it was with expectations that he came to us, how can we let him go empty? i nā hubbe pirghing kappara, I can't shatter your expectations.—hub kanning To form expectations, entertain hopes: i hub karēnuṭ, nēāi bas-sunuṭ ki ni kanki kārēmas kēsa, I came to you in the hope you 'ld do something for me [con. with A. ḥubb, love, desire, seems improb.; cf. Tam. avā-, Tam., Mal. āval, desire, crave?]

huch Camel: huchchāk katār ō, khwā-jaghātā mukh tafōk e, mahāk kōpaghāiṭ ō, the camels are strung in line, the masters' loins are girt, the leading-strings are over their shoulders—i.e., the caravan is ready for the road.—huch kashshing To drive camels: dāsā urānā tūling ō huch kashshing nume Brāhūite khwashsh e, now-a-days all you Brahuis care about is to sit at home or drive camels [presum. con. with Psht. ūsh, Bal. hushtur, P. ushtar, shutur, but poss. closer with Khetrāni uch, f., uṭh, m.]

huchchī Camelman: kantō kul dwāzda huchch ō, i chār huchchī khwā-hiva, I've got twelve camels in all and need four camelmen; ō huchchīā! dā bag dinnā e ki ni dēsa-ta? oh camelman! whose herd of camels is this you're leading off? [huch + -i]

huch-kās Camel's hair ['camel-wool']

huch-khwāja Camel breeder ['camel owner']

hudda¹ Charm, magic: nē dūshanā hudda-a barēk? do you understand snake-charming? kanā hudda-aṭi bass, he came within the influence of my magic.—hudda kanning To charm [Jaṭ. huddā, Si. hudō, Psht. hūda; A. 'uzat, amulet]

hudda² Responsibility: nā iragh ō puchchanā hudda kaneāiṭ e, the responsibility for supplying your food and clothing rests with me; ni kanā hargīṭanā huddae harfisa, i nētō barēva, if you'll bear all my expenses, I'll come with you;

dā duzzātā hudda nā e, you're responsible for the custody of these thieves [Si. hudō; A. 'uhda]

huf Puff of wind, blast. Windy talk: ōnā hit hichchas aff, handunō huffas e, his talk means nothing at all, it's all gas; ni kantō huffas khalkus hinās, you told me an absolute buster.—huf kanning To blow upon: khākhare huf ka ki lagge, blow the fire into a blaze; chāte huf ka ki pudēn marēr, gurā kun-tā, blow on the tea to cool it before you drink it [imit.]

hujra Guest-room in a mosque [Psht.; A. ḥujrat]

hūkam Pig [hūk-(a)m; Bal. hīkh, hūk, P. khūk]

hukm Order, command.—hukm tining To order [A. ḥukm]

hukūmat Dominion, sovereignty [A. ḥukūmat]

hūlāi-ing } To howl: ē dinnā kuchak
hūling } ass ki nan durust hūlāka?
whose dog was that that howled all night? tōlaghāk hūlingaṭi ō, the jackals are howling; dākā barēsa, hūlisa, ēkā barēsa, hūlisa, antaki hūlingaṭi us? you come this way and howl, you come that way and howl, what's all your howling about? dāiskā hich matane, antei hūlingaṭi us? why cry out before you're hurt? kuchakām-bā hūlik, chaṭṭipak-ta, he howls for it like a dog, but he'll never get it to lick [imit., cf. Tam., Mal., Kan. ūl-, Tel. ūl-]

hulli Horse: jwānangā hullinā swār, jwānangā zagħmanā khwāja, jwānangā zāifanā arigh, dā musīṭ-ṭangāk harvakht shānaṭi ō, the rider of a good horse, the owner of a good sword, the husband of a good wife, all these three are always in high feather [Tam. kudirai, Mal. kudira, Kan. kudire, Tuḷ. kudure?]

hūlun Thick: hūlunō pāṭas hata, khākhā-rāi illē, hurēiskā lagge, fetch a thick log and leave it on the fire and let it burn for a while; i mashaṭi hūlunō dūsha-as khānāt, jand aṣs-ta, I found a thick snake on the hill with a tuft of hair on its head; ni kanki hūlunō ṭappuras jōr ka, make me a thick felt.

Stout: *ō bāz hūlunō bandaghas* e, *kasarat hining-a kappak*, he's so stout he can't walk along the road; *nī asi bāz hūlunō hullias tēnki halkunus*, you've bought yourself a very sturdy horse. Dense: *khalkanā khērati asi hūlunō rēkas assaka*, there was a dense sandhill behind the village.

hum¹ Also, Grammar § 435 [var. of um]

hum² The plant *periploca aphylla*, used as fodder and fuel [Bal. humb]

-hun Suffix attached to the demonstrative pronouns to form adverbs of manner, *dahun*, *ēhun*, *ōhun* [cf. Gōn. *i-hun*, *ā-hun*, *bā-hun*]

hunar Skill, excellence: *jwānō kisbgīras* e, *har hōr-ta asi hunar e* (prov.), he's a fine craftsman, a craft to each finger [P.]

hunning (imper. *hur*, *hubbō*, pres. *hur-*, past *hurā*, neg. pres. *hupp-*, neg. past *hutt-*, Grammar § 262) To look: *ō shakkī mass*, *dāng hum hurāka*, *ēng hum hurāka*, he was taken aback and looked first this way and then that; *āsmānāi huppa navā buḍrū halēs* (prov.), don't look to the sky or you'll tumble—'pride comes before a fall'. To look at: *i ōde hutta-vat*, I didn't look at him; *sardār gatt ē*, *ainō kasase huppak*, the chief is engaged, he won't see anybody to-day. To look for: *kanā bil gum massune*, *hin*, *hur hata-ta*, my bow has got lost, go and have a look for it and bring it me; *kanki handunō hullias hurak*, look me out a horse like this. To look out for, wait for: *nan numki hurāna*, we were looking out for you; *num ērē himbō*, *i padān-a barēva*, *kanā banningis-kān hubbō*, you go there and I'll follow later, wait until I come. To watch: *i ōnā kasare hurāta*, *chivakhtāi barēk*, *ō hurē karē*, I was watching his road to catch him on arrival, but he was late. To consider, wonder: *bē hunningān swāl kappa*, *bandagh hure*, *gurā swāl kē*, don't ask questions without thinking, a man should think first and then put his question; *nī hur*, *kasari i nēki ant kanning-a kēva*? look here, what can I do for you on the way? *i hunningati*

ut ki dārān pad ant-a marēk, I'm wondering what will happen after this; *i hurāt ki ō barēk*, *maga batau*, I thought he was coming, but he didn't; *i hunningati ut ki nē chiva kaneāi khudā mērābān-a kēk*, I wonder when God will soften your heart towards me [base *hur-*; Tam., Mal., Kan, ōr-, Kuṛ. *oṛg-*, consider, Kuṛ. *ēr-*, Gōn. *hur-*, look]

hurē Time, lapse of time, while: *burē e ki i nē khantanut*, it's some time since I've seen you; *kanā iraghe hurē massune*, *i bingun ut*, there's been delay over my meal, I'm hungry; *dā tul hurēān kanā muskōtā e*, this tower has belonged to my ancestors for ages; *dāpē hurēiskā tūs*, he sat here for a long while; *nī antei hurēāi barēsa*? why do you come late? *nī hurēaseāi bassus*, *arāng hināsasus*? you were late, where had you been? *tappāk-ta dāsā ghair karēnō*, *hurēāi durākh marōe*, his wounds are now festering, he'll take long to get well.—*hurē kanning* To take one's time, be late: *ō harvakht hurē-a kēk*, he always takes his time; *nī dē-tikkāi barak*, *kane bash ka*, *aga hurē karēs*, *i nētō jang-a kēva*, come and wake me at sunrise, if you're late, I'll have a row with you; *ōfk hurē karēnō*, *nan-a kāna*, as they're late, we'll start.

hūrēnging To swell up, etc. [m. form of hūringing]

hūri Mud receptacle for storing fodder, etc.

huring To look, etc. [var. of hunning]

hūringing To swell up, break out (of boils, etc.): *ōnā jānān pūtau hūringāne*, smallpox has broken out on his body; *mana chuṭ mōnān-ta bassur*, *pūtavām-bā hūringār*, *bāz massur*, several boils came out on his face and gathered just like smallpox, so thick were they. To sprout: *nanā pālēz dāsā hūringāne*, our melon crops are now sprouting.

hurr As much milk as can be got from one pressure of the udder: *shwān mēlh-a bīrēka*, *asi hurraas khalk kaneāi*, the shepherd was milking

his sheep and took off one squeeze of the udder for me [loc. Nushki var. of *ghur*¹; imit.?

hūrā Thunder: Chiltannā kātumāi jam-mak zōrāk ō, hūrā kēk, the clouds are thick over Chiltan and it's thundering; bash ma, buttāilagga, hur ki hūrā arā pāraghāt e, up with you and climb the hillock and look in which direction the thunder is [Bal. hūra; imit.?

huring To suck: chūcha tēnā lummae tughaṭi huringaṭi e, the babe is sucking its mother in its sleep; dā mulkanā zāifa tēnā chunāc irā sāliskā hupifik, a woman of this country suckles her child for two years; kanā sōr lummae tēnā hūfānc, hata taf-ta, my lamb has sucked its mother, fetch it and tie it up; hullie tō ki kurra hūre, hold the mare to let her foal suck; nī hōl karēnus kane hardē huringāi, you've got into the daily habit of sucking me dry [Tam., Mal. ur-?]

hūrō Cry to set a dog on a wolf, etc.--hūrō kanning To set a dog on: mēlhk sirrār, chāisut ki kharṁā bass, kuchake hūrō karēt, as soon as the sheep scattered I knew that a wolf had come, so I shouted to the dog [imit.?

husēn-būṭau A wild plant, used as fodder and as a drug for fever [? + 'plant']

husōn Pained, painful, hurt: kanā dū husōn massune, illē kane ki kāv, my hand's hurting, let me go; nī kane husōnā hōraṭi halkunus, you've caught hold of me by my sore finger, i.e., you've flicked me on the raw. Mentally pained: ōnā kahingān i bāz husōn ut, I'm very grieved at his death; ust-ta husōn massune, her feelings are hurt. Displeased: i nēān bāz husōn ut, I'm very displeased with you.—husōn kanning To hurt: bāz khalpa-ta ki husōn-a kēsa-ta, don't beat him too much or you'll hurt him; hulliān tammā, tēnā dūe husōn karō, he fell from his horse and hurt his hand.

hust Heart, etc. [var. of ust]

hushār Shrewd, sensible, wise. Circumspect [P. hōshyār]

hushāri Shrewdness. Circumspection [hushār + -i]

hushing To set fire to, burn, scorch: asit dushmaniān nanā jōhānte hushā, one of them maliciously fired our stacks; kanā dūe tāfū hushāne, the griddle has burnt my hand; aga nī daun-a kēsa, i nā urāc hushiva, if you do so, I'll bring your house down about your ears. To make feverish: bāsuni hushāne nē, pudēnō dārū kun, the heat has made you feverish, take some cooling medicine. To make to burn with rage etc.: nā hit kane tūfaknā sumām-bā hushā, your words burnt through me like a bullet [not Si. ōsh², Jaṭ. ushā³, brightness, Skt. ush-, to burn; but Kan. ul, Kur. ōl-, to burn, to be hot, Kan., Tul. uri, Tam., Mal., Tel. eri, heat, blaze; for sh<Drav. I cf. mash, bash, mish]

hushinging To be burnt, scorched, burnt down: ōnā urā, hushingāne, his house has been burnt down, i.e., he has gone to the dogs: ōnā urā hushinge, hardē nantō ganda kēk, ruin seize him, he does us some harm or other every day. To get inflamed: kane mungias kungune, dū-ka hushingik, a wasp has stung me and my hand has got inflamed. To burn with rage, jealousy, sorrow, etc.: mātuna hushingā risān, pōgh mass, the step-mother was consumed with jealousy and was reduced as it were to ashes; mār kanā ki kask, kanā ust hushingā, kasa-sēnā hite sagging-a kattavata, when my son died, my heart burnt within me and I couldn't bear to talk with anybody [p. of hushing]

hushkun Slender, etc. [var. of ushkun]

hush-sh Cry to make a camel kneel down.—hushsh kanning To make a camel kneel down [also Jaṭ.; Si. hush⁴]

hūzh Blaze, flare-up.—hūzh kanning To flare up: būṭaunā khākhār hūzh-a kēk, a bush fire makes a great blaze [con. with hushing]

I

(See also under H)

i I, the pronoun of the first person singular, Grammar § 111 [for the connection with Drav. *ān* see Grammar p. 14; cf. Tel. *ē*, Kur., Malt. *ēn*]

i.¹ Base used for the declension of the enclitic personal and reflexive pronouns, Grammar §§ 115, 118, 121; it remains unchanged throughout; to it are added first the case-ending, then the enclitic: i-*ti*-kanā, in me; i-*tō*-tā, with them; i-*ān*-tēnā, from oneself; etc. [perh. orig. demonstrative: i-*ti*-kanā, in this, viz. me, i-*tō*-tā, with those, viz. them?]

i.² In, only used in compound verbs i-kashshing etc. [=i.²?]

-i Suffix serving to form substantives from adjectives, etc. Suffix serving to form adjectives from substantives [P.]

i.³ Suffix with directional force in the locative -a*ṭi*, and pronom. adverbs dāng-i, ēng-i, ōng-i, arāng-i [=i.²?]

-i Temporal suffix in the present-indefinite and present-future to which the pronominal suffixes are attached, Grammar §§ 202, 206 [Malt. -i; cf. Tam. -*giṛu*, a. Mal. -*innu*]

ibrat Warning. Surprise [A. 'ibrat]

-if- Formative of the causal verb, Grammar §§ 280-9 [Tam. -*vi*, -*bi*, -*ppi*, etc.]

ijāra Contract, lease.—ijāra tining To lease out: nan ēnakhō tēnā dāghāre ijāra tissunūn, we've leased our land this year [A.]

ijāzat Leave, permission: kane silā harfiṅnā ijāzat e, I've permission to carry arms.—ijāzat halling To get permission, take leave: ijāzat halh, guṛā ba, take leave and come [A.]

ijjā Mother's breast [children's word; var. of jiji]

-ik Suffix denoting at the place of, in the vicinity of, in the possession of, used for -isk after the

indef. article, and in the plur., Grammar § 41, and in the personal pronouns [short for -isk]

ikā } Suffix denoting up to, etc., used
ikān } for -iskā(n) after the indef. article, and in the plur., Grammar § 41, and in the personal pronouns [short for -iskā(n)]

i-kashshing To thrust in, insert: ō pōstīnāṭi dūe i-kashshā, he thrust his arm into the sleeve of his poshteen; surma khantēṭi tēnā i-kashsha, apply some antimony to your eyes. To thread: dā silae i-kashsha, thread this needle; murvārie puzhzhā-ṭi i-kashshipa (prov.), don't thread pearls on hairs, i.e., don't talk nonsense before the gentry, or: don't treat a sensible man like a fool [i.² + kashshing]

ikō Suffix denoting definiteness, Grammar § 87 [cf. Tam. -*agum*, Tel. -*agu*?]

ikrār Agreement, promise.—ikrār kanning To promise.—ikrār tining To agree [A. iqrār]

ikrārnāma Agreement, contract [P.]

i-khalling To put (food) into (relish, etc.) bit by bit: Brāhūi iraghe tarit-a kēk kunēk, bakhkhāl i-khalēk kunēk, the Brāhūi's mode of eating is to crumble up his bread and put it all at once in the relish, whereas a Hindu tears his bread and puts it in bit by bit; i tēnā iraghe pālhtēṭi i-khalisa kunṭa, I was eating my bread, soaking it bit by bit in the milk [i.² + khalling]

i-kharringing To walk right into, wade: dir chunak e, nī i-kharringisa barak, the water is shallow, just walk right into it and come along; i dirāṭi i-kharringāṭa, I was wading in the water [loc. Nushki; i.² + kharringing, deponent form of kharring²]

ikhtīār Power, authority, influence [A.]

ilāj Remedy, cure: ōnā ilājat nī jōṛ-a mafēsa, you won't get cured under his treatment.—ilāj kanning To cure, settle with: i nā ilāje kēva ki lōvār daun kappēs, I'll settle with you in such a way that you won't behave like this again. To try one's best: dā hullitōi ilāj karēnuṭ, maga kasar-a

himpak, I've tried my best with this horse but he won't mend his paces; *i tēnā ilājāte karēt, maga ō batau*, I tried my very best but he wouldn't come [A. 'ilāj]

illa Uncle, maternal or paternal, by blood or marriage [con. with *ilum* and *ir*; also with *lumma* ?]

illa-mālā } Male cousin ['uncle's son']
illa-mār }

illing (imper. *illa*, illē, pres. stem. *ill-*, illē-) To leave: *shahre illā*, he left the village; *urāti illāt-ta*, I left it at home. To let go: *ō ki rasēngā, ni sambarēngās ōnā zianā harringki, illētavēs-ta, ō ama tūsaka* ? as soon as he arrived you got ready to rush at his throat and wouldn't let go, how could you expect him to sit quiet ? To leave over, reserve, keep: *dā jwānō sōras e, gushaki illēbō-ta*, this is a splendid lamb, keep it for stud purposes; *tēnki dōstas illē, kulle dushman kappa*, leave yourself one friend at least, don't alienate everybody. To give leave, allow: *kane murrō jahas illēbō ki khāchiv, tughāti rapatīva, nūme tughān shāghīva*, let me sleep apart for I talk in my sleep and would keep you awake [Bal. *il-*; presum. <P. *hil-*, *hili-*, despite (i) lack of aspirated var., (ii) var. *ilhing*, (iii) double *-ll-*, (iv) second stem *illē-*]

ilm Knowledge, learning.—*ilm khwāning* To study: *ō dāsā ilm khwānāne, mullā massune*, he's now finished his studies and become a mullah [A. 'ilm]

ilum Brother [con. with *illa* and *ir*; also with *lumma* ?]

ilumī Brotherhood, fraternity: *kanā ōnā tēmpatēn ilumī e*, we've contracted a brotherhood with each other; *māl af-ne, tēnā ilumiān bijjār ka, barām ka*, if you're hard up, go and collect subscriptions from among your brotherhood and then marry [ilum + -i]

ilumkō Little or youngest brother: *ō kanā ilumkō e*, he's my youngest brother; *ilumkō drōgh pāpa*, you little rascal, don't lie [ilum + -kō']

ilhing To leave etc. [loc. var. of *illing*]

imām Priest, patriarch. Leader: *janganā imām dēr-a marēk* ? who's to be the leader in the battle ? [A.]

imān The faith; faith [A.]

imāndār Faithful [P.]

imāndāri Faithfulness. Fidelity [P.]

-imikō Suffix used to form the ordinal numbers, Grammar § 100 [< -um, P. ordinal suffix + -ikō]

inām Reward. Freehold.—*inām kanning* To bestow: *dā mulke kaneāi inām karēne*, he's bestowed this land on me [A. *in'ām*]

inām-khōr Freeholder of land [P.]

-ing Termination of the infinitive [con. with gen. -anā, adj. -angā ?]

-inging Termination of the infinitive of the passive, Grammar § 271; and also of the deponent § 279 [-ing -ing]

ink Sisters [plur. of *ir*, rare var. for regular *irk*, cf. *masir*, *masink*]

inkār Refusal, denial.—*inkār kanning* To refuse [A.]

insān Human being [A.]

insāniat Humanity. Courtesy [A.]

intizār Waiting, expectation.—*intizār kanning* To wait for [A. *intizār*]

irā Two, numeral adj., Grammar § 96 [Tam., Mal., Kan., Tu]. *ir-*, etc.]

irā Look here, introductory interjection: *irā, i dākān pēshan marēva*, look 'ee, I'm now going out from here [loc. *Nushki*; cf. *Kur. ērā* ?]

irāda Intention, purpose.—*irāda kanning* To intend [A.]

iragh Bread, food: *iraghāte bisēnus* ? have you baked the bread ? *kappas iraghānā kane ēte, bāz kuning kappara*, give me half the bread, I can't eat much [ir-agh; not con. with *varagh*; Tam. *irai*, Mal. *ira*, Kan. *ere*, food of animals, Tel. *era*, food, *eraci*, meat, flesh]

iragh-tiss Hospitality, generosity: *tēnā jwānī ō iragh-tissān mulkātētī pin tammānus*, you've won a name for yourself abroad for your goodness and hospitality ['food-giving']

iras Comb [loc. var. of *iris*]

irāska Twice, Grammar § 108 [irā + -iskā]

- irat** Two, numeral subs., Grammar § 96 [*irā* + *-t*¹; cf. Kan. *eraḍu*, Tul. *yeradu*, two, Tam. *irattu*, double, Mal. *iratta*, pair etc.]
- iratti** Two together: *iratti himpabō*, *asiṭ kāe*, *asiṭ tūle*, don't go both at once, let one go and the other stay [*irat* + *-i*]
- irattimikō** Second [*irat* + *-imikō*]
- iris** Comb.—*iris* kanning To comb: *pish-kavāte tēnā iris ka*, comb your locks.—*iris* manning To be combed: *kanā puzhzhaghāk gāṇḍ massunō*, *iris-a mafasa*, my hair's got matted, it won't comb [cf. Tam., Mal. *uri*, Kan. *uridu*, Tel. *olutsu*, strip, scrape off, Kuṛ. *irē* scratch?]
- ir** All, the whole. Whole. Only [var. of *gir*]
- ir** Sister [con. with *ilum*; for fem. cf. *masir*, *balghur*, etc.]
- irā** Thing. Something. Some [var. of *girā*]
- irakō** Close female friend of another female [*ir* + *-akō*, 'little sister']
- is** Suffix denoting rest in, in the vicinity of, in the possession of, Grammar §§ 39, 67 [Tam. *-il*, Kan. *-illi*, etc.]
- isa** } Suffix added to the base to
-isa-at } form the pres. adv. participle
-isau } Grammar § 210 [for *-isa* cf. Tam. *-ūcu*, Tel. *-āi*, Gōṇ. *-sī*; *-isa-at* = *-isa* + *-at*; *-isau* = *-isa* + *ō*²]
- isk** Suffix denoting rest in, in the vicinity of, in the possession of, Grammar §§ 39, 67 [= *-is* + *-ki*; cf. Tam. *-il-ka*]
- iskā** Suffix denoting motion up to, as far as, up to the time of, Grammar §§ 41, 68 [= *-isk* + *-ā*⁴ for *-āi*]
- iskān** Suffix denoting motion up to, as far as, up to the time of, Grammar § 42, imperative before the copula but not otherwise common [= *-iskā* + *-n*²]
- iskin** Suffix denoting rest in, in the vicinity of, in the possession of, strengthened form of *-isk*, occ. used before the copula, Grammar § 43 [= *-is* + *-ki* + *-n*²]
- iskōl** School [Eng.]
- iskharzūr** Tongs [*iskhar*, cf. Bal. *ishkar*, charcoal, + Bal. *-zūr*, taker]
- ispar** Shield [P.]
- ispēdār** Poplar tree [P. also *saḷēdār*]
- ispust** Lucerne [Bal.; P. *aspist*]
- istakhal** Flint-stone, flint [*istār* ? + *khal* 'star-stone' ?]
- istān** On one's back, supine: *ō istān tammāne*, he's lying on his back. Occ. declined: *istānāi khāching jwān aff*, *murdae istānāi tikhira*, it's not good to sleep on one's back, why! that's the way they lay out the dead [P. *sitān*]
- istār** Star [P. *istāra*, *sitār*]
- istifa** Resignation from a billet.—*istifa* tining To resign [A. *istifā*]
- istira** Razor.—*istira* harfing To take a razor to shave oneself about the middle, i.e., to reach adolescence: *kanā mār istira hēftavaka ki ō harām karē*, my son hadn't reached puberty when he married; *yā istira kunṭ e yā punḍū kaḍḍ e*, ki num hardē dāvā kēre (prov.), the razor must be blunt or the fundament deep that you two quarrel daily [P. *ustura*]
- istō** Last night, adv. and subs., Grammar §§ 393-4: *istō bassuṭ*, I came last night; *istōiskā batau*, he hadn't arrived up to last night [obsol. *is*, darkness, cf. Drav. *ir-*, + *-tō*, 'with the dark' ?]
- ishāra** Sign, signal. Indication. Hint.—*ishāra* kanning To indicate [A.]
- ishk** Love.—*ishk* kanning To fall in love, play the lover [A. 'ishq]
- ishki** Lover [*ishk* + *-i*]
- ishtāf** Hurry, haste, urgency.—*ishtāf* kanning To hurry: *ishtāf kappa*, ki kuchak *ishtāfān kōrō kutri-a khanik* (prov.), don't be hasty, it's haste that makes the bitch have blind puppies [Bal.; P. *ishtāb*]
- ishtāfi** Urgent. In a hurry [*ishtāf* + *-i*]
- ishtō** Last night [loc. *Zahri* var. of *istō*]
- itbār** Trust, reliance: *nā itbāraṭ ōde illiva*, I'll release him on your responsibility.—*itbār* kanning To rely on: *i ōpāi itbār kappara*, I don't rely on him [A. *i'tibār*]
- ittifāk** Agreement. Accident.—*ittifāk* kanning To come to an agreement, agree [A. *ittifāq*]

- iv Pronominal termination of the first person singular indefinite present affirmative [orig. not pronominal, but temporal, -i- + -v, sign of pres. time, cf. -p-]
- ivaz Recompence, compensation, revenge : nan tēnā laṭṭanā ivaze ḍrān halēna, we'll take revenge from him for our beating [A. 'iwaṣ]
- ivzāna Compensation [P. 'iwaṣāna, in exchange]
- izbōtk Aniseed [Bal. izbōkht]
- izghand Thyme, used as fodder and as a drug for fever.
- izrāil Angel of death [A. 'izrā'il]
- izzat Honour—izzat tining To do honour to, honour, venerate [A. 'izzat]

J

- jā Place [var. of jah ; P.]
- jāba Quiver [Bal. ; A. ja'ba]
- jabal Wilderness. Hills [A. 'mountain']
- jāching To examine, investigate. To ponder [Jat., Si. jāch-]
- jādū Magic.—jādū kanning To bewitch : chāva kane jādū karēnō, I believe they've bewitched me [P.]
- jādūgir Sorcerer. Sorceress [P.]
- jaduk Hedgehog [Bal. dajhuk, P. chizak]
- jag The tree dalbergia sisso.
- jāga Place [Bal. jāga, Si. jāgah*, P. jāgāh]
- jāging To wake, watch [Bal. jag-, Jat., Si. jāgg- ; Skt. jāgar-]
- jaghar Liver [Bal. ; P. jigar]
- jaghar-band Straps used as stays to support the back : pirō bandaghas us, hulliāi ki swār-a marēsa, tēnā jaghar-bande taf, you're an elderly fellow, you should wear stays when riding ['liver-binder']
- jāghun The wild plant salsola kali, used as fodder.
- jah Place, living place. Space, room.—jah kanning To take up one's abode : kharmāas dā ladaṭi jah karēne, kure chaṭ karēne, a wolf lurking in this wood has polished off the flock. To place, make room for : dānā ditar hanēn

e, kanā ust-a khwāhik ki tēnā sina-aṭi jah kēv-ta, he's a dear fellow, I long to take him to my bosom.—jah manning To find room for oneself : ballō firākhō urāsae, sad bandagh iṭita jah-a marēk, it's a large wide room, a hundred people could get inside it.—jah shāghing To lay bedding : jah shāgh ki khāchin, spread out the bedding and let's go to sleep.—jah tining To give lodging to, accommodate : avalāi tittavēre, ḍde jah tissure, dāsā ki tēnā mēkhe ṭōkāne, num kaashhing kappēre-ta, at first you let him foist himself on you before you knew what you were doing, and now that he's made his tent-pegs fast you can't turn him out. To fill up by pressure : gwālae jah ēte, purr ka phugān, pack the sack tight with chopped straw [P.]

jāhi Placed ; settled in a place : ḍ dāsā jāhi e, pēntin himpak, he's now settled down and won't move elsewhere ; girāte jāhi tikh, navā gum marēr, put the things carefully away so that they don't get lost [jah + -i]

jāhi Positively, really : kanā ilum jāiza karēne, nēmrochāi jāhi barēk, my brother has promised to come to-morrow midday without fail [Si. jāi]

jāhil Ignorant, uncivilised, foolish [A.]

jāiza Promise.—jāiza kanning (tining) To promise [Bal. jāizō ; A. 'gift']

jajuk Hedgehog [cor. var. of jaduk]

jak¹ Idle talk, boasting : ḍnā jakkātcāi itbār kappēs, put no reliance on his boastings.—jak khalling To boast : bishe harrifēr nē siāl arē, pārū Sāsōli jakkas-a khalēk (prov.), they asked the ass whether he had any relations, and he replied that the Sasoli was always boasting the relationship [Psht. jak, Jat. jakkh, nonsense ; Si. jakh, gahbling]

jak² Midge that plays about the water [Psht. ; con. with jak¹ ?]

jakka Cough [fr. jakking]

jakking To cough [imit.]

jakhkhing To run into, pierce : *kanā natatī nāgumān sila-as jakhkhā, i pārēt navā pitas e, gurā ki khañā-ta, sila-as ass, a needle suddenly ran into my foot, I said to myself it was a thorn and then saw it was a needle.*

jal Torrent-bed, hill-torrent : *jhurrāk dir hēsunō, jal purr vahingati e, the streams have come down in flood, and the hill-torrent is running full; dir jalanā ziān hiningati e, the water is running over the sides of the hill-torrent; dā jalati jaur bāz e, huchchāte yala kappabō, there's a lot of oleander in the river-bed, don't let the camels loose in it [cf. Si. jar^u, jal^u, Jaṭ. jjal, Skt. jala, water? but jal means essentially the stony torrent-bed, not the water occas. in it]*

jalab Flock, espec. of goats. Flock sent by the bridegroom's father to the bride's house for the wedding feast, Life-history § 108 [A. 'cattle driven from house to house for sale']

jalandar Dropsy [Si. jalandhar']

jālar Ear-ring worn above the lobe of the ear [Si. jhālar']

jālār Well worked by a Persian wheel [Bal. jhāllar, Jaṭ. jhalār]

jaldi Quickly [A.]

jallak Spinning-wheel, spindle.—*jallak taring To spin: pahvālnā laikā niaṭik kasarat hinisa jallak tarisa kīra, worldly women among the nomads keep spinning as they travel [Bal., Psht.]*

jalling To parry : *ō kane musi dū khalk, har musi dūe-ta isparati jallāt, he struck me three blows, and all three I caught on my shield. To endure: i nēki ṭap jallānut, maga nē insāf marē, I've endured so many wounds on your behalf that you should surely be just. To drive together, herd: mēlhte jalla, herd the sheep [Jaṭ., Si. jhal-]*

jalsa Gathering, assemblage, fair [A.]

jalh Flame : *khākharnā jalhḥān murr tūḥ, navā hushe-ne, sit away from the flames of the fire or they'll burn you [Jaṭ. jall-, Si. jal-, to burn; Skt. jvala]*

jalhḥī Burnt, singed : *kabābe khākharnā jalhḥān murr tōr ki jalhḥī maf, remove the roast from the flame or it'll get singed [jalh + -i]*

jamādār Jemadar; officer [P. jam'dār]

jambāz Roughish riding camel [also Psht.; var. of jammāz]

jāmbō A kind of oil-seed [Si. jāmḥō]

jamiat Coition [A. jam'iat, collection]

jamjalāi High flame. Bonfire : *gōrichān banningati ut, jamjalāias kabō, I've come from battling with the north-wind, make me a bonfire [con. with jalh]*

jammār Cloud : *ainō jammār zōrāk tafēne, the clouds are mighty thick to-day [Bal. jambare, Si. chhamar']*

jammari Cloudiness : *jammariṭi musāfiri jwān aff, it's unpleasant travelling in cloudy weather [jammār + -i]*

jammāz Riding-camel, but not of the best quality.—*jammāz tining To drive (a riding-camel) badly: mahrie daun jammāz tifa, raf-tāre-ta kharāb karōs, don't drive the riding-camel so clumsily, you'll spoil its paces [A.]*

jān Life; body.—*jān tining To die (of human beings): nēmshafāi jān tiss, he expired at midnight [P.]*

jā-nashin Deputy to the head of a Kalāt subdivision [P.]

jānāvar Animal [P. jānvar]

janāza Funeral. Corpse : *ni antei druste dē janāzagham-bā tam-mānus? why are you lying like a corpse the whole day long? [A.]*

janḍ Lock of hair, espec. the first tuft on a child's head : *i tēnā māranā janḍāto ainō pirāi darēt, shōlāt, I took and shaved my son's locks to-day at the saint's shrine; bahādurātā ustāi janḍ arē, there's hair on the heart of the brave, i.e., the brave are stout-hearted [Jaṭ. jhand, Si. jhand']*

janḍi Hairy, tufted : *asi janḍiō dūsha-as khañāt dirāi, I saw a tufted snake by the water [janḍ + -i]*

jang War, battle, fight.—*jang kanning To fight, quarrel.—jang tining To make to fight: nan ainō kukkur jang tissun, kanā katṭā, we had cock-fighting to-day and mine won [P.]*

- jāngal** Wood, thicket, jungle [P.]
- jāngalī** Wild, uncivilised. Rustic [P.]
- jānī** Bridesmaid, Life-history § 106.
Darling: jānī, drōgh tarpā, dar-
ling, don't tell fibs [fusion of Skt.
jānī-, wife and P. jānī, beloved]
- jann** Bridal procession [Bal. jhanj,
Psht., Jāt. janj, Si. jjan*, Skt.
janya-]
- jannat** Paradise, heaven [A.]
- januati** Inhabitant of heaven: khudā nē
jannatī ke, kane pudēnō diras ēto,
God bring you to heaven, let me
have some cold water [jannat +
-i]
- janōzan** } Widow: janōzān tēnī bhānā e,
janōzān } a widow speaks for herself—
whether to remarry or not; janō-
zannā lēpatī musī bandagh
khāchira (prov.), three people sleep
in a widow's quilt—herself and
her two husbands. [Bal. jan,
wife + ?; cf. sarōzān]
- jānvar** Animal [P.]
- japping** To snatch, espec. something
moving: nariān dudēngatī ass,
jappāt-ta, the horse was bolting
but I seized it; rī har hitatī kane
jappingatī us, you catch me up
at every word I say [Jāt., Si.
jhapp-]
- jār¹** Snare, net.—jār shāghing To set a
snare. [Bal.; Si. jjar*, Jāt. jjar.
Psht. jāl, Skt. jāla]
- jār²** Web, cobweb [Si. jjarō, Jāt. jjarā,
Psht. jālai; Skt. jāla]
- jarib** Measure of land; half an acre
[A.]
- jarramb** A large poisonous ground spider:
ōnā dūe jarrambas hass, gand
kashshā, dū-ta kul pūturō halk,
a spider crawled on his hand and
smelt it, and his hand blistered
right up [con. with jār² ?]
- jār³** Twin: kanā illanā malhk jār ō, i
ōfte durust kanning-a kappara,
my cousins are twins, I can't tell
them apart; nanā mir jār
hingune, my ewe has had twins.
Meeting together, of eyebrows:
ōnā burvānkāk jār ō, his eye-
brows meet together [Bal. jār,
Jāt. jārā, Si. jārō]
- jār⁴** Brushwood hedge [loc. Nushki var.
of vār; Si. jhar*, tree]
- jāsū** Spy [hill var. of jāūs]

jāsūs Spy [P.]

jat Camel driver; a Jat (not Jatt), the
regular occupation of whom is
camel driving [Bal., Jāt.; Si.
jat*]

jātū Witch: māi chūcha khañāne,
nanikān kātumāi-ta jāgibō, daun
maf ki jātūas barē, uste-ta
kashshe, the lady has been
delivered, watch over her at
night, lest a witch come and
extract her heart; pūskunā jātū
uste pūndūān kashshik (prov.), a
new-fashioned witch extracts the
heart through the fundament—
i.e., new-fangled ideas are full of
absurdities [Skt. yātu, demon ?
or older form of jādū, Phlv.
jātuk ?]

jat Moment, short while: jattas dāng
ba, nēān hitas harrihiva, come
here a moment, I want to ask
you something; jattaseān guḍ
hass, he came after a while; hamē
jattatī kask, at that moment he
died [Bal., Jāt. jhat]

jau-lūshtak Variety of huskless barley
[P. jau, barley + Dēhwāri
'naked']

jaur Sweet-scented oleander, nerium
odorum, proverbially poisonous.
Used in curses and defiance: ō
nanā muddai e, aṭ vār ki kane
tavār kē, i ōde jaur pārōt, he's
our opponent and however many
times he may call me I'll tell
him to go to blazes; iraghāte nī
jaur karēs, nan ant kunēn? what
is there for us to eat? you've
eaten all the bread, and I hope
it'll poison you [Bal.; Si. jaur*]

jauṛal A wild grass.

jauz Nut, nut-tree: chunā jauz, walnut;
ballā jauz, cocconut [A.]

javāb Answer, reply. Refusal. Refused,
rejected, without any rights: aga
hākimnā rakam arē-ne, dā mulk
bēshak nā e, aga rakam af-ne,
javāb us, if you've a govern-
ment document, of course this
land is yours, otherwise you're out
of court.—javāb kanning To
answer. To refuse somebody:
sāng baṅgingki hināsūr, javāb
karēr-tā, they had gone to fix up
a betrothal but they refused
them.—javāb tining To answer.

- To refuse something: javāb tīsa, kanā kārēme kattau, he refused and didn't do my bit of work [A.]
- javāhir Jewel [A. 'jewels']
- jēb Pocket [P.]
- jēl Jail, prison.—jēl kanning To put in prison [Eng.]
- jēl-khāna Jail [jēl + P. khāna, house]
- jhandum Hell. South [A. jahannam]
- jhap Crouch of an animal.—jhap kanning To crouch down out of sight: charz vakhtas ki jhap karē, nī khampēsa, you can't spot a bustard when it crouches; i jhap karēt tūsut, khazruāk khurk bassur, I hid myself and sat tight and the deer drew near [Si. chhap^u; Jaṭ. chhap-, to be hidden]
- jhil The wild plant indigofera pauciflora, used as fodder [Si. jhil^u]
- jhirking To rebuke, scold [Jaṭ. jhinrk-, Si. jhinrik]
- jhōk The covering of she-camels [con. with jhukking; Si. jhōk^u, squatting of camels]
- jhukkēfing To make to squat, of camels [c. of m. form of jhukking]
- jhukking To bend down, stoop down. To squat, of camels [Jaṭ., Si. jhuk-]
- jhūm Prick, stab. Goad-wound [var. of jūm]
- jhur Small hill-stream [var. of chur]
- jī¹ Sir. Yes, certainly—espec. in reply to superiors, Grammar § 442 [Jaṭ., Si. etc.]
- jī² Game resembling prisoner's base [var. of jū]
- jibbi Jerk [var. of jubi]
- jid-mādar Step-brother, by a different mother [Dēhwārī? P. judā + P. mādur]
- jid-padar Step-brother, by a different father [Dēhwārī? P. judā + P. pidar]
- jigī jigī Exclamation of entreaty: jigī jigī kanki tūt hata, for God's sake bring me some mulberries; ō khudā, jigī jigī kanā arze bin, Oh God, listen to my prayer for pity's sake [P.]
- jihān World [P.]
- jihāz Ship. Aeroplane [A. jahāz]
- jijā Mammy, mummy [Si.; children's word; con. with jijī]
- jiji Mother's breast.—jiji tining To suckle: jijā, kane jijī ēte, suckle me mummy [children's word; con. with jijā; cf. H.]
- jik Upright, on end: i tavār karēt, ō jik salia, I gave a shout, and he stood bolt upright.—jik kanning To set upright: tambūte jik karēnō, they've pitched the tents.—jik tining To prick: khulisune, tusēngāne, sila-as nataṭi jik ēte-ta, samā-a kēk, he's had a fright and gone off into a faint, prick him in the foot and he'll come to.
- jī khudā Good God! exclamation of surprise, Grammar § 440 ['Lord God']
- jind Body. Self, Grammar § 124: nā jind khañāne-ta? have you seen it yourself? ōnā jind-hināne, he's gone in person; pine-ta bingunūt, jinde-ta khantavat, I've heard his name but never met him personally [Bal., Jaṭ.; Si. jind^u]
- jinde Self, used as an adjective, Grammar § 124: jinde bāvaghān bassunus? have you come from the father himself? [jind + -e²]
- jinn Ginn [A.]
- jinnātā lūr Whirlwind ['Ginns' dust-storm']
- jinni Ginn-ridden. One affected by Ginns [jinn + -i]
- jirga Council of Elders; tribal assemblage.—jirga kanning To assemble in jirga: chiva jirga-a kēra? when is the jirga to sit? To refer to a jirga, discuss in jirga: jirga karēn, nan ōfte kattān, we referred it to jirga and we won [P.]
- jirking To start, shy: jirkipa, kasas aff, don't start, there's nobody here; jirkifēs kane, tugṭaki illētavēs, you startled me and wouldn't leave me alone to sleep [Si. chhirk-, Jaṭ. chhark-]
- jirr Bush, shrub.
- jitā Separate, apart.—jitā kanning To separate, place apart [Phlv. jutāk P. judā]
- jitāi Separation [jitā + -i]
- jō Water-cut, drain. Irrigated field [P.]
- jōgī Sanke-charmer [P.; Skt. yōgi]

- jŏghin Wooden mortar [also Bal.; P. jaughan, stone mortar]
- jŏghin-kātumi With a head shaped like a mortar [‘mortar-headed’]
- jŏhān Stack of corn: ainō tūān tāk e, kharribō tēnā jŏhāne harfin, to-day’s an uneven day of the month, come let’s bring in our stacks [also Bal.; con. with P. jau, Bal. jō, barley?]
- jŏhān-jahi Threshing-floor [jŏhān + jah + -i]
- jōka Leaning, reclining.—jōka kanning To lean against, recline: ō dam-darēngāne, divālāi jōka karēne, he’s tired and so leans against the wall.—jōka tining To make to lean against: i tēnā tūfake divāltō jōka tissut, I leant my gun against the wall [Si. jhōk*, settling down; con. with jhukking]
- jŏlā Spider’s web, cobweb. Nothing, nobody (with negative): ērē ki hināt, jahas jŏlā allau, when I got there, there was not a soul anywhere. Sunstroke: ainō dē tin e, pēshan himpa, jŏlāas khalēk-ne, it’s hot to-day, don’t go out of doors or you’ll get sunstroke [Psht. jŏlā, P. jūlāh, spider]
- jŏn Corpse, carcase: murrān jŏnas khanāt kasaraṭi, dē chāe hullinā e, bandaghnā e, I spotted a carcase on the road a long way off, God knows whether it was a horse’s or a man’s; jŏn massus, kanā urāti tammas, i nē harfiva, you lay like a corpse in my house, but I’ll sustain you [cf. H. jūn, body? Skt. yoni, uterus?]
- jŏpāk Spring harvest [< P. jau, barley, Si. pakō, Bal. phakkā ripe?]
- jŏr¹ Well, in good health: nī jŏr us? drākh-a-jŏr us? are you well? are you hale and hearty?—jŏr kanning To set right, repair: tūfake jŏr ka, mend the gun. To make, build: tūfakas jŏr ka, make a gun. To restore to health: shukr ki khudā nē jŏr karē, thank God, the Almighty restored you to health. [Psht.; Bal. jŏr, Si. jŏr^u]
- jŏr² Lip [Bal. jŏr, lower lip; con. with jŏra?]
- jŏra Pair, espec. a pair of plough bullocks. Second of a pair, equal: ōnā hullinā jŏra drik ō traddaṭi dā mulkaṭi aṭṭ, there’s no horse in this part of the world to match his at jumping and prancing.—jŏra kanning To put in pairs. To keep abreast: nan hullite jŏra karēna, i khanāt ki ōnā mādiān gidrēngik, we were riding our horses abreast when I saw that his mare was going to pass me. [Bal., Psht.; Jaṭ. jŏr, Si. jŏrō]
- jŏri Country-made cloth [Jaṭ., Si.]
- jŏsh Passion, excitement [P.]
- jū Game resembling prisoner’s base [cf. P. jō, hunting after?]
- jubi Jerk.—jubi tining To jerk: mahrinā mahāre jubi ēte ki jwān kāe, jerk the camel’s nose-string to make it move smoothly [jhibbī]
- jūfa Avarice [Bal. jūfa, Jaṭ. jūfā, Si. jūfō]
- jūfaī Avaricious [jūfa + -i]
- juft Yoke of oxen: kanā daghār dah juft-a marēk, my land is as big as ten pairs of bullocks can plough in a day [P.]
- jugh Yoke.—jugh kanning To yoke [P.]
- jughlū Peg which fastens the yoke on the ox’s neck [jugh + ?]
- jūjik Insect, weevil: dā dirāṭi jūjik arē, pākālibō-ta, there are insects in this water, strain it.
- jujurēnging To sit huddled up: yakhār. Brāhūik tēnā gidāntēti tūlira jujurēngira, in the cold Brahuis sit huddled up in their tents.
- jul Horse-cloth, camel-cloth, dog-cloth.—jul kanning To put a cloth on an animal [P.]
- julāb Purgative, purge [P.]
- julav Attack, onslaught.—julav danning (kanning) To attack [Bal.; cf. P. jilau, reins, jilau kase raftan, to attack]
- julūṇt Cradle.—julūṇt kuning To be rocked in a cradle, to swing: babō julūṇt kunēn, come let’s have a swing.—julūṇt tining To rock: chunāe julūṇt ēte, navā tugh barē-ta, try to rock the babe to sleep [Si. jhūlō]

jūm Prick, stab: *silanā jūmān khalh* kanningatī e, it's aching from the prick of the needle. Goad-wound. —jūm tining To prick, stab, goad.

jumma Friday [A. jum'a]

junāband Strap for tying a coat, etc. to the cantle of a saddle [loc. Nushki; P. junāb, flap of a saddle + band]

junūb Unwashed after cohabitation, polluted [A. junub]

jupping To jump, espec. with both feet at the same time: *chukkāk juppisa* bassur, the birds came hopping along; *jōān juppāt*, āhinja-ka kishkingā, as I jumped the stream my trowser-cord broke [imit.; cf. Si. jhap, pounce, Si. jhap-, Jat. jhapp-, snatch, Skt. jhampa-, jump]

jurmāna Penalty, fine.—jurmāna kanning To fine [P.]

jūshānda Boiled dates [P. jōshānda, boiled, decoction]

just Zinc [Bal. jast, Jat. jas, Si. jist]

juṭ Knavish trick, persecution: *ainō nī sāibnā mōnaṭi kantō juttas kat-tavūs! paṛda mass ki ō khiāl kattau*, didn't you play me a fine trick to-day in front of the sahib! it was a blessing for you he didn't notice anything.—juṭ kanning To exercise petty tyranny: *sardāk dāsā jirga-aṭi gharibātetō juṭ kanningatī ō*, the chiefs now-a-days are simply playing with poor folks in the Jirgas. [Si. juṭh, abusing, persecution]

jwāl Sack made of goat's hair [P.]

jwān Good: *ḍaggi gharib jwān e*, aga *laghattas khalēk*, *pālhas-a etik*, *bēzār hishān* (prov.), poor old cow is good, though she kicks she yields some milk, God preserve us from an ass. Excellent: *ō jwānō kabila-ascān barām karōne*, he's married into a very respectable family. Well and good: *nī tēnaṭ hinās*, *jwān*, *aga na*, *i nā bēkhe kashshiva*, if you go of your own accord, well and good, if not I'll do for you. Well, properly: *kanā kūsē jwān sillis*, mind you wash my clothes properly [Bal.; P. 'young']

jwānī Goodness. Excellence. Used adverbally in the oblique: *jwāniat pā*, speak properly; *kūsē jwānika sil*, wash the shirt well.—jwānī kanning To show kindness: *kantō jwānī karēnus*, *tā zinda ut*, *nē yāt karōt*, you have shown me great kindness, I won't forget you as long as I live [jwān + -i]

K

-k¹ Plural suffix of substantives, Grammar § 23 *seq.* Changes to -t- in the oblique § 36 [Tam., Mal., Kan. kaḷ-, -gaḷ, Tuḷ. -kaḷu, Goṇ. -k, Kui -ka]

-k² One of the past suffixes in the verb, Grammar § 217. Changes to -g after -n-. Changes to -t- in the negative, § 225 [Kuṛ., Malt. -k, Tam. -d, -tt, Kan. -d, -t, etc.]

-k³ Suffix of the 3rd person singular in the present-future [cf. old Tam. aorist -gu, old Kan. -kum, -gum? v.-ak²]

-ka¹ Suffix of the 3rd person singular in the imperfect [-k³ + a¹]

-ka² Enclitic pronoun of the 1st person singular, Grammar § 117 [short for kan-]

kā That; when lo and behold: *mashanā ziān hurā*, *khanā kā khalkas handārē biṭēne*, he looked from the top of the hill and saw an encampment had encamped there; *khuzzisa khuzzisa bass*, *kā gaḍḍas e*, he came stalking quietly, when lo and behold it turned out to be a mountain-sheep [strengthened form of ki? poss. affected by tā³ owing to the common interchange of k and t?]

kā- Base of the present affirmative of hining, to go, Grammar § 264 [Kuṛ., Malt. kā-]

kabāb Roast meat.—kabāb kanning To roast [A.]

kabar The tree salvadora oleoides [Si. khabbar]

kabila Family; household [A. qabila]

kabr Grave.—kabr kanning To bury [A. qabr]

kabristān Graveyard [P. qabristān]

kabūl Accepted, acceptable.—**kabūl** **kanning** To accept, approve, agree [A. qabūl]

kach Measurement, size: **kanā mār nā kachchāi marēk**, my boy's about your size.—**kach** **kanning** To measure: **daḡhāre kach karēn**, shash gām mass, we measured the land and it turned out to be six paces; **kanā kūse kach kā**, fit my shirt on me [Bal., Psht.; Jaṭ. kachh, Si. kachh*]

kachāri Court, court of justice. Sitting in court. Halo round the moon: **tūbēnā kachārie hur**, look at the halo round the moon. Surrounded by a halo: **tūbē ainō kachāri e**, the moon has a halo round it to-day.—**kachāri** **kanning** To hold court: **sardār kachāri karēne tūsune**, **babō kān**, **salām kēn**, the chief is holding a meeting, let's go and greet him [Bal. kachēhri, Jaṭ., Si. kachahri]

kacharau Venereal disease [Bal. kach-arva]

kāchū Knife, pocket-knife [by metathesis fr. P. chāqū; Jaṭ. kāchū]

kad Droppings, manure: **kadāte kash-shibō**, **daḡhāraṭi shāghbo**, **ispust-ta zōrāk marē**, clear out the droppings and spread them on the field, that the lucerne may thrive in it.—**kad** **kanning** To manure: **ēnakhō khōlume kad kattavēre**, **dāna-ta ushkun mass**, you didn't manure the wheat this year, no wonder the grain is poor [cf. Skt. karda-, mud?]

kādān Pit for storing straw. Belly: **kādānaṭi-ta kattār khalh ki paddām-ta shēf tūle**, incise its belly with a knife to make the inflation subside; **kādāne tēnā purr karēs**, **bash massus**, **narrās?** did you get up and retire as soon as you'd filled your belly?—**kādān** **kanning** To treat a horse for colic by a kind of internal massage: **istō nanā hullie gand karē**, **kādān karēt-ta**, **gand-ta pinnā**, our horse had colic last night, so I massaged its belly and the colic was relieved [P. kāh-dān, hay-loft]

kadd Height: **kanā hulli nārān kaddaṭi balun e**, my horse stands higher than yours.—**kadd** **kanning** To grow tall [P. qad]

kadim Grain given to animals, espec. horses: **khartō kadim ēte**, **jwān pazzōr-a marēra**, give the rams some grain and they'll fatten all right; **kanā hullinā kadimāk machchitō**, **pēn zara-as hata**, my horse has too little grain, fetch a bit more.—**kadim** **kanning** To give grain to horses, etc.: **galae kadim karēnus?** have you given the stud grain? [Bal. kadīma; -(i)m suggests genuine Brā.; con. with Kan., Tul. kadir, Tam., Mal. katir, ear of corn?]

kadit Dried meat, biltong: **ainō barf tammingaṭi e**, **kaditnā tukuras bēt kabō**, **māsh shāghbō-ta**, it's snowing to-day, let's have a bit of biltong on to boil and some lentils along with it.—**kadit** **kanning** To dry meat: **dā mōsumāi khōrāsānaṭi harkas sēlhaki kadit-a kēk**, at this time of the year everyone in the uplands is preparing biltong for the winter; **istō pēshan khāchānut**, **yakh kane kadit karēne**, I slept outside last night and the cold has dried me up like biltong [var. **khadit**; A. qadid]

kadr Power, value, quantity: **nā kadre i chāva**, I know your value.—**kadr** **tining** To treat with respect: **ō nane kadr-a tīfak**, **nan ōrāi himpana**, he doesn't treat us with proper respect, we won't go near him [A. qadr]

kadū Cucumber [P.]

kaḍ Pit, hole: **nī kanki jwānō kaḍḍas khuttāsus**, **khudā kane kashshā**, you'd dug a pretty pit for me, but God brought me out safe. Dimple: **likh-ta mōranā**, **mukh-ta munginā**, **dūe tikh**, **kaḍḍ-a tamnik**, her neck is like a peacock's, her waist is like a wasp's, touch it and it subsides into a dimple—one of the stock-endings of the story-teller. Pitted, sunk in: **chunāe addi karēne**, **chugh-ta kaḍḍ e**, the child's choking, the nape of its neck is all sunk in. Deep: **dā dūn bāz kaḍḍ e**, this well is very deep. Low-lying: **kanā daḡhār kaḍḍ e**, my ground is low-lying. **kaḍ** **kanning** To dig a pit: **pēnanā kasare kaḍ kappā**, **khudā nēki kaḍ kapp**, don't dig a pit in another's path, lest God dig a pit for you. To bury: **dā dūnde**

- dabō, kaḍ kabō, take away this carcass and bury it [Bal. khaḍ, Jaṭ. khaḍḍ, Si. khaḍḍ; Pkt. khaḍḍa]
- kaḍḍan Collar for an animal; espec. dog-collar.—kaḍḍan kanning To drag an animal along by its collar.
- kāḍi Chin: kāḍiāi-ta antanā tappas e? dēr khalkune-ta? yā tēnaṭ tam-māne? whatever's the wound on his chin from? who's hit him or did he just fall? [Bal., Jaṭ., Si. khāḍi]
- kaf Foam.—kaf kanning To foam: ghussaghān kaf karēsas, zaghm-a khalkaka, he was foaming with rage and slashing about with his sword [P.; Skt. kapha]
- kafan Winding-sheet, shroud [A.]
- kafani That which is like a winding-sheet or shroud. Sleeveless unhemmed shirt put on a new-born babe for the first six days, Life-history § 27. Beggar's mantle: kafanias bēnāne, tēne fakir karēne, he's put on the beggar's mantle and turned mendicant [kafan + -i]
- kāfila Caravan [A. qāfila]
- kāfir Infidel [A.]
- kaftār Hyena: kaftārnā dandānas chunānā likhaṭi taf, guṛā khulipak, tie a hyena's tooth round the child's neck and he'll be cured of timidity [P.]
- kāghad } Paper. Letter.—kāghad (kāghaz)
kāghaz } kanning To send a letter: ōrki kāghaz ka ki zū barō, write to him to come soon [P. kāghaz, kāghad]
- kahērō The tree *chretia obtusifolia*.
- kahing (pres. stem kahē-, past stem kask-, neg. base kas-, c. base kas-, Grammar § 217) To die: ō gahas kaspak, umraṭ zinda e nanā khwārātēki, he'll never die, he'll live for ages just to annoy us; ō tāiskā kastane, nī must kabre-ta khuttingaṭi us? he's not yet dead, are you digging his grave beforehand? i dāsā kahingati uṭ, I'm at the point of death. To die down, of fire, etc.: dā kahōkō pōghas e, this is a dead bit of charcoal [bases kah-, kas-; Tam., Mal. cā-, Tel. tsā-, cacc-, Kan., Kui sā-, Tuḷ. sei, Gōn. sai, past sās-, Kuṛ. khē-, past kecc-, Malt. key-, past kec-]
- kahr Wrath [A. qahr]
- kahv Dyspepsia: kahvaki chār hōr ustān shēf dāgh ēte, for dyspepsia brand four fingers below the heart.
- kahvi Standard cure for dyspepsia, consisting of an ounce of crushed pepper in five times as much ghee [kahv + -i]
- kai Vomiting.—kai kanning To vomit [A. qay]
- kaichi Scissors: dōsto vām tining dōst-inā kaichi e (prov.), a loan to a friend is the scissors of friendship.—kaichi kanning To cut with scissors: ō tēnā pishkavāte kaichi karēne, he's cut his hair [P. qaichi]
- kaifal A tree, the bark of which is used as snuff for headaches; *myrica sapida*? [Si. kāiphal, Panj. kái-phal]
- kail Measure, portion: asi kailas dārūnā tiss kane, tūfake purr karēt, he gave me a measure of gun-powder and I loaded the gun; asi kailas pālḥ ēte-ta, give him a portion of milk.—kail kanning To measure with a measure-pot [A.]
- kaila Slice of fruit: kūṭikhe tarēs, kaila-as kane ēte, if you cut the water-melon, give me a slice [fr. kail]
- kailing To measure with a measure-pot: khōlumte ōde kaila ēte, measure him out the grain [fr. kail]
- kaiz Confinement, imprisonment.—kaiz kanning To confine, imprison [A. qaid]
- kaizi Prisoner [kaiz + -i]
- kaj¹ A wild grass, used as fodder.
- kaj² Bent, crooked: kanā laṭ kaj mass, my stick got bent; piriān kaj mass, he got bent with old age. Morally crooked: har hitaṭi kajj us, you're crooked in everything; hur, kane kajjō hitas pāningaṭi us, look here, you're telling me lies [P.]
- kajjal Lamp-black.—kajjal kanning To apply lamp-black to the eyes: khante kajjal karēnus, khisun ō, your eyes are red, you must have blackened the lids [Panj, etc.; Skt. kajjala-]

kajjēnging To waste away, of young children or unborn babes, Life-history § 37: *ir, chunā-ne jwānō asitt ass, khudā apōke nā kattau ki tāvizāto pōshan kashshā, tahō tiss, chunāe kajjēfē, sister, yours was a fine child, curses on your rival for producing amulets and putting them out in the wind and so making your babe waste away. To become ill from over-eating, of grown-ups: dākha kun-tavēsa, kajjēngtavēsa, if you hadn't eaten so much you wouldn't have got ill [hardly fr. kaj? cf. H. kuj-, to decay?]*

kak Flea [Bal.; P. kaik]

kakāring To cackle: *kanā kukkuro baida halkunc, kakāringaṭi e, my hen's cackling, she's going to lay an egg. [imit.; cf. Jaṭ. kuṛkur-, Si. kākirā-]*

kakkau Chikor, hill-partridge [imit.; cf. Jaṭ. kakk, Bal. kavg, P. kabg]

kal¹ Machine [Bal., Jaṭ.; Si. kal¹; Skt. kalā]

kal² Place where water collects, water-hold: *Gurūnā kalāi dir marōo, hamōrō ōtākha-kēna, there'll be water in the Guru pool, we'll camp there; ēnakhō kalātēṭi dir mafarōe, pir dastane, there's not likely to be water in the water-holds this year, there's been no rain [con. with kaland, cf. kumb?]*

kāl Washing soda [loc. Sar. var. of kār]

kala-aseat } With difficulty, scarcely,
kala-at } hardly, just: *kala-at ōrān tēnā vāme halkunūt, it's with difficulty that I've recovered my loan from him; i kala-at bassunūt, I've only just managed to come; Mastungnā kōte i kala-at dākān khaṇiva, I can just see Mastung fort from here; kala-aseat dē shām massas ki tōp tavār karē, day had hardly turned to evening when the gun fired; kane kala-aseat yāt-a barēk ki i nē khaṇānūt, I can barely remember to have seen you [obsol. kala + -at, -ase-at; cf. Bal. kalur, difficulty? P. kall, trouble?]*

kalāgh Crow: *pāra ki kalāgh hazār sūlanā ki mass, asi piunō parra-as kharriṭik, they say a crow has to live 1,000 years before it grows*

a white feather; ni kalāghase us, you're (as wise as) an old crow [P.]

kalāgh-kīnzh Chough [kalāgh + imit. ?]

kalāghō The black refuse in the stomach of a new-born babe [fr. kalāgh]

kalai Tin.—*kalai kanning* To tin [P. qal'i]

kalam Writing-reed, pen. Fate, destiny: *ōnā kalam handaun hināsas ki jangati kahe, it was his destined end to die in the fight.—kalam kanning* To remarry (of a widow): *Bāz Khānnā janōzān tūsune yā kalam karēne? is Baz Khan's widow still living single, or has she remarried? To slash through: drōgh pārēs, zaghamatō nā kātume kalam karōt, if you lie I'll slash off your head with my sword.—kalam khalīng* To quill-drive: *kalam khalisa sāh-ta hinā, he died from excessive writing [A. qalam]*

kalamdān Pen-case [P. qalamdān]

kaland Broken earthen pot, any old pot: *nanā kul-razānk dāsā kaland massunō, all our pots have now become unusable; kuchaknā pālhte kalandati shāgh, pour the dog's milk into the old pot; bā-ne kaland massunc, annā ishk-a kēsa? you've as many teeth in your head as an old pot and yet you still go on the loose? [Tan., Mal. kalam, Kan. kala, Tuṭ. kara, pot?]*

kalāt Fort. *Kalaṭ*, the Kalat state and its capital [P.]

kalāva Skein, hank: *kalāvanā kātume gum karēnō, tippasa ama kēr (prov.), they've lost the end of the skein and are at a loss where to begin [P. kalāba]*

kalēr The bush capparid, aphylla: *bāzangā nāzān kalērnā pātām-bā musī, khar-a marēsa (prov.), you think so much of yourself that you break into three pieces like a bit of kaler wood [Bal., Jaṭ.]*

kalik Cheek: *kalikāi-ta chuṭṭas bassune, durākha mafak, a boil has come out on his cheek and won't get well; ōnā mār filānīnū kalike chukkā, i khaṇāt-ta, his son kissed so-and-so's cheek, I saw him; kalikāk-ta shūk ō, antei daun kapp? her cheeks are*

smooth enough, why shouldn't he? [Bal. kalak, cheek of animals; cf. P. kala?]

kalik-lār *kanning* To drink shepherd-fashion by putting a bit of bread inside the cheek and then milking into the mouth [loc. Nushki; 'to do cheek-boiling']

kalima *Confession of the faith.*—*kalima* *hating* To repeat the confession of faith [A. kalima]

kālk *Tuft of hair* [by metathesis fr. P. kākul]

kāl-khwāh *Protector, guardian:* *dā chōritā kāl-khwāh illa e-tā.* the guardian of these orphans is their uncle; *kane khudā jwānō kāl-khwāhas* tissune, God has given me a noble protector. *Espec. the storekeeper or master of the ceremonies, a friend of the family who runs the betrothal and wedding feasts, Life-history §§ 92, 108:* *barāmnā kāl-khwāh dēr e, ki tēnā hullitēki kadīm halēn?* who's the master of the wedding ceremonies, we want to get grain for our horses? [P. kāla, household furniture + P. khwāh, calling for? cf. Psht. kāl-khwāhi, authority, power?]

kāl-khwāhi *Protection, guardianship:* *masirē ki barām tissus, kāl-khwāhie-ta kappa, arighnā hitāi mafak, kharāb-a marēk,* once you've given your daughter in marriage, don't assume guardianship over her, or she won't listen to her husband's word but will go to the bad [kāl-khwāh + -i]

kallar *Saline soil:* *ōītō nēki kanning kallarnā kishār e* (prov.), doing him a good turn is like cultivating saline land. *Saline, of soil, impregnated with salt* [Bal.; Jat. kalar, Si. kalar^u]

kalli *Small water-skin:* *tēnā kallie miranā kallitō tangipa* (prov.), don't hang up your water-skin alongside that of the headman—i.e., don't step beyond your proper station [Si. khal^a, Jat. khal, khali-rī, Skt. khalla-, hide]

kalmānt *Spinster, doomed to spinsterhood:* *dūgdānān drikkipa ki navā kalmānt marēs,* don't jump over the hearth or you'll die an old maid; *kanā khiālāti dā masir*

kalmānt e, dāmunc-ta kaichi kabō ki bakht-ta bash marē, I fancy this girl is in danger of being an old maid, snip a bit off her skirt for luck.

kalp *Deceitful:* *bāṭi hanēn e, ustati kalp e,* he's sweet-tongued but deceitful at heart [A. qalb, adulterated, counterfeit? or cf. Tam., Mal., Kan., Tuḷ. kaḷavu, theft, deceit?]

kalpōra *The plant tecurium stocksianum, used as a drug for fever* [Bal. kalparagh, Si. khalphōr^u]

kaltāp *Inhaling of boiling water mixed with chopped straw or simsōk in which seven stones have been plunged as a cure for fever, Life-history § 205* [con. with P. tap, Phlv. tāp, fever?]

kalūr *Ashes:* *hushingā, kalūr mass,* it was burnt to ashes; *dū kanā kalūr mass,* my hand was burnt to a cinder; *parda mass ki kalūr matavat,* thank Heavens I wasn't burnt to ashes.

kam *Little, less. Inferior:* *ō kanā jindānā shalvārānā arēas e, kancān kam aff, navā nī pās,* he's a man of my own circle and in no way my inferior, I would have you know [P.]

kamān-pād *Bowlegs. Bowlegged* [P. kamān, bow + pād]

kamāsh *Greyhaired:* *dā pirō kamāshō arēas e, uste-ta husōn kappa,* this is a grey-headed old man, don't vex his heart; *nē ōnā kamāshangā puzhzhaghāteān lajj-a bafak?* don't you feel ashamed before his grey hairs? [con. with Skt. kalmāsha, spotted white and black?]

kamāshā *Headman, leader:* *kharribō kām kamāshāghāi, harchi ki pārē, handun-a kēna,* come let's go to the headman, and we'll do whatever he says; *harkas ki tēnā kamāshānā hite harftau, kāṭu-maṭi kunēk,* he who heeds not the words of his leader, will come to ruin; *nanā kamāshā dūsā dah sāla marēk, kamāsh aff,* our headman is now ten years old, so he's no greybeard [kamāsh + -ā²]

kamba *Luckless, wretched. Wretch* [var. of kambakht]

- kambal** Blanket [H.; Si. *kamal*^u; Skt. *kambala*]
- kambakht** Luckless, wretched. Wretch [P.]
- kambakhti** Ill-luck, wretchedness [P.]
- kambar** Spotted, striped, speckled, parti-coloured: *dūsha-kunōk kambarā rīzān khulik* (prov.), one who has been bitten by a snake is scared at a spotted rope--i.e., once bitten twice shy [Bal.; Si. *kamirō*; Skt. *kambara*]
- kāmbō** Let us go, you as well, Grammar § 264, footnote [*kān*, 1st pers. plur. pres. indef. of *hining* + *-bō*; formation appar. unique]
- kamēr** Ploughshare.--*kamēr tining* 'To subject a man to an ordeal by heated ploughshares: *kamēr tining daun e, kamēre khākharaṭi shāghina, khisun ki mass, gurā harriṭina, nī duzzi karēnus, kattanū?* aga *ō pārō, i kattanū?* *gurā ōde pāna, kamēre harf, dah gām rumb ka, biṭ-ta, aga dūe-ta hushā, ō duzz e, aga dūe-ta hushtau, ō sād e, an ordeal by fire is like this—we put a ploughshare in the fire, and when it gets red-hot we ask the man whether he's committed theft or not, and if he says no, we tell him to take up the ploughshare and run with it for ten paces and then throw it down, and if it burns his hand, he's guilty, if not he's innocent* [Bal. *kamir*]
- kamīna** Mean. Menial [P.]
- kam-nōki** The end of a lunar month [*kam* + *nōk* + *-i*]
- kamuk** Snare, trap: *kamuk tūlifēnus kanā hallingki?* have you set a trap to catch me?.
- kamund** Sugar-cane [Bal. *kavand*, Si. *kamand*^u, Jat. *kamānd*]
- kamyāft** Hill-bat's urine, used as a drug for sexual debility [fr. P. *kam-yāb*, rarely procurable?]
- kan-** Oblique base of the pronoun of the first person [Tam., Mal., Kur., Malt. *en-*, Tel., Kan. *nan-*, Tul. *ven'*]
- kānai** Suffix forming abstract nouns of similarity, Grammar § 86 [con. with *-kōnā*, *-kōnō*]
- kandi** River-back [Bal.; Jat., Si. *kandhi*; Skt. *kanthā-*, wall]
- kandūri** Cloth to keep bread in [P.]
- kanḍ** ¹ Sugar [Jat. *khand*, Si. *khand*^u; Skt. *khandu*]
- kanḍ** ² Gap, breach, opening: *dā divālnā kanḍān hēpār ma hin*, get over the gap in this wall and be off; *nī gēranā kanḍān hur, ē mōn dēre khanisa?* look through the gap in the hedge, whom do you see the other side? Hill-pass: *Shālanā kanḍān ki laggis, Mastungnā drakhtāk khandingira*, when you surmount the Quetta pass, you can see the trees of Mastung; *Nāgāu daunō ballō kanḍas e ki irā mizil e*, Nagau is such a long pass that it takes two stages [Mal., Kan., Tul. *kanḍi*, gap, Mal. also pass, Tel. *ganḍi*, opening, pass; Bal. *khandagh*, pass, prob. fr. Brā.]
- kanḍā** Empty maize cob.
- kāndār** A wild bush.
- kanḍi** Necklace, espec. a camel's necklace [Bal. *kandī*, Si. *kandhi*; Skt. *kanthika-*]
- kāngar** Inedible stalk of a certain kind of jowari: *dākha kuningati kāngarām-bā bārisunus*, for all your eating you're as dry as an empty maize stalk [Bal. *kangri*, Jat. *kāngri*, Si. *kāngir*^u]
- kāni** Small spring of water: *pēn dir aff, jalati kānias khalh, dir bāz-a marēk*, if there's no other water, scoop out a hole in the river-bed and you'll get plenty [con. with *kān?*]
- kanning** (imper. *ka*, *kar-ak*, pres. *kē-*, past *karē-*, neg. base *kar-*, neg. pres. *kapp-*, neg. past *katt-*, Grammar § 258) To do: *nā bitanā kanningki kāva, aga khudā kē-ta*, I'm off to do your business, if God will have it so; *harchi ki karē, sēkhāṭi-ta tūs*, whatever he did, he reaped the consequences of it. To make: *shālukiās tēnā kuriāki karēnuṭ*, I've made a small coat for my shepherd. To feign oneself: *ō tēne nājōr karē, ki i dā kārēmān ohuttiv, hē made himself out to be ill with the idea of shirking this work. To seize, affect, of illness: kane hilh*

karēne, I've got fever. To fix the price of: *dā kharāse* at karēnus? how have you priced this bullock? To be able, Grammar § 297: *i nētō* banning-a kappara, I shan't be able to come with you. Forms numerous nominal compounds, § 292-3 [bases *ka-*, *kar-*; *Si.*, *Jat.*, etc. *kar-*, *Skt. kr-*; *Tam. ści*, *Kan.*, *Tul. kay*, *gey*, *Kui gi-*, etc.; -n- of the infn. is not radical and there is no direct con. with *Bal. kan-*, *P. kun-*]

kānt Squinting: *dā masirā khank mōnikō kōkai kānt ō*, this girl's eyes squint inwards; *ē bandaghe hur, kha-ta padikō kōkai kānt e*, look at that man, his eye squints outwards; *i daun tittavat, kāntō kōraa kanā likhaṭi tammik*, I never dreamt that a blind squint-eye would hang round my neck—i.e., that I should marry such a worthless wife.—*kānt* kanning To squint: *kānt kappa*, *bandaghāk makhira*, don't squint, people will laugh at you [con. with *Si. kānō*, *Jat. kānā*, *Skt. kānā*, blind of one eye?]

kānūn Law [A. *qānūn*]

kān Mine, quarry [Jat. *khān*, *Si. khāni*, *P. kān*; *Skt. khāni*]

kānāi Large frying-pan [Si. *kañāhi*; cf. *kārai*]

kāō Debt, loan, indebtedness: *i ōnā kāōṭi tammānūt, ōnā kāōe ki purr kēv, gurā pēn asiṭnā kārēmaṭi barēva*, I've fallen into his debt, if I can pay it off, I shall then be free to work for some one else.

kāō-bahā Extortionate price.—*kāō-bahā* kanning To sell at a high rate: *nī kaneāi bullie kāō-bahā karēs*, you sold the horse to me at a ruinous price; *i kōr affat, nī kāō-bahā kanningaṭi us*, I'm not blind, you're charging famine prices, do you think I'll take it? ['debt-price']

kap Half, a half: *nī sōfanā kappān minnat harṭavēs, drustān-ta ama harṭisa?* (prov.), if you're not grateful for half the apple, how will you be grateful for the whole? i.e., if you're not grateful for all I've done already, you won't be grateful whatever I do; *zāifa aga*

kapp-a massaka, *kap-ta bandaghe* bass ass (prov.), if a woman could be halved, half would be enough for any man.—*kap* kanning To halve: *galave kap ka*, *kappas nī kun*, *kappas kane ēte*, halve the melon, you eat one half, and give half to me; *nī kanā iraghe kap karēnus*, you've halved my prospects—with your meddling. To do a thing by halves: *nī ki bīte kap karēs, ōnā ustaṭi shak tammā*, *ō titau*, when you treated the matter halfheartedly, he got suspicious and declined to give it [cf. *Jat.*, *Si. kap-*, *Skt. kalp-*, to cut?]

kapinjar Partridge [Bal.; *Skt. kapinjala*]

kapōt Pigeon: *kapōtnā khalling gunā e*, *kuning-ta savāb e*, it's a sin to kill a pigeon but a blessing to eat one—a common belief [Bal.; *Skt. kapota*]

kapōtkāva The grass *fumaria parviflora*, used as fodder [kapōt + *kāva*, cf. *P. kāh*, grass, and *karkāva*; 'pigeon grass']

kappi¹ Half, cut in half [kap + -i]

kappi² Roofless, abandoned as a ruin: *ōfk hinānō, urāk-tā kappi tammānō*, they've left and their houses are lying deserted [Si., Jat. *khapp-*, to be exhausted, Jat. *khappar*, worn-out camel, old shoe]

kappi³ Privy, only found in well-to-do town houses [= *kappi*²?]

kar Deaf.—*kar* kanning To deafen. To disgust: *i mustān karr assūt, nī kane gēshtir kar karēs*, I was sick before, and you made me sicker than ever—with all your talk [P.]

kār Washing soda, potash [Bal., Jat. *khār*, *Si. khār^u*, *Skt. ksāra-*]

karag The Ak plant, *calotropis gigantea* [Bal. *kharagh* var. *kark*; con. with *Skt. arka-*?]

karār Slowly.—*karār* kanning To quiet, pacify, soothe. To keep quiet: *karār ka*, shut up [A. *qarār*, fixity, quiet]

karaṭā Sword handle: *i tēnā zagḥmanā karaṭe piun-zaraṭi balkūt*, I set the hilt of my sword with silver; *khallingān nē matau, karaṭā nē*

dūti salis, nothing came of your striking, the handle was left in your hand—i.e., all your talk came to nothing [S. karṣō]

karat Unripe musk melon [Si. karṭu]

karaz Rafter.

karchū Frying-pan [town var. of karchū]

kard Dispersed, scattered: kanā kur kard mass, my flock got scattered. Batch: mōlhte kard kardāi yala ka dir kuningki, let the sheep go in batches to water; kardas bandagh kasarāt banningati ō, tippara dēr ō, there's a small body of men coming along the road, I don't know who they are; kardas kane ēte, give me a few.—kard kanning To divide into batches: shwān, kure kard karak, shepherd, make the flock come in batches [cf. Bal. khurd-, to be scattered, khard, separate]

kārēm Work, deed. Matter, affair.—kārēm banning To come in handy, be of service: hamō chittias ki nī kane tissus, ē mulkaṭi kane bāz kārēm a barēk, that letter you gave me will come in very useful to me in that country; ōnā hit ki kane pārē, ēē hiningtō kanē kārēm bass, the advice he gave me was useful to me on arrival.—kārēm kanning To do work. To have motions [P. kār; Skt. kārya; kār-(ē)m, for -ēm cf. bārēm]

kārēmī Industrious. One who does work [kārēm + -ī]

karēnging To go bad, get spoilt: ōnā mār karēngū, dāsā khwānpak, his son got spoilt and won't study: kanā mahriāi swār mafa, ki raftāre-ta karēfisa, don't ride my camel, you'll spoil its paces [Si. khar-]

kārēz Underground channel [P.]

kārēz-kash Karez-digger ['karez-drawer']

karguz Vulture [Bal. ; P. kargas]

karghing To shear: dāsā kuranā karghingnā mōsum e, it's now sheep-shearing time; hullinā bushkāte kargha, bāz balun massunō, ganda khangira, clip the horse's mane, it's grown very long and looks ugly; nā kātum bōd karēne, ba ki karghiv-ta your head's full of lice, comā let me clip it; dāsā kuchaknū ṭiṭṭike karghingati us,

ilum (prov.) ? are you now docking the dog's tail, brother? i.e., have you no shame left? To crop down, mow down: nā kur nanā khōlume karghāne, your flock has cropped all our wheat; i tēnā dushmanē karghōt, I shall mow down my enemy; lashkar karghingā, the army was mown down [hardly < Drav. ar-, sever, -prothetick-? cf. Gōn. kōri-, Tel. goṭ- shave?]

kārīgar Past master, expert. Blacksmith. Workman, labourer. Plough bullock [P.]

kār-i-khair Affair of peace, e.g., a betrothal or wedding, Life-history §§ 89, 104 [P.]

kark Ak plant, calotropis gigantea [var. of karag]

kār-khāna Workshop [P.]

kārnā Trumpet.—karnā khalling To blow a trumpet [P.]

karō Interjection of surprise, mockery, etc.: i tūsumut, karō nī barēs, here I've been sitting for you to come, forsooth! jōr-a marēk, mafak? karō khudā, will he get well or not? God knows! [prob. cor. of karōe, he will do, cf. use of 3rd p. p. of the pres. indef. or past in curses, Grammar § 165]

karōd Precipitous river bank [P. karūd, very deep well]

karōki For ages to come: karōki bafak, he won't come for ages [appar. karōki, dat. of interest fr. karō, cf. karōnā]

karōnā Ages ago: karōnā hinānus, dāsā barēsa? you went ages ago and come now? karōnā tūsune, maga nī affēs, he's been waiting for ages, and yet you're absent; dāsā arārēk e? karōnā kaskune, where's he now? why he's been dead ages [appar. karō + -nā, gen. of karō, cf. karōki]

karpās Cotton [Bal. ; Si. kapāh* ; Skt. karpāsa]

karrāi Early spring: dāsā karrāi e, kuḍḍik bāsun ō, pēsh tammina, gidān-a kēna, it's now spring and the huts are hot, we'll take to tents; khadō karrāi nān dārē gidān karēn, we camped here in the early spring last year.

karak Bank, shore: *jalanā karrakāi tūsusut*, I was sitting by the bank of the torrent. Outer crust: *kar-rakas iraghānā kane ēte*, give me a crust of bread. Rim, margin, border, edging: *nī tāsānā karake dū khalpa*, tēz e, don't handle the brim of the cup, it's sharp; *kanā daspāknā karrakāi girā-as tafōk e*, mala, harf-ta, there's something tied in the border of my handkerchief, open it and take it out; *kanā dastāre chikkā, karake-ta harrā*, he pulled my turban and tore the border; *bāmbanā karra-kān natte-ne murr tikh*, shēf tammissa, tade your feet away from the edge of the roof or you'll fall. Near, at the side of (used in the oblique as a postpositional noun): *kanā karrakāi tūlh*, i *khaniv*, nēāi kasas dūe murife, sit near me that I may see to it that no one touches you [Tam. karai, Mal., Tel. kara, Kan., Tul. kare; Bal. kharagh prob. bor. fr. Brā.]

karri Centre of external part of the oar: *dāskā kanā masir chunak e*, nī *karrie-ta tung karēs, khalh-a kēk*, my girl is still young, yet you pierced her ear in the middle, and of course it aches. Bead ear-ring worn by women: *i gisidnā karri hēsunut*, *kanā masir tēnā khaftēti shāghe-ta*, I have brought some stone ear-rings for my girl to put in her ears [Bal. 'ear ring'; cf. Si. kur^u, ear-ornament?]

karring To scratch, scrape: *bajai-ka chuttāk pēsh tanmār*, druste dō *karrāta-tā*, I got boils on my back, and kept scratching them the whole day; *zillāte tēnā halh*, *kanā dūe karrānō*, cut your nails, they've scratched my hand. To scrape out, clean out: *urāe karra, taputte shāgh*, clean the house, and spread out the felts; *mālanā jaho karra ki mangur karēne*, scour out the cattle-shed, it's full of ticks. To make a clean sweep of: *lashikar bass, māle karrā darē*, the army came, cleared out the cattle and decamped [Bal. khār-, Si. kharf-, Jāt. khurk-]

kārting To caw: *jātūām-bā nanā kātu-māi sōbatō kārtingatī us*, you caw early in the morning over our heads like a witch, i.e. you come begging as soon as it is daylight [imit.]

kārtūs Cartridge [Bal., etc.; fr. 'cartouche']

kārtūsi Breech-loading: *kantō irā kārtūsiō tūfak arē*, I've got two breech-loaders [kārtūs + -i]

kārvān-kush The bush *pterophyrum olivieri*, practically useless as fuel [P. 'caravan-killer', so-called because of the fate of the fabled caravan which could get no other fuel]

karz Debt.—karz kanning To borrow: *dā rupaite karz karēnut hēsunut*, I've borrowed this money I've brought [A. qarṣ]

karab Juwari stalk [Bal. karb, Si. karbb^u]

karāi Large iron tub, for washing clothes, etc. [Jāt. karāhā, boiling pan, Si. karāhi, frying-pan; Skt. katāha, frying-pan, boiler; cf. kāñāi]

karak Hole, fissure: *halanā karakas e*, it's a mousehole; *dā urānā karakān pir banningatī e*, rain is coming in through the hole in this house; *divālnā karakān kha-nāt-tā*, ki banningatī ō, I saw through the crack in the wall that they were coming.—karak kanning To make a hole, pierce: *kanā kūēāi pūghas tanmā hushū*, *karak karē-ta*, a piece of charcoal fell upon my shirt and burnt a hole in it; *nī tēnā harḍēnā gandaghā kārēm-teān kanā uste karak karēnus*, with your daily evil-doing you've pierced my heart [cf. Tam., Mal., Kan. kulī?]

karbar Rough, of road. Rough road [Si. kharbbarⁱ]

karchū Frying-pan: *kane illō ki must tāpas shāghiv karchūtī*, ki kane *hurē-a marēk*, let me first put a handful of grain in the frying-pan, as I'm getting late [Bal. karchi, Si. karḥh^u; Pali kaṭacchu]

KĀRING

kāring To boil down, decoct [*Jat., Si. kārḥ-*]

karkāva A thorny plant used as fodder, and also as a drug for fever [*Bal. karkāvagh*]

karsān Wooden pot, for kneading flour or eating curds; *bā-ne karsānāmbār e*, your mouth is like a great wooden pot, i.e. you're always babbling [*P. karsān*]

kas Some one; (with negative) no one, Grammar § 171 [*P.*]

kas- Past, negative, and causal base of *kahing*, to die, Grammar §§ 217, 230, 283 [*v. kahing*]

kās Wool: *sālati irāska mēlhte karghira, kāste-tā saudā-a kēra*, they shear the sheep twice in the year and sell the wool; *ainō kās jwān bahā marningati e*, wool is selling well now-a-days [no con. with *karpās* ?]

kāsalēs Index-finger [*P. 'plate-licker'*]

kasam Oath.—*kasam harfing* To declare on oath: *kasam-a harfik ki duz-zāte khantane*, he swears he hasn't seen the thieves.—*kasam kuning* To take oath: *bāzangā kasam kuningāu khank-ta kōr massunō*, his eyes have gone blind from all the oaths he's taken [*A. qasam*]

kasami Liable to conjuration: *jātūk naneān kasami ō, nanā balla jātūas halkas*, we can conjure witches, our granny had caught one [*kasam + -i*]

kasar Way, path, road: *kanā khalkanā kasar dā buttanā ē pāraghān khaṇingik*, you can see the path to my village from the other side of this mound; *nī kasaraj kharre, i barēva*, walk on along the road, I'll follow; *jalanā tahat ushkunō kasaras khaṇāt, tittavat arāng kāk*, along the bed of the torrent I spotted a small foot-path, but I didn't know where it went to. Intercourse: *ōtō kane kasaras aff, i drust kappara-ta, ama ōrisk kāv?* I've no intercourse with him, I don't even know him, how can I go to him? Course, resource: *pēn hich kasaras khaṇtau, narrā*, he saw nothing else for it, and ran.—*kasar hining* To canter: *kanā hulli jwān kasar-a kāk*, my horse canters smoothly. To follow the advice

of (with the conjunctive); *ō kantō kasar-a himpak, nī pā-ta ki kane vām ēte*, he won't listen to me, tell him yourself to give me a loan.—*kasar kanning* To make way for: *kane kasar ka, i sardāre huriv*, make way for me, I would see the chief. To make an impression on, affect: *ōnā hit kanā ustaṭi kasar karē*, his words went home to my heart.—*kasar tining* To make way for: *kane kasar ēte, i sardārāi kāv*, let me in to the chief. To admit as true: *i nā hite tēnā ustaṭi kasar-a tifara*, I won't accept what you say [*hardly Bal. etc. sarak* by metathesis; prob. con. with *kā-*, one of the bases of *hining*, to go]

kasari Itinerant, wayfaring: *kasari e, khudā chāe arākān bassune, arāng kāk*, he's on the tramp, God knows whence he's come or whither he goes. Wayfarer: *ē kasariteān harrif, arāng-a kāra*, ask those wayfarers where they're going. Passing, *obiter dictum*: *nā hit handun kasariō hitas e*, your talk is such gossip; *kasariō āvālas tiss kane, tippara rāst e, drūgh e*, he told me some tittle-tattle, I don't know whether it's true or not. Foreshadowing a coming event: *nā hichchān kasari e, khudā kēk, kanā ustanā murād pūra marēk*, your sneeze foreshadows early fulfilment (seeing your birth-hour was just about the same as the time of day you sneezed), God will grant that my heart's desire shall come to pass [*kasar + -i*]

kasas Some one; (with negative) no one, Grammar § 171 [*kas + -as*]

kasfing To kill: *ōde kasfpa*, don't kill him. To cure, of hides: *dā khaṇanā sile kasf, kitas ka*, cure this ram's hide, and turn it into a flour-bag [*c. of kahing*, irregular but more usual form of *kas- + -if- + -ing*]

kāsid Messenger.—*kāsid kanning* To send a messenger, send word: *dārē musāfirase kasfēnō, kāsid kabō nāibe, barē hure-ta*, a traveller has been killed here, send word to the deputy to come and have a look at him [*A. qāsid*]

kaasfing To kill [var. of kaasfing]

kaasning To die [loc. *Khidrāni* var. of *kahing*]

kaas Kinaman, connection, close friend: *nī kanā kaas us, kanā urāti aai dō iraghānā bākhōas kuntavēs, handārki i gharib ut, nī daulatmand us, you're my own kin, and yet you never once took a bite of food in my house, simply because I'm poor and you're rich; nī kanā kaas us, i nō ama dikka ētīva? you're my friend, how should I rebuff you?*

kaasāb Butcher [A. *qasāb*]

kast Intention: *nī kastat hardē dārē barēsa ki jangas marē, you come here day after day with the deliberate intention of picking a quarrel. Jealousy: kanā kastān daun karēs? did you behave like this out of jealousy of me? kast kanning* To be jealous: *ō kantō kast-a kēk, he's jealous of me* [A. *qasd*]

kasti Intentional. Argumentative: *ōnā dūi kastī o, he's got an argumentative tongue. Jealous: nī kantō huchohām-bā kasti tammānus, kanā rande illipēsa, you've become as jealous of me as a camel, and won't let me out of your sight* [*kast + -i*]

kasūr The wild tree pistacia nutica, the fruit of which is edible and the wood used as fuel.

kash Drawing, pulling. Puller. Girth-strap. Pull at a pipe or cigarette. Run of a horse: *kanā hullinā kash bāz murr o, my horse is up to very long distances* [fr. *kashshing*]

kashida Needlework, embroidery.—*kashida kanning* To embroider [P.]

kashida-gir Embroiderer [P.]

kashshifing To cause to be drawn out, brought out, dismissed: *i nō naukariān kashshifiva, I'll get you dismissed the service. To have covered (by a stud animal): mādiāne sādān kashshifēnus? have you had the mare covered by the stallion?* [c. of *kashshing*]

kashshing To draw out, pull out: *kane ki khaṇā, zaḡme tēnā kashshā,*

*julau karē, as soon as he saw me, he drew his sword and attacked me; ō tēnā hullie kashshā, zēn karē, rāhi mass, he brought out his horse, saddled it and was off. To pull off, doff: i tēnā puchohāte kashshiva, I'll take off my clothes. To tear off, take off: kanā kūn firākhī o, tukuras kashshā iānta, tank ka-ta, my shirt is too wide, take a bit off and make it narrower. To turn off, dismiss: ō tēnā naukare kashshāne, he has dismissed his servant. To relinquish, give up: palla shāghingnā rasme nan kashshānun, maga Bizānjav dāiskā markatī pallav-a kēra, we've dropped the custom of wearing a cloth of mourning but the Bizanians still do it at a death. To stretch out: gōdī tōnā kātume darichaghān kashshā hurā, the lady put her head out of the window and looked. To yearn, of the heart: nā ust ant-a kashshik? ant-a kunēsa? what does your heart hanker after? what will you eat? kanā ust-a kashshik ki ainō bāzārāi kāv, I long to go to market to-day. To blow, of the wind: talō dāisā kashshingati o, the wind's blowing now. To kid, etc. [Bal.; P. *kash-*]*

kāshum The wild grass *saccharum ciliare*, used as fodder [Bal. *kāsh*, Jaṭ. *kāh*, Si. *kāh*°, Skt. *kāśa*]

katab Tree of a loading camel-saddle [A. *qatab*]

katār Line, row: *har haft bassur, handun katār salisasur ōnā mōnwi, all seven came and just stood in a row before him. String of camels. Draughts: nī katār- chāsa, do you play draughts?—katār kanning* To draw up in a line: *huchchāte katār ka ki rāhi marēn, string the camels in a line and let's be off. To play draughts: nī druste dē katār-a kēsa, you play draughts the whole day long* [A. *qitār*]

katigh Relish [P. *katagh*, sour milk-dried]

katil Dates packed in a lump round palm-matting [A. *katlat*]

kattār Knife, other than a pocket-knife. Tip-cat bat [Bal. kātār, Si. katārō]

katti Beckoning.—katti kanning To beckon: katti karak-ta ki dāng barē, beckon him to come here; i kasarat gidārēngāta, kaneāi katti karē, he beckoned to me as I was going along the road.

kattō Blanket [Si. khathō, Jaṭ. khathi]

kaṭ ¹ Winnings, earnings: kanā handunō kaṭṭas e ki kanā guzrān-a marēk, my earnings are enough to afford me a living; nī asi dē kane tēnā kaṭṭān asi paisa-as titavōs, ki kanā ust khwash marē, never have you given me a penny of your earnings to gladden my heart. Advantage, benefit: nē ant kaṭṭas dū-a barēk ki nī ōde har dē kirēng-a ētisa? what good do you get by abusing him every day? nā kaṭṭe nā būva lumma kuntavas, i ama kunōṭ? if your parents got no good out of you, is it likely I shall? [Si. khaṭ; v. kaṭṭing]

kaṭ ² Bedstead. In the plur., the Great Bear [Bal., Psht., Jaṭ. khaṭ, Si. khaṭ; Skt. khaṭvā]

kāṭ Stocks: istō duzzāte halkun, natte-tā kāṭaṭi shāghān, we caught the thieves last night and put their legs in the stocks.—kāṭ kanning To put into the stocks: darak, kāṭ ka-ta, jwānō bandaghas aff, pānē sizā kunō, away with him and put him in the stocks, he's no honest man, let him pay the penalty [Jaṭ. kāṭh, Si. kāṭh; Skt. kṣāṭhā-]

kaṭa Young locust: lashkar kaṭaghām-bā bannigaṭi e, the army is coming on like a swarm of young locusts.

kaṭal ¹ A wild grass [Skt. kaṭa?]

kaṭal ² Ears of corn still retaining grain after threshing.

kaṭangar Sandgrouse [Bal. kaṭakar, Si. khaṭanḥār]

kattāk The Great Bear: kattāk ki-alēngtavēsur ki nan ōfte rasēfēn, the Great Bear had not yet set when we overtook them [plur. of kaṭ, 'the bedsteads']

kattī Pulse stalks [Si. kaṭi]

kaṭṭing To win: ainō nī kaṭṭās, pagga ō kaṭṭōe, you won to-day, but he'll probably win to-morrow. To win, a bet, race etc.: i ōṭō shart tikḥāt, kaṭṭāt-ta, I had a bet with him and won it; ainōnā gōe dē kaṭṭā? who won to-day's race? khudānā hukmat, nan ōfk mōn pa mōn massun, ōfteān jange kaṭṭān, by the grace of God when we came face to face we won the battle off them. To vanquish: khudā karē, i ōde kaṭṭiva, please God I'll vanquish him [Bal. kaṭ-, Jaṭ., Si. khaṭ]

kāṭum Head: nī kanā kāṭume harṁisa, you're making my head dizzy; zāghe zū kail ka, ki pir kāṭumāiṭ e, hurry up and measure off the shares of grain for there's rain overhead. Commonly used in oaths: kane sardārānā kāṭumāi, i ōde hich pātanuṭ, ō drōgh-a tarik, I swear by the chief's head I have said nothing to him, he lies; i tēnā māranā kāṭumāi kasam harfēṭ, aga ō bāvar-a kappak, hich kapp, I took oath by my son's head, if he won't trust that, let him never trust anything. Head, leader: Mēngal jwānō ballō rājas e, armān kāṭum af-ta, the Mengal is a fine big tribe, unfortunately it has no head. Point of a needle, spear etc.: silanā kāṭum piinnāne, the point of the needle's broken; nēzanā kāṭum kunṭ e, mēkhān gidārēngpak, the spearhead's blunt, it won't go through the peg. Point of a story etc.: hitanā kāṭum ant e? nī pā, what's the point of the conversation? you tell me; kisanā kāṭume tippak, ama pāe, he doesn't know how to bring out the point of the story; khab-arnā kāṭumān sahi aff, mōn tēnā hit-a kēk, he's ignorant of the real point of the news, and is simply babbling. Bank, shore: i Kar-āchchiāi hināt, dariāvanā kāṭumāi tūsuṭ, I went to Karachi and sat by the seashore. From the top of, on the top of, to the top of, etc. (used in the oblique as a postpositional noun): i ōde urānā kāṭumān tavār karēṭ, I called to him from the top of the house; nī drakḥitanā kāṭumāi lagga, khassa-ta, climb up the tree and shake it; i bainikalnā kāṭumāi

swār massut, zēn pinnā, I got up on my bicycle but the saddle broke; ōde antasēnā kātumāi khalkus? what did you thrash him for? kane sainā mass ki ō kanā kātumāi daunō hitas jōr karē, I got to know he'd spun this sort of story about me.—kātum gwafing To plait the hair, espec. as the ceremonial preliminary to mourning among the women, Life-history § § 295, 297.—kātum kan-ning To appear, arise, of heavenly bodies: suvēlnā istār kātum karēne, the autumn star has risen. To sprout: khōlumnā tukhmāk kātum karēnō, the wheat has sprouted; nī dāsā chunakk us, dāsā kātum karēnus, you're still small, you've only just sprouted. To light on, find: pattāt, pattāt, ākhir kātum karēt-ta, I sought and sought for it, and at last discovered it.—kātum khalling To cudgel one's brains: i ainō bāz kātum khalkunut, kane sabakh yāt matane, much as have I cudgelled my brains to-day, the lesson won't stick in my mind; i ōde khanānut, harchi kātum-a khalēva, ōnā pin kane bafak, I have seen him, but rack my brains as I will, I can't get hold of his name; ainō sardārtō bāz kātum khalkut, kanā hite mannitau, to-day I used my best brains with the chief, but he wouldn't listen to me. To wander: binguniān kātum khalisa Sietāne rasēngāne, roaming from sheer hunger he arrived in Seistan.—kātum tining To sacrifice oneself: kātum tining jwān e, pad-ta kubēn e, 'tis sweet to sacrifice oneself, but the result's inconvenient; nanā mēlhte dappabō, nan Brāhūi un, tēnā mālāi kātum-a ētina, don't carry off our sheep, we are Brahuis and we'll sacrifice ourselves for our property; i tēnā kātume nēki ētina, mōnati nā kismat, I'll lay down my life for you, the rest you must leave to fate.—kātumati kuning To bring on oneself, reap the consequences: nī tēnā gandaghā kārēm-teān tammitavēs, tā ki kātumati kungus, you didn't abandon your evil ways until you brought the consequences on yourself; dāsā ki kātumati kung, chup mass, having brought it all on himself, he shut

up; aga nī kanā hite halpēsa, nī bāz kātumati kunēsa, if you won't listen to what I say, you will bring a lot on your head [kāt-(u)m; Tam., kōtu, Kan., Tuḷ. kōdu, Tel. koḍi, top, peak, kōdu, end]

kātum-pāsh Bare-headed: ē kātum-pāshā bandagh dēr e? who's that bare-headed man?—kātum-pāsh kan-ning To bare the head in entreaty: mōnāi-ta kātum-pāsh karēt, kanā hite haltau, I besought him bare-headed but he wouldn't listen ['head-visible']

kaṭūr Basket: asi kaṭūras tūtān purr karēsas, mōn tiasas, he had packed up a basket of mulberries and sent it off [hardly by metathesis fr. tōkri?]

kauda Handful of crops, stalks and all: i asi kauda-as rūtāt, lashshi kanā dūo tarē, I'd reaped a handful when the sickle cut my hand; asi kauda-as beianā kanā bulliāi shāgh ki bilif e, throw a handful of grass to my mare, she's in foal [Psht. qauda, handful]

kaul Agreement, promise: narinae ki kaul matau, ōrān zāifa jwān e, a woman is better than a man who isn't a man of his word.—kaul kanning To agree, promise something: kaul karēnut ki aga khudā khwāhe, masiras-tā barāni karōt, I've agreed God willing to marry one of their daughters.—kaul tining To promise somebody: kane kaul tissasus ki nēki Shālkō-tān tūfakas hatōt, tēnā kaule dir ēte, you promised you would bring me a gun from Quetta, now fulfil (lit. water) your word [A. qaul]

kaush Shoe [Bal. ; P. kafeh]

kavāiz Parade.—kavāiz kanning To parade.—kavāiz tining To put through drill [A. qavā'id]

kaval Bilious attack: parpuknā pul kavalnā dārū e, the parpuk flower is about the best thing for biliousness [Marāthi kaval, Si. kāmip^u, Skt. kamalā, jaundice]

kavali Bilious powder, Life-history § 196; also taken for colic [kaval + -i]

kavāṇṭ Young male camel up to three years old [Bal. kavāt, Si. kanvāt^u]

kāvāring To poison: i ōrān khuliva ki navā kane kāvāre, I'm afraid he may poison me; ōfk ki fāsh khalling kappasa, gurā bandaghe kāvārira, if they can't strike openly, they'll poison the man.

kāvūl Lower end of an embanked field where water collects.

kazab Big date-bag made of dwarf-palm leaves.

kazā-pūshim Mid afternoon, about 4 p.m. [var. of pūshim-kazā]

kazar Diphtheria [A. qazr, being impure, unclean?]

kāzī Islamic law judge [A. qāzī]

kē- Below, down, only used in the compound verbs kē-danning, kē-halling, kē-harsing, Grammar § 295 [same rt. as ki-, kī-, and kēragh, q.v.]

kēb Nearness, vicinity, neighbourhood: dā kēbatī nē kasas dōstas arē? have you any friend in this neighbourhood? ē kēbat hich dir aff, kallite tēnā purr kabō, there's no water thereabouts, fill up your waterskins. Near (used in the oblique as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 367): ōftā kēbāi daunō jahas aff ki nan gidān kēn, there's no spot near them fit for us to camp on; lashkar Shālanā kēbāi rasēngā, the army arrived close to Quetta; bishe margh-a massaka, kase tēnā kēbat illētavaka (prov.), if the ass had had horns, he would never have allowed anybody near him.—kēb kanning To draw near to, approach: dāsā kēb karēnunta, khurk e, we've now approached it, it's quite close, ōfte ki kēb karēn, ō narrār, masli karēr, when we drew near them they ran off and took to the hills [con. with A. qīb, interval, space?]

kē-danning To gulp down, swallow: i bākhōas kē-dattavēsut ki ōnā bandag bass, I hadn't got down a single morsel when his man arrived; qūsha chukke kē-darē, the snake gulped the bird down; dā ghōlie nī durākh kē-dēs, you're to swallow this pill whole; harkase ki halk, handun kē-darē, every one it caught, it simply wolfed down. [kē- + danning, 'to take away down']

kē-halling To stumble: nā hitaṭi mashkhūl assut, khīāl matau-ka, kē-halkut, ballā hūr-ka pēsh tammā, I was so occupied with what you were saying, that my thoughts were elsewhere, and I stumbled and dislocated my thumb; pātasēti kē-halk tammā, he stumbled on a log and fell; paiza-as khanānus ki kē-halkus? was it a penny you saw on the ground that made you stumble—a common jibe [kē- + halling, lit. 'to seize down', so 'to get seized down']

kē-harsing To misappropriate, usurp [kē- + harsing, 'to turn down'; lc. var. of kēragh harsing, v. kēragh]

kēn Wooden plank lined with iron used for embanking or levelling.—kēn kanning 'To work earth with a kēn [Jaṭ. kēn, Si. kīn']

kēragh Lower side, bottom: Larā maivanā kēragh ki kharrun e, ō jwāniat bisingtane, fruit of which the underneath is green isn't properly ripe; khōanā kēragh maun e, puchchāte-ne maun-a kēk, the bottom of the kettle is black, it'll blacken your clothes. Low, low-situated: ē kēraghkō kitābe kash-sha, i huriv-ta, take out the bottom book, and let me have a look at it; kēraghkō gidānān murr shēf ka, alight some way from the lowest tent. Under, below, beneath (used in the oblique as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 356): bālishtas kātumnā kēraghān tikh, navā likh-ne kāe, put a pillow under your head, or you may get a stiff neck; nā natanā kēraghān pitas e, huris ki talafati-ne laggōe, there's a thorn under your foot, take care or it'll run into your sole; nī kulle girāe tēnā kēraghān karēnus tūsunus, kanā hakke ēte, you've quietly got everything under your thumb, hand over my rights.—kēragh halling To suckle, of animals (lit. to take underneath): bāz dēān dāsā kanā daggi rōre tēna kēragh hallingati e, this is the first time for many days that my cow is suckling its calf; kanā hēt daghare kēragh halpak, my goat won't give her kid milk, i.e., I can't get anything out of my patron.—kēragh harsing To overlay (lit. to

turn down): istō tēnā chūchae kēragh harsā, kasifē, she overlaid her babe last night and killed it. To misappropriate, usurp: nī kanā daghāre kēragh harsānus, you've misappropriated my land [kēr-agh, or poss. kē-r-agh, with -r simply preventing hiatus; kē-, ki-, are same root; Tam., Mal. kil, Kan. also kir, kelagu, kil, Tel. ki, kidu, krinda, Tul. kid, kil, Kur. kitā, kiyyā]

kēraghkō Lower [keragh + -kō²]

kēs Cotton blanket or wrapper [Bal., Jat. khēs, Si. khēs²]

kh- See also words beginning with k-

khaḍ Pit etc. [var. of kaḍ]

khāri Basket [Bal., Jat., Si.]

khēb Nearness etc. [var. of kēb]

khil Broadcast [var. of kil]

khōri Heap of grain on the threshing floor, ready for the division of the produce.—khōri kanning To arrange in heaps preparatory to division: jōhāne chār jahāi khōri karēnun, asit hākimnā e, asit bazgharnā e, ō irat khwājanā ō, we've put the grain in four separate heaps, one for the State, one for the cultivator, and two for the landlord [Si.]

khōt Spurious [var. of kōt]

ki If, Grammar § 414. When, § 419. In order that, § 424. Who, which, § 428. Because, § 431. That, § 432. Or [P.]

ki- Below, down, only used in the compound verbs ki-banning, ki-halling, ki-tamming, Grammar § 295 [same rt. as ki-, kē- and kēragh, q.v.]

ki- Below, down, only used in ki-halēnging, Grammar § 295 [same rt. as ki-, kē- and kēragh, q.v.]

ki Suffix denoting for the sake of, forming a dative of interest, Grammar §§ 40, 58 [Tam. -ku, Mal. -kku, Tel. -ku, -ki, Kan. -ke, -ge, Tul. -ku, -gu, Kui -ki, Kur. -ge, dat. suffix]

ki-alēnging To set, flicker out [var. of ki-halēnging]

kiāmat Resurrection day [A. qiyāmat]

kiballing (past kibalk) To stumble [khalasēti kibalk tammā, he stumbled against a stone and fell [appar. = kēb + halling, cf. past stem; but affected by analogy of

kē-halling, ki-banning, which have the same meaning]

ki-banning To stumble: khudā khair kē, kanā mār ki-barisa banningati e, God bless us, my son's coming along stumbling; tāse murr ka, navā ki-barēs, put down the cup for fear you stumble; kurra pūskun paidā massune, ki-banningati e, saling-a kappak, the foal has just been dropped, it's stumbling, it can't stand properly; khalasēti ki-bassus, zil-ne pinnā, dāsā tēnat khalh-a kēk, you stumbled on a stone and your nail broke, now of course it hurts [loc. Jhal; ki- + banning, 'to come down']

kibla Point of the compass: i dā chār kiblae chirrēngānut, nē khantanut, I've roamed all four quarters and haven't seen you. Direction in which one prays. West, towards Mecca: aga nī drōgh pārēs, nā mōn kiblaghān harsēngōe, if you lie, your face will turn from Mecca—and you'll become an infidel [A. qibla]

ki-halling To stumble [var. of kē-halling]

kihing To break, break off, etc. [loc. hill Jhal. var. of kishking]

ki-halēnging To set, of heavenly bodies: dāsā dē ki-halēngati e, the sun is now setting; ainō tūbē mahālau ki-halēngā, the moon set early to-day; shaukash dāsā ki-halēngāne, bash mabō ki sar halēn, the morning-star has now set, get up and let's start. To fade, flicker out: ōnā bakht ki-halēngāne, his luck is out; ōnā sāh dāsā ki-halēngati e, khurk basabō, navā ust-ta numtō sakht marē, his soul is now flickering out, don't come too near him, for fear his heart should become fixed on you—and his last moments be painful; kanā ō nā dōsti ki-halēngāne, pēndwār umēd kappēs, the friendship between us has vanished, you needn't look for it again [ki- + halēnging, m. of halling, 'to take oneself down', Grammar §§ 277, 295]

kijjing To groan, fret over: nā ghamān nā ir kijjā kijjā, kask, your sister fretted herself to death with sorrow for you [Si. khij-; Skt. kṣiyāte, is injured]

kikkir The tree *acacia arabica*, used as fuel [Jaṭ. kikkar, Psht. kikur]

kil Broadcast, generally double broadcast: *tēnā daḡhāre kilat yā nāriat* dasire? do you sow your lands broadcast or by drill?—kil kanning To sow broadcast: *dā daḡhāre kil karēnut*, I've sown this land broadcast.

kilba Point of the compass. Direction in which one prays. West [hill var. of kibla]

kilit Key [Bal.; P. kilid]

killa¹ Curtain. Espec. the red bridal curtain presented by the groom's mother, Life-history §§ 109, 110, 116.—killa kanning To curtain off. To segregate: *harkase ki puṭau halēk*, nan Brāhūik killa kēna-ta, we Brahuis segregate all small-pox patients [P.].

killa² Fort [A. qal'a]

kīmat Price, value.—kīmat kanning To price, value: *tēnā kharāse tēnat kīmat ka*, name your own figure for your bullock [A. qimat]

kīmatī Valuable; expensive [kīmat + -i]

kimkhāb Brocade [P.]

-kin Lengthened form of -ki, imperative before the copula, otherwise optional but rare except before a vowel, Grammar § 42 [-ki + -n]

ki navā Lest, Grammar § 424 ['that lest']

kīṇḍav Hill-track: *mashanā kīṇḍavān daṇṇigāta*, I was coming down the hill-track; *daunō kīṇḍavaseān daṇṇigās ki bāz sakht ass*, you came down a mighty difficult hill-track. End of the intestine, tripe: *kīṇḍave kabāb ka*, *kane ēte ki iraghtō kunēv*, roast the tripe and give it me with my bread [loc. Jhal, espec. Mengal]

kip Scabbard, sheath: *kanā zaghmanā kip pinnāne*, the scabbard of my sword is broken; *dā jwānō kattāras e*, *kippas ikita jōr karak*, this is an excellent knife, make a sheath for it.—kip kanning To sheathe: *nī tēnā zaghme kip ka*, *nēān khalling mafak*, put your sword in the scabbard, it's impossible for you to fight. To fit with a scabbard: *zaghme kipp-a kēva*, I'll have the sword fitted with a scabbard [Si. khip*]

kirā Hire [A.]

kirā-kash Hireling. Transport driver ['hire-drawer']

kirēng Abuse: *ama i ōnā kirēnge biniv*, *ōde illēv ki kāe?* how am I to listen to his abuse and let him go? *nī ōnā kirēnge saggipa*, don't you put up with his abuse.—kirēng tining To abuse: *nī haṛdē kane kirēng-a ētisa*, *ainō kanā vār e*, you're always abusing me, to-day it's my turn; *aga nē nā lumma dōst e*, *pēnāte kirēng tifa*, if you value your own mother's good name, don't you abuse others [Tam., Mal. kir-, to be insolent, Malt. qarqe, to abuse, Tul. kirige, annoyance?]

kirg Iron-grey, blue-grey, of animals: *ōnā hulli kirgō kurra-as hēsune*, his mare has given birth to an iron-grey foal; *kirgō hēṭas hatibō*, *ōnā pālhte bīrbō*, *chūchanā khandētī chuttēfbō*, *khank-ta pudēn marēr*, fetch a blue-grey she-goat, draw off its milk, and pour it drop by drop into the child's eyes, and the inflammation will go.

kirinch Wrinkle: *zikkaṭi kirinch bāz e*, *jwāniat pilha-ta*, site kashsha, there are a lot of wrinkles in the ghee skin, squeeze it well and get the ghee out. Wrinkled: *puchchāte kanā jwāniat much kattanus*, kirinch massune, you haven't folded my clothes properly, they've got wrinkled.—kirinch kanning To wrinkle: *tēnā mōne kirinch kappa*, *i batanut nā iraghnā kuningki*, you needn't wrinkle up your brow, I haven't come to eat your food.—kirinch shāghing To frown: *kane ki khandā*, *mōnaṭi tēnā kirinch shāghā*, *i chāisuṭ*, *padāi haṣēngāt*, as soon as he saw me, he frowned and I understood what he meant and turned back [P. guring]

kirir The tree *ceriops candolleana* [cf. Si. kiriri, Psht. kirirai, capparisa aphylla; Skt. kirīṭi-]

kirk Grudge, rancour: *Brāhūi ki mēlthe tare*, *mēlhanā uste chākh-a ētik*, *aga tarōknā ustati kirk ass*, *mēlhanā ustān tafēko ditar pēsh tam-mik*, *aga na dir ō ditar avār pēsh tammik*, when a Brahui kills a sheep, he splits the heart, and if there's rancour in his own heart, congealed blood comes from the

- heart of the sheep, otherwise blood and water come out together—a common divination [con. with *kirēng*!]
- kirk** Iron-grey, blue-grey, of animals [var. of *kīrg*]
- kirkī** Crudging, rancorous [kirk + -ī]
- kirkishī** Swallow: *dāsā karrāi e*, kirkishik *bassunō*, spring's begun, here are the swallows.
- kirrau** Outdoor lizard [Bal., Jaṭ. *kirri*, Si. *kiriṭō*]
- kirri** Tamarisk.
- kiṛkā** Sound of footsteps, creaking, pattering: *khāchāsut*, *kiṛkāas maas*, *bash massut*, I was asleep but awoke at the sound of footsteps [Jaṭ. *khāṛak*, Si. *khīrkā*]
- kiṛkī** Window [Jaṭ., Si., etc. *khīrkī*]
- kisa** Scrip. Leather-belt with powder-flask, bags, etc.: *Marinā mulkaṭi gēshtir kisaghāte brinjaṭi halēra*, in the Mari country they generally stud their powder-belts with brass. Espec. the handkerchief and scarf presented by the maiden's mother to her future son-in-law on his first ceremonial visit after betrothal, Life-history § 99 [P.]
- kisānkūr** The wild white-flowering shrub *peganum harmala*, used as a drug for stomach-ache, and also as incense to drive off snakes and evil spirits.
- kisb** Skilled labour. Handicraft [A. *kasb*]
- kisbgir** Skilled labourer [kisb + P. *gar*, worker]
- kism** Sort, kind. Used irregularly as an adj. with the indef. attrib. suffix (something like 'these sort of' in English): *dā ant kismō bandaghas e*, *ki kasasnā hīte khaf-a tōpak*, what sort of a fellow is he! he never listens to a word one says [A. *qism*]
- kismat** Fate, destiny [A. *qismat*]
- kissa** Story, tale.—*kissa kashshing* (pāning, *shāghing*) To tell a story [A. *qissa*]
- kish** Matter, pus, snot.—*kish kanning* To ooze pus, etc. [P. *kaish*, filth]
- kishār** Sown field, tillage. Cultivation.—*kishār kanning* To cultivate [Bal. *khishār*; con. with *kisht*]
- kishī** Full of pus, snuffing, running at the nose [kish + -ī]
- kishking** To pluck, break off: *musi chār zardalū kishkāṭ*, I plucked three or four apricots; *ō pullāte kishkingaṭi e*, she's plucking flowers; *rēz kishkingā*, *bārēn tammā*, the rope got broken and the load fell: *nanā ōnā ilumi kishkingāne*, our friendship with him is broken off. To separate off: *kur trah karē*, *asi mēlhas kishkingā*, *mōn tēnā hinā*, the flock became frightened and one of the sheep got parted from the rest and went its own way; *nan chāna ki nan num kishkingina*, we know that we and you will fall out; *tēnā sardārān umēde kishkānūn*, we've lost all hope in our chief. To settle, of terms: *aval kirāe itōta kishk*, fix up the hire with him beforehand [no con. with *kashshing*; cf. Tam., Mal. *kiḷlu*, Tel. *gillu*, pinch, pluck, Tul. *kilek-*, pull, Gōn. *kisk-*, pinch, *kichch-*, pluck]
- kisht** Sown field, tillage.—*kisht kanning* To cultivate [P.]
- kīt** Untanned sheepskin bag, used for holding flour or bread: *kuriānā kīte purr kabō ki pagga kure vāṇḍi-a dēk*, fill the shepherd's scrip full, as he's taking the flock far afield to-morrow; *ōfk daun dōst ō ki hal ō kīt* (prov.), they're as friendly as mouse and flour bag—i.e., they're like cat and dog.—*kīt kanning* To make a bag out of a piece of untanned leather: *dā khāṇā sile kīt-a kēva*, *jwānō kītas marē*, I'll make a bag out of this ram's skin, it should turn out well.
- kitāb** Book [A.]
- kitābi** Bookish. Foreign bleached cloth: *must nanā pōshāk jōri aas*, *dāsā kitābi bēnina*, our dress used to be country-made cloth, but now we wear foreign cloth [kitāb + -i]
- ki-tamming** To let oneself down, dismount, descend: *hulliān ki-tammipa*, don't get down from your horse [loc. Jhal. espec. Saruna; *ki- + tamming*, 'to fall downwards']
- kitting** To groan: *kittisa kittisa bassus*, *kane khulifē*, you terrified me, keeping on groaning like that; *dākhā kittipa ki piḍ-ne paddām halēk*, don't groan so much or you'll blow yourself out like a bladder.

- kō¹ Diminutive suffix [short for -akō]
- kō² Definite suffix of certain attributive adjectives, Grammar § 87 [short for -ikō]
- kōānt Young male camel up to three years old [var. of kavānt]
- kōch¹ Saddle pommel [Bal. kūch, Si. kōch^a]
- kōch² Decamping. Journey. —kōch kan-ning To decamp, start on a journey [P. kūch]
- kōda Saddle pommel [P. kūda]
- kōd Hole, cave, cavern: dūe tēnā kōdātī dappa, navā dūsha-as gir-ās kunē-ne, don't put your hand in the hole or a snake or something may bite you: māle kōdātī darak, take the ~~camel~~ into the cavern. Bird's nest: dā chukkanā kōdas e, tippara ki chuk itīta arē, aff, here's a bird's nest, I don't know whether there are any birds in it [var. kōnd; fr. kōnding ?]
- kōdāl Mattock, hoe [Bal. ; Jat. kōdāl, Si. kōdarī, Psht. kōdālai, Skt. kud-dāla-]
- kōhal Pottage of uncrushed grain: dāsā hampanā valht e, Kachchīāi kāna, kōhalas kabō, it's time to start if we're going to the Kachchi, get some pottage ready. Pottage of pease and wheat given in alms: khalkaṭī nājōrī e, kōhalas kabō, khairāt kabō, there's sickness in the village, boil some pottage and send it out in alms. Espec. the pottage of seven kinds of grain sent to the kith in the seventh month of pregnancy, and also after the cutting of the first teeth, Life-history §§ 14, 47: haft tū-ta pūrā massune, kōhale-ta kabō, siālātēki mōn ōtibō, chāva ki kanā ilum razānātī bōrī ō gōrī shāghōe, this is her seventh month, make a pottage in her honour and send it to the relations, I guess my brother will put some knucklebones and marbles in the pot—as a lucky omen for a son: haftanā-ta kōhal e, nā īr maskhara karēne, razānātī duttukas shāghāne, it's her seventh month pottage, and your sister for a joke has put a doll in the pot: i nā haftanā kōhal aṭat, nī kane khairāt-a kōse, I'm not your birth-offering for you

to give me in alms [Si. kuhar, Dēhwārī kōl]

kōhān Animal's hump: huris ki huch-ohanā kōhān rēsh maf, tako care the camel's hump doesn't get galled; rakhte balun ka, kōhān-ta balun e, pile on the kit, its hump is big enough.—kōhān khalling To roll in waves: dir kōhān khallin-gaṭī e, the water's coming in waves [P.]

kōhna Aged. Full-grown, of sheep [P. kuhna]

kōk¹ Tacked, not properly sewn: nā kūs dāsā kōk e, mūghtanun-ta, your shirt is only tacked at present, we haven't sewn it.—kōk kanning To tack: tēnā khērie kōk ka, bajāi ka, padāi ki bassus, mūghiva-ta, tack your wrapper and put it on, and I'll sew it when you come back [P. 'tack']

kōk² Inner corner of the eye: kanā khananā kōkatī pasha-as e, kash-sha-ta, there's a gnat in the corner of my eye, get it out; masire hush-ārā bandagh khantā kōkai drust-a kēk, ki tūlōk e yā barāmī e, antei ki barāmīnā khantā kōk harringōk nazar-a barēk, the wise can tell a maid from a wife by the corners of her eyes, for a married woman's corners are wide open—i.e., wide-open eyes indicate loss of virginity [= kōk¹ ?]

kōkur Cloud: mashān kōkurāk fāsh karēnō, aga girōk karē, gurā dasira, the clouds have appeared above the hill, if there's lightning they'll shed rain; hūrta kōkuraṭī tavār karēne, kharibō gwazteāi kām, dir barēk, there's been thunder in the clouds, hurry up and let us go to the channels, the water will be coming [Bal. ; Si. kakar^a]

kōl Pottage of uncrushed grain [var. of kōhal]

kōna Aged. Full-grown, of sheep [var. of kōhna]

·kōnā, ·kōnō Suffixes forming nouns and pronouns into attributive adjectives of similarity, Grammar § 86 [con. with -kānāi; hardly con. with P. gūna, species, kind ?]

kōnd Hole, cave, etc. [var. of kōd]

kōnding To prick, pierce, stab: chutte tēnā kōndipa, ditar-a marēk, don't

prick your boil, it'll bleed; kanā dūṭi pitas hināne, sila-as hata, kōṇḍa, kashsha-ta, a thorn has run into my hand, fetch a pin to prick it with and get it out; antei khante-ne shēf karēnus? ḍaghāre kōṇḍingaṭi us, hīt-a kappēsa, what have you lowered your eyes for? you're transfixing the ground and saying nothing; nī kanā uste kōṇḍipa, i nēān bāz husōn ut, don't stab me to the heart, I've suffered too much from you already; hardē hardē khante-ta kōṇḍiva, ōde lajj aff, day after day I put it to him as plain as a pike-staff, but he's devoid of shame

kōṇḍō ¹ On all fours, bent double: kōṇḍō mērisa kanā pāraghāi bass, he came towards me on all fours; kane ki khanā, kōṇḍō mass, chāisut ki dushman e, when he saw me he crouched down, and I realised he was an enemy [cf. Kur. kūr-, topple, flounder?]

kōṇḍō ² Fowl-ailment; tick-disease, which attacks the legs [=kōṇḍō ¹? or fr. kōṇḍing?]

kōṇṭ Drugget: sardārki ainō handunō kōṇṭas hēsur ki dā zūtāteat khan-tanut, they brought a drugget for the chief to-day such as I haven't seen for ages.—kōṇṭ harfing To fold up a drugget as a sign that the mourning among the men is over, Life-history § 281.—kōṇṭ shāghing To spread out a drugget for the mourning: nanā hamsāyaghāk ainō kōṇṭ shāghānō, chāva ki kasas gidrēngāne, our neighbours have spread out druggets, I fancy one of them has passed away [Bal. kōṇṭ]

kōṇṭi Old drugget: dā kōṇṭ aff, kōṇṭias e, this isn't a drugget, it's an old rag; kafan nā kōṇṭi marē, may rags be your shroud—a curse [kōṇṭ + -i]

kōpa Shoulder: kanā kōpaghāi swār ma, gurā khanis-ta, mount up on my shoulder and then you'll see it.—kōpa tining To shoulder: katte-ta dākā gidrēfēr, savābki nan hum mana gāmas kōpa tissun-ta, they carried his bier along here and we shouldered it ourselves a few paces for piety's sake. To offer one's shoulder to another to climb up: duzzāk asit̄ ōlōe kōpa tissur, divālān rāst massur, hinār, the

thieves took each other on their shoulders, and so got level with the wall and went over. To support, back up: hamē vaḥtāi ki i sardārtō hīt-a kēva, nī kane bāz kōpa ētis, when I have a talk with the chief, mind you back me up well; dā dunyā hinōi e, ē dunyāti nī kane kārēm-a hafēsa, aga nā mērbhānī kaneāi arē, dāsā kane kōpa ēte, this world is fleeting and in the next you can give me no aid, if you want to do me a favour, lend me a helping hand now [Bal. kōpak, khōfagh; cf. Phlv. kōfak, P. kōhā, elevation]

kōpari Skull [Bal. khōpar, Si. kōpiri, Jat. kōpri]

kōr Blind, without sight: kātumnā khālhān khank-ta kōr massur, his eyes went blind from neuralgia. Blind, without outlet: ē galiaṭ himpa, kōr e, don't go by that lane, it's a blind alley; dā gring kōr e, maling-a niafak, this is a hopeless knot, it won't come untied.—kōr kanning To blind. To stop up a hole: zinūdāte much kabō, ki nēm kārēze kōr kōn, collect the farmers so that we may block up one half of the karez; nōkāp maṭṭ tiss, jōe kōr karē, the flood brought down silt and stopped up the stream [P.]

kōr ² Species of acacia tree: kōranā susurre nan khananā dārūti shāghina, we add acacia-gum to eye-medicines.

kōra Unbleached cotton cloth: Kach-chinā mālie must khāne kōra tissura, they used to pay the Kachhi revenue to the Khan in country cotton cloth; kanā kōrae harripa, i nā kimkhābe harripa (prov.), don't tear my coarse cotton and I won't tear your brocade [P.]

kōrān The Koran.—kōrān kuning To swear lightly or falsely on the Koran [A. qur'ān]

kōr-gring Hopelessly entangled.—kōr-gring kanning To reduce to a state of confusion: hite kōr-gring karēnus, tippara dē male-ta, you've made a pretty mess of the business, God knows who'll clear it up ['blind-knot']

kōri Weaver: bē-akliṭi Sindanā kōriteān gidārēfēnus (prov.), for folly you can give the weavers of Sind points [Bal., Si.; Skt. kauika-]

körk } Hard and stony, of ground.
körki }

kör-muttukh Hopelessly entangled.—
kör-muttukh kanning To reduce to
confusion ['blind bundle']

körö-mörö kanning To brandish on all
sides: *zaghime körö-mörö karisa*
nanā nēāmān pēsh tamnā, bran-
dishing his sword on all sides he
got through us.

kōr Abundance, heaps: *bāzārati maiva*
bāz e, *kōrāteāi tammāne*, fruit's
plentiful in the market, it's lying
in stacks; *kōras tiss kane*, he gave
me a lot. Abundant, plentiful:
rupai itōta kōr e, *tēnaṭ harkastō*
dāvā kēk, he's got pints of money,
so of course he quarrels with every-
body; *kōr e*, ant-a *kēna-ta*? Musul-
mānase ēte ki *kunē*, there's lots
over, what shall we do with it?
oh! give it some poor Musulman
to eat; *ē kōrangā ghallaghāteān*
hin, harf, *tēnki da*, go and carry
off some of that abundant corn
for yourself [Si. *khōr**, heap]

kōs Puckered: *dā kūs kōs massune*, this
shirt is puckered. Pucker: *tēnā*
kūse dā kōsāteat khwār karēnus,
you've spoilt your shirt with these
puckers. Pucker on the forehead:
dāsā mōnaṭi-ne kōs tammāne,
you've now got very wrinkled.
Rancour: *tēnā ustān kōse kashsha*,
guṛā jwān kēsa-ta, banish the
rancour from your heart, and you'll
do it good.—*kōs kanning* To
pucker: *kūse kanā mūghās*, *kōs*
karēs-ta, *kārēmān hinā*, you puc-
kered that shirt you sewed for me
so badly that it's ruined [cf. Tam.
koy-, to plait, pucker?]

kōsa Beardless: *dāska kōsa e*, *bāligh*
matane, he's still beardless, he's
not grown up [P.]

kōsirk Pea-pod [H. *kōsā*; Skt. *kośa*]

kōshish Endeavour, striving, attempt.—
kōshish kanning To endeavour,
strive, attempt [P.]

kōshisht Endeavour etc. [var. of *kōshish*]

kōsh-jahī Place of slaughter: *Mēngal ō*
Zahrinā jang dārē massas, *Mēngal-*
ātā kōsh-jahī dād e, here's where
the Mengals and Zahri fought,
and this is where the Mengals
were slaughtered. Sacrificial altar
at the shrine of a saint, Life-

history § 177; *pīrnā ziārat dād e*,
kōsh-jahī-ta arād e? this is the
shrine of the saint, where's his
altar? [P. *kush*, slaughter + *jahi*]

kōtal Led by a string: *ō filānanā randat*
kōtal e, *tippana ki antasēki*, he's
always being bear-led by so and
so, we don't know why.—*kōtal*
kanning To lead by a string:
khārāsē kōtal ka, da, lead the
bullock by the rope and take it off;
chūcha-asc ki lumma-ta kōtal karē,
charkh tiss, *ō hich jwān-a mafak*,
if a mother ties her child to her
apron-strings he'll never turn out
any good. To support, lend a help-
ing hand to: *khwāja*, *i dāsā pīr*
massunūṭ, *kane biṭpa*, *kane kōtal*
ka, *tā ki kanā dēk gidrēngir*, mas-
ter, now that I've grown old, do
not throw me aside but support me
so that I may pass the rest of my
days in peace; *hitati kōtal kan-*
ningati us-ta, *tēnaṭ hichch-a*
tippak, you're prompting him in
what he says, he knows nothing
himself [P.]

kōṭ¹ Fort. Shalkot or Quetta [Bal.,
Psht., Jaṭ. *kōṭ*, Si. *kōṭ**; Skt.
kotta-; also Drav.]

kōṭ² Coat [Eng.]

kōṭ³ Alloyed, spurious, counterfeit: *dā*
kōṭō rupaīas kane tissunus, this
is a bad rupee you've given me.
Deceitful, untrue: *nī kantō kōṭ*
us, you're disloyal to me [Jaṭ.
khōṭā, Si. *khōṭ*!]

kōṭav House [Jaṭ. *kōṭhā*, Si. *kōṭhō*,
Psht. *kōṭa*; Skt. *koṭha-*, granary]

kōṭi Room.—*kōṭi kanning* To shut up
in a room: *dāsā nan e*, *kaizite*
kōṭi kabō, night has fallen, so
now shut the prisoners up [Bal.
kōṭav Jaṭ., Si. *kōṭhi*]

kōṭik Natural child: *kōṭiknā nishānī*
handād e ki ghutlūat makhīpak,
you can tell a bastard by his
not being ticklish [fr. *kōṭ*³]

kōṭiki Base-born [*kōṭik* + *-i*]

kōṭing To chop up, carve: *sūk handun*
tikhōk ō, *kōṭitanō-tā*, *i ama bēt*
kēv-tā? *khōṭi jah-a mafasa*, the
meat is lying just as it was, they
haven't chopped it up, so how am
I to put it on to boil, it won't go
in the pot; *dāsā nī khwāja mas-*
sunus, *ki ō tēn-pa-tēne kōṭānō*,

you've become master of the situation now that they've made mince-meat of one another [hardly con. with Jaṭ. etc., kaṭ-, to cut?]

kōtrō-chakkan Needlework pattern. [Kōtrō, village in Kachhi + P. chakin, embroidery]

krōṣ Crōre, ten millions [Jaṭ. kirōṣ, Si. kirōṣ, Psht. karōṣ]

krōṣa Whip [Bal. kōrō, Psht. karōṣa]

kū- Prefix in adv. of time, implying appar. one more day on or back.

kub Bent, stooping, hunchbacked.—kub kanning To bend oneself down, stoop [Jaṭ. kubbā, Si. kubbō, Skt. kubjā-]

kubba Dome, vault [con. with kub]

kubēn Heavy: kubēnangā gwālae kharā-sāi hampēs, mukhe-ta pirghās, you loaded the heavy sack on the bullock and broke its back. Difficult: dā kārēm kubēn e, i kanning-a kappara-ta, this is a difficult task which I can't manage. Weighty, serious: jang kubēnō girās e, amarō bandaghas kēk-ta? war is a serious matter, what kind of man will embark on it? Serious-minded, sedate, dignified: ō kubēnō bandaghas e, daunō subakō hit-a tippak, he's a serious man, who doesn't appreciate such frivolities; kubēn tūlh, kubēn bash ma, makhluknā khaṇaṭi kubēn marēs, be dignified when you sit down, dignified when you arise, so that you may appear a man of worth in the eyes of the people; bāz kubēnō niārias e, she's a very sedate woman. Dear, expensive: dā hulli kubēn e, i halpara-ta, this horse is expensive, I won't buy it; nī kubēnō bahās karēnus, dēr halēk-ta? you've put a heavy price on it, who'll buy it? Precious: ōnā ilum ōṛāi bāz kubēn ass, dāsā ō bāz armān-a kēk, his brother was very dear to him, and he's now heart-broken. Dirty: kāṭum-ka kubēn e, siliv-ta, my head's dirty, I want to wash it; puchchāk kanā kubēn massunō, my clothes have got very dirty. Haunted: ōnā urā kubēn e, ēṛē himpa, his house is haunted, don't go there [kub- + -ēn; cf. Tam., Mal. koḷu, Kan. kobbu, kubbu, Tel. kovvu, Tuḷ. komme, solid;

or perh. cf. Tam. Mal., Tel. kuv-, Kan. kub-, kup-, assembled, heaped up, muck-heap, wh. would explain rare meaning 'dirty'; in the meaning 'haunted' there is appar. fusion with Si. kubbhā, unlucky]

kubēni Weight: kanā tauk kubēniṭi nā taukān gēshtir kubēn e, as regards actual weight my necklace is much heavier than yours. Evil spirit, jinn: ō drakht kubēn e, ēṛē him-pabō, kubēnias numtō tud-a tammik, the tree is haunted, don't you go there, a jinn will come out on you; ōde kubēnik halkunō, he's possessed by evil spirits; dā urāṭi kubēni bāz e, taniā khāchpa, this house is full of evil spirits, don't sleep alone [kubēn + -i]

kūcha Plain, lowland: ō kūchanā bandaghas e, he's a lowlander [cf. Si. kōchhō, pasture ground? or Psht. kūz, low?]

kuchak Dog: gandaghā bandaghnā dōs-tiān jwānangā kuchaknā dōsti jwān e, the friendship of a good dog is better than the friendship of a bad man; ōde bandaghi dēr pāik? kuchakas e, who calls him human? he's a dog; kuchakām-bā ishtāfān kōrō kutri khaṇisa, (prov.) in your hurry you'll produce blind puppies like a dog—i.e., more haste, worse speed [Bal. also kuchak but rare and local; Ormurī, Parāchī kuchuk, dog, puppy; cf. P. kūchak, small, the young of animals?]

kuchk Cowry [Bal. kashk]

kūdē Three days hence: pagga ō palmō kane dāṛē khamparōs, kūdē umēd e ki nētō iragh kunōṭ, you won't find me here tomorrow or the day after but on the day after that I hope to dine with you [kū- + dē]

kūdē bēgāi Three nights hence ['on the night of the third day hence']

kudina Hammer, mallet, crowbar [P.]

kudrat Power, ability. Attribute of God: khudānā kudratat pir karē, by the grace of God rain fell; ō bandaghas aff, maga khudānā kudratas e, he's not human, he's one of God's marvels [A. qudrat]

kuḍḍi } Hut, small house : i tēnki kuḍias
kuḍi } tasingati ut, kane karazas tiras
 bijjāri ēte, I'm building myself
 a hut, contribute a rafter and a
 beam ; sardārnā kuḍik murrān
 khaṇingira, the chief's huts are
 visible from afar. Wife (loc. Jhal-
 awan) : iṛ ! nī dinuā kuḍi us ?
 dāng ba, harrifiv iānne, khalk
 arārēk e, sister ! whose wife are
 you ? come over here, I want to
 ask you where the encampment
 is ; nē khudā jwānō kuḍias tissune,
 pēn zāifa-as ant-a kēsa ? God has
 given you a good wife, what do
 you take another woman for ?
 Fowl-house : dā kuḍḍi mutkun e,
 mangurān purr e, kukkurāte itita
 gaṭ kappa, navā kōndō kē-tā, the
 fowl-house is old and full of ticks,
 don't shut up the fowls in it or
 they'll get the tick [Tam., Mal.,
 Kan. kuḍi ; any con. with Si., Skt.
 kuṭi ?]

kuft Side above the kidneys : laṭ rāstikō
 kuftaṭi-ta laggā, bikke-ta trakhi-
 khifē, the stick struck him on the
 right side and ruptured his kidney
 [cf. P. kift, shoulder ?]

kūk Cry, shout : kanā khafāi kūkas-a
 harēk, hur ki dēr e, my ear just
 catches a shout, see who it is.—
 kūk kanning To cry out, call out :
 musi vār kūk karēt, kasas tavār
 titau, chāva ki kul khāchāsūr,
 thrice I shouted, but nobody
 gave an answering call, I fancy
 they must have all been asleep.—
 kūk khalling To shout : kūk khalpa,
 maḍānāi pā ki pōh marēv, don't
 bawl but talk slowly so that I can
 take it in [P.]

kukkur Fowl : kukkurām-bā druste dō
 parra harsingati us, ant khaṇānus ?
 you've been flapping your wings
 the whole day long like a cock,
 what have you found ? [Bal.
 kukkar, Jaṭ. kukkīr, Si. kukir¹ ;
 Skt. kukkuta]

kukrū-kū Cockadoodle-do [imit.]

kūkurū Gaze, stare : nā kūkurūnā matlab
 ant ass ? what was the meaning
 of your stare ? kūkurū kanning
 To gaze, stare : kaizi sikhāteān
 kūkurū karēka, the prisoner was
 gazing through the bars ; hurak
 ēka dūsha-as tungān kūkurū kan-
 ningati e, look there, there's a

snake glaring out of the hole [con.
 with Si. kūkirō, consternation,
 outcry from fright ?]

kul¹ The sedge typha angustifolia, used
 for thatching. Hut thatched with
 sedge : numā khalk gidān e yā
 kullātēti e ? tirmao nan kullā-
 tēti un ō sēlhe gidān un, are you
 folk in tents or in huts ? in
 summer we're in huts but in
 winter we go on the trek [Jaṭ.
 kal, Si. kal^u]

kul² All, the whole, Grammar § 157 [A.
 kull]

kulang Pickaxe. Hammer of a gun [P.]

kūlar Asafoetida stem : hīng dāiskā kūlar
 kattane, kharēn e, the asafoetida is
 still bitter, it hasn't grown its
 stems yet.

kulau Message : kanā kulave girām
 kappa, zarūr pās-ta, don't forget
 my message, be sure you tell him ;
 ōnā kulau bassune, i dāsā tūlōi
 affat, kāva, his message has come,
 so I can't stop now, I'm off ; tēnā
 ilumki kulavas girāas ētisa, ēte,
 i pagga kāva, if you've some mes-
 sage or other for your brother, give
 it me, I'm off to-morrow.—kulau
 tining (kanning) To send a verbal
 message : kulau tiningati ut, ki
 pāe-ta palmē barēs, I'm sending a
 message to tell him to come the
 day after to-morrow ; i nēki kulau
 tissut, gurā nī sar halēs, if I send
 you word, then you're to start ;
 kulau ka bāvaki-ta ki barē, send
 word to his father to come [cf.
 Bal. kulla, warning]

kulf Lock.—kulf kanning To lock [A.
 quff]

kūli Mud corn-bin [Jaṭ. kūlhi, Bal.
 kulhōti]

kūliṭi Small mud corn-bin : kūliṭi kūliān
 bāz-a tōrik (prov.), the little bin
 holds more than the barn—i.e.,
 the lad is a greedy belly [fr. kūli]

kulla Cough : ōde kulla karēne, razānaṭi-
 ta dīr kumpa, navā kulla kē-ne,
 he's got a cough, don't drink out
 of his cup or you'll catch it too
 [Bal. kullagh]

kulle All, adj. Grammar §§ 156-7 [kul² +
 P. iṛāfat]

kulli Thong at the back of a sandal :
 i nē tēnā kullinā maṭṭ tippara, I
 don't regard you as equal to the
 latchet of my shoe ; chavaṭnā

- kullian khabar ēte, tell me your news from the thong of your sandal—i.e., from the very beginning [also Bal.; cf. Tam., Mal. kuda, loop, Kan., Tel. kude, fetter?]
- kullik Small earthen jar: ō tēnā rupaite kullikaṭi shāghik (prov.), he keeps his money in a jar—like a miser; ō asi kullikaṭi pī-a kēra (prov.), they dung in the same jar, i.e., they've got a secret they keep to themselves [Bal. kulō, Si. kul^a]
- kullōk Camel and goat disease, in which the chief symptom is coughing [fr. kulla; kull-ōk, as if adj. part. from kull-ing, cf. bandōk, etc.]
- kūmādē Four days hence: kūdē mafak, kūmādē nā kārēme kēva, I shan't finish your work on the third day from now but on the fourth. (Rarely) four days ago: kūmādē nanikān ō dākā narrāne, it's four nights since he deserted [obsol.; kū- + -mā- (cf. tōmā, chārmā-kund?) + dē]
- kūmādē-bēgai Four nights hence ['on the night of the fourth day hence']
- kumait Bay-colour [A.]
- kumak Help, assistance.—kumak tining To help, assist [P.]
- kumb Pool in a river-bed: Mūla-aṭi bāz kumb arē, ballō machchī arē ititā, there are lots of pools in the Mula with large fish in them [Bal.; Si. kumb^a, kumbh^a; Skt. kumbha-, water pot]
- kūmulkhō nan Four nights ago [appar. short for kūmulkhudō nan]
- kūmulkhudō Three days ago [kū- + mul- + khudō, cf. khadō, 'that which previously passed before']
- kun Adj. suffix, Grammar § 77.
- kūnāl Edging round the bottom of a scabbard or stick, etc. [cf. P. kūn, fundament; cf. tah-nāl]
- kunar The tree zizyphus jujuba [Bal.]
- kunchit Sesame [Bal. kunchitha, P. kunjad]
- kunchitō A wild bush, the leaves of which are used in fomentations.
- kundāk Stock of a gun [P. qundāq]
- kund Corner: ō narrā urānā dā kundāi, ō kundāi, he ran first in this corner of the house, then in that [Bal. khund, Si. kund^a]
- kūṇḍa Stone or earthenware mortar [Si. kūṇḍō]
- kungura Battlements [P.]
- kuning (pres. stem kunē-, past kung-) To eat: i dāiakā hich kuntanūt, nēki tūsunūt, hunningaṭi uṭ, I've eaten nothing yet, I've been on the look out for you. To drink: bāsuniṭi malāsian bandagh bāz dīr-a kunēk, thirst makes a man drink a lot of water in the hot weather. To bite: kunē-ne hamē kuchakas ki drust kē-ne (prov.), may that dog bite you that knows you, i.e., better the devil you know than the devil you don't know; mungias chūchae kungune, a wasp has stung the child. To suffer, endure: tāki nī zōr kumpēs, nī arārē jwān-a marēsa? until you come under discipline, where will you improve? i ōnā dūān bāz ṭap kunguṭ, I endured many a wound at his hands. Used to form various nominal compound verbs [not Tam., Mal., Tul. un-, but Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel., Tul. tin-?]
- kunnal Curl, ringlet: tēnā kunnalāte charp ka, iris ka-tā ki aṭēngira, grease your curls and comb them, they're all tangled. Curled up, coiled: dūshae khanisa? hamērē kunnal e, do you see the snake? there it is coiled up. Worry, pestering: dā kunnalān nē ant fāida barēk? what good do you get from all this pestering.—kunnal kanning To pester, worry, tease: chūcha-as e, kunnal kanning-aṭi e, khalpa-ta, dilāsā ka-ta, it's only a child that's pestering, don't beat him, soothe him; ō harvakht-a barēk, kunnal-a kēk, halēk, kāik, aga tifēsa-ta, gēshtir kunnal-a kēk, he always comes pestering, if he gets it, off he goes, and if you don't give it him, he only pesters the more.—kunnai kuning To come in curls, curl: lūras bash mass, kunnal kunisa banningaṭi ass, a dust-devil got up and came whirling along [Tam., Mal., Tel. kuruṭ?]
- kunnali Curly: nī chāsa ki kanā pishka-vāk kunnali ō, chikkipa-tā, husōn-a marēra, you know quite well that my hair's curly, don't tug it, it'll hurt; kanā kuchaknā putāk

kunnali ō, my dog's hair is curly. Worrying, teasing: ō kunnaliō bandaghas e, i ōde tōning-a kappara, he is a plague, I can't stop him. Pest, worrying fellow: ōrān karkas sahi e ki ō kunnalias e, nī ōde ania tēnā muzūr karēs? every one knows he's a nuisance, what made you take him on in your service? [kunnal + -i]

kunṭ Blunt: dā chākhū kunṭ e, girāo dappak, this knife's blunt, it doesn't cut a thing. Dull, stupid: ō khwāningati kunṭ e, he's dull at his books [Bal. kunt, Jaṭ. khundā, Skt. kuṇṭha]

kupṛō Small earthen pot, jar [Si. kupiṛō; cf. Skt. kūpa-, oil vessei]

kur Flock of sheep or goats: kur dāsā dirāi bassune, hin biṛ-ta, the flock has now come down to the water, go and milk it; kuchake kuratō da, navā kharmāas tamme, take the dog with the flock or a wolf may attack it; ōde irā latṭiō kur arē, bāgiāō bandaghas e, he's got two flocks a hundred strong, he's a man of substance [not Si. kur, family, Skt. kūla-, flock; but Tam., Mal. kopi, Kan. kuṛi, Tuḷ. kuri, Tel. gorre, sheep]

kūra Small furnace for smelting [loc. Mengal; Jaṭ. khūrā, Si. khūrō]

kurān The Koran [var. of kōrān]

kurāṛa Inflamed swelling, especially in the neck: ōnā gutṭāi kurāṛa-as e, hich dir-a mafak, there's a swelling on his throat, it won't go down anyhow.—kurāṛa kanning To be inflamed and swollen: istō ganda khāchānut, likh-ka kurāṛa karēne, I've had a bad night, my neck's inflamed [cf. Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel. kyru, Tuḷ. kuri, boil, pustule, etc.]

kurda Farm [town var. of kuṛda]

kuri Belonging to a flock. Shepherd, goatherd [kur + -i]

kūring To roll up: kāghade kūra, dūti-ta ēte, roll up the paper and put it in his hand; nī bērumto kūrānus yā tāiskā tālān ō? have you rolled up the bedding or is it still spread out? To make a clean sweep of: malkhāmūt nane kūrāne, the angel of death has made a clean sweep of us: lashkar bass,

nane kūrā hinā, the army came and wiped us out [Tam., Mal. curul, Kan., Tuḷ. suraḷi, a roll, coil; cf. kurring]

kuriz Moulting.—kuriz kanning To moult. To make feathers fly—in chastisement [P.]

kurnū Dough cake baked round a hot stone: i kāva, pāt-a kēva, nī nutte bēgh, khalas khākharaṭi shō, kurnūas bis, ēkā ki bassut, kunēna, I'm off to chop wood, knead the flour and put a stone in the fire and bake a cake, we'll eat it when I come back [fr. kūring?]

kurra Foal, colt [P.]

kurrēnging To shrink [m. form of kurring]

kurri Short-eared, crop-eared.—kurri kanning To crop short: nī tēne kurri karēnus, you've cropped yourself short, or (to a woman) left off your earrings [cf. Si. kurō, small-eared goat; con. with kurring?]

kurring To shrink from, contract: ōnā khan kārēmān kurrik, (he's so lazy) his very eye shrinks from work; tēnā piḍḍe kurriḥet, dā puchchāte jōṛ karēt, by contracting (the demands of) my belly, I was able to get these clothes made. To keep back, withhold: ō tinin-gān tēnā dūe kurrik, he keeps his hand from giving; ōnā kafane kurripa, ō nēki bāz illāne, don't grudge him his shroud, he's left you a nice little pile; ō chōrias e, nī ōnā māle tēnki kurrēngati us, he's an orphan and yet you hold back his property for yourself [Tam. curuṅku, Mal. curuṅnu, Kan. surku, Tel. surugu, Tuḷ. suruntu; cf. kūring]

kursi Chair [A.]

kuṛāsa Great grandchild [Bal. kurāsagh, Psht. karwasai]

kuṛda Plot of irrigable land, farm [P. kurd]

kuṛēs Jealousy [Jaṭ., Si. kuṛh-]

kuṛēsi Jealous [kuṛēs + -i]

kuṛi Heel: zāifa ki tēnā kuṛie harfe, barām kappa-ta, never marry a woman who lifts her heels up.—kuṛi kanning To dig with one's heel, spur on: mahrie kuṛi ka ki zū zū barē, dig your heels into the camel to make him come on

quickly; *nī harḍē hulliām-bā kane kurī-a kēsa, arā dē mōn harsāt iāine, mish-a kēva-ne, you always dig your ribs into me as if I were a horse, the day I turn on you I'll grind you to powder. To put a good foot forward: kurī ka, dāsā maizil murr e, step out, the stage is still a good way off [Si. khurī, Bal. Jat. khurī; Skt. khura-, hoof]*

kurum Family, stock [*Jat. ; Si. kurṃ; Skt. kuṭumba*]

kūs Shirt, smock: *kūse kanā kālumāi kanā shāghānus ? have you thrown my shirt back on to my head ? i.e., have you brought disgrace upon me ?*

kustezan Cuckold [*P. kusi dah zan*]

kusūr Fault [*A. quṣūr*]

kushta Mercury etc. reduced to ashes and used as a tonic [*P.*]

kutagh Fireplace made of three stones: *jwānangā bēdite gandaghā kutaghā shōlira (prov.), bad cooking stones spoil good broth, i.e., evil communications corrupt good manners [Bal. kūdhagh]*

kutām Nest: *dūsha chukkanā kutāmāi hiningaṭi e, chūkītā kuningki, the snake is climbing up to the nest to eat the young birds; kutāme daṛipa, khudāghān khula, for God's sake don't pull down the nest. Wasps' nest: mungik tēnā kutāmāi zhūngingaṭi ō, the wasps are buzzing about the nest. Abode: nī kanā kutāme daṛingaṭi us, khudā nā kutāme daṛife, you're pulling down my home, may God pull down yours; ē kambakhtīān dāsā khudānā mērbāni massune, kutāmasēnā khwāja massunūn, after those days of stress we have now, thank God, become masters of a little nest of our own.—kutām kanning To build a nest: chukkāk hamō drakhtāi kutām karēr, the birds nested in that tree [Bal. khudhām; no con. with Gōn. gūlā ?]*

kutk Ball or clew of cotton.

kuṭr Forage chopped small.—*kuṭr kanning To chop (forage): nī hulliki dā ispustāte kuṭr karak, chop this lucerne for the horse [Jat. kuṭrā, Si. kuṭir']*

kuṭrī Puppy: *kuṭrinā khaṭte tar, nēm-khām-a ka, ēte-ta ki kunē, khafk-ta hushār marēr, cut the puppy's ears and half roast them and give him them to eat to make his ears keen; tāzinā kuṭrie ki halkus, aval jul ka-ta, guṛā huchehanā pālḥ tā shash tūiska ēte-ta ki kad kē, when you get a greyhound puppy, first put a warm coat on it and give it camel's milk for six months to make it grow. Cub: kharmānā kuṭrī, wolf cub; shēranā kuṭrī, tiger cub [Si. kutō, dog, Jat. katūrā, puppy, Marāṭhī, Gujarātī kuṭrī, bitch]*

kuṭub Pole star, north: *kuṭubnā pāraghāi natte kappa khāchpa, nājōr-a marēsa, don't sleep with your feet to the north or you'll get ill [A. quṭb]*

kūṭ Shaven.—*kūṭ kanning To shave: ō tēnā rishe kūṭ karē, he shaved his beard; chūchanā kātume kūṭ ka, dā khōlanā puzhzhaghāk ō, jwān affas, shave the infant's head, this is hair of the womb, it's no good [con. with Si. kūṛ, to shave ?]*

kūṭī¹ Shaving [*kūṭ + -ī*]

kūṭī² Without horns, hornless: *kūṭiā hētān pālḥ biṛ hata, bring along some milk from the goat without horns; nī kūṭi us, shēf daghārāi tūlḥ, harvakht ki margh karēs, guṛā daunangā hitāte ka, your horns are still to grow, sit down on the ground, it'll be time enough for you to indulge in such talk when you grow your horns [= kūṭī¹ ?]*

kūṭikh Watermelon [*Bal. kūtagh*]

kuṭink Burning fagot: *kuṭinkāte kashsha, mōlḥ kanningaṭi ō, take out the fagots, they're smoking; kuṭinkām-bā mōlḥ kanningaṭi e, he's fuming like a burning fagot [kuṭ-(i) nk]*

kuṭṭ Lap: *kanā kuṭṭe purr karēr, i pārēt dā kōṛ ō, bass e, they filled my lap until I said that it was enough and more than enough.—kuṭṭ kanning To take on one's lap: chunāe kuṭṭ ka ki hōghik, the child is crying, take it on your lap [Bal. kut; cf. Skt. kroḍa- ?]*

kuṭṭa Bruised: *tēnā dūāi khāchānut*, *kuṭṭa massune*, I've been sleeping on my hand and it's got bruised; *dārē hur*, *ama kuṭṭa massune*, *kharrun harsēngāne*, look here how bruised it's got, it's turned quite blue.—*kuṭṭa kanning* To bruise: *pāt natāi kanē tammā*, *nate kanā kuṭṭa karē*, *dāsā hining-a kappara*, the log fell on my foot and bruised it and now I can't walk at all [fr. *kuṭṭing* ¹]

kuṭṭēnging To be diminished etc. [m. form of *kuṭṭing* ²]

kuṭṭi Dissolution, death: *hēte ki kuṭṭi halēk*, *shwānanā iraghe kunēk* (prov.), when a goat is in extremis, it'll eat the shepherd's food [Bal.; Jaṭ. *khutṭi*, Si. *khutṭi*, v. *kuṭṭing* ²]

kuṭṭing ¹ To pound: *i tēnā tūfaknā dārūte kuṭṭiva*, I'm going to pound my gunpowder; *dūshanā kātume kuṭṭa*, bash the snake's head in; *dushmannā kātume ki kuṭṭipēs*, *ō nē ḍang-a khālēk dūshaghām-bā*, unless you pulverise your enemy, he'll sting you like a snake; *dāsā kuṭṭānus kungunus-ta*, *ust-ne lēgham massune?* now that you've messed the whole thing up, perhaps you're satisfied [Tam., Mal., Kan. *kuṭṭu*, Tel. *kottu*; but also Bal., Si. *kuṭ*, Jaṭ. *kuṭṭ*, Psht. *kūṭṭ*, Skt. *kuṭṭ*.]

kuṭṭing ² To be diminished, be cut short, come to an end: *dīte lār tissus tissus*, *dāsā kuṭṭār*, you went on boiling the water until it boiled away; *ōnā dēk kanā dūān kuṭṭēngōr*, his days will be cut short at my hands; *nā khwārik dāsā kuṭṭānō*, your troubles have now spent themselves; *kanā kārēm ainō kuṭṭēngāne*, *khālās massune*, today my work has come to an end, it's completed; *mustirkhadō Mastungatī ballō ḍākias tammā*, *nēmac makhlūkṇā kuṭṭēfē*, there was a serious outbreak of cholera in Mastung the year before last, which reduced the people by half [Jaṭ., Si. *khut*.]

kuvvat Strength, power [A. *quvvat*]

kuvvatī Strengthening, invigorating. Tonic [*kuvvat* + *i*]

kūza Jug with a spout: *kūza-as af-ta ki mōn sille* (prov.), (he's so poor) he hasn't even a jug to wash his face with [P. *kūza*]

KH

khavar News, information, knowledge: *kane khavar-a massaka ki nī daunō luchchō bandaghase us*, *i nē gahas tēntō naukar-a kattavata*, had I known you were such a wastrel, I would never have taken you on in my service.—*khavar halling* To receive the news in the customary interchange of news.—*khavar kanning* To inform. To take the news in the customary interchange.—*khavar tining* To give the news in the customary interchange [A.]

khavardār Take care, beware [P.]

khavardārī Care, caution [P.]

khachal Mule [loc. Jhal. var. of *khachar*]

khachar Mule [Jaṭ. *khachir*, Si. *khachar*]

khāchifing To make to lie down, put to sleep: *tēnā kharāse khāchifē ham-pingki*, he made his bullock lie down to load up; *chūchae khāchif*, put the child to sleep. To bring to the ground (lit. or fig.): *i ōde avalikō tūfaktō khāchifēt*, I brought him to the ground with my first shot; *dāsā i nē khāchifēnut*, *dēas ki samā karēs*, *kanā raṇḍat tamma*, I've now brought you to the ground, you can pursue me when you come round [c. of *khāching*]

khāching To lie down, go to sleep: *iraghān guḍ harkas tēnā lēpe shāghā*, *ki i khāchiv*, after the meal everyone spread out his quilt and said he was going to have a lie-down; *ō khāchingatī e*, *i khuliva*, *bash-a kappara-ta*, he's asleep, I'm afraid to wake him; *khāchōkā aristā mēhī nar-a kēk* (prov.), the sleepers' buffalo produces nothing but males; *tā ki i dārēk ut*, *bēgham khāch*, so long as I'm here, you can sleep without a care; *kanā dū khāchānc*, my arm's gone to sleep [not con. with P. *khwāb*, to sleep; cf. Kan. *kō*, to lie down?]

khachulk Cloven hoof, hoof of a cloven animal [var. of *chakhulk* by metathesis]

khad Breast, nipple, dug: *chunā khadēit e*, the child's at the breast; *dā hētānā khak murghun ō*, the dugs

of this she-goat are long; ōnā khatteān pālhk tīng tiningaṭi ō, milk is flowing from her breasts.—khadān kishking To wean from the breast, Life-history § 49 [cf. Kuṛ. khadd, very young child or animal, khadd-kharṛā, offspring, lit. perh. 'breast-sprout' ?]

khadi Having breasts: kanā mir gaḍ-khadi e, bāz pālḥ-a ētik, my sheep has dugs like a hill-sheep, yet it gives a lot of milk. At the breast: ōnā khadiō chunāas nājōṛ e, she has a child at the breast that's ill [khad + -i]

khadiṭ Dried meat, biltong [loc. Sar. var. of kadiṭ]

khadō Last year, adv. and subs., Grammar § 393: ō khadō vadi mass, he was born last year; khadōnā pik jwān massur, last year's rains were excellent [cf. mustirkhadō, year before last, mulkhudō, day before yesterday, etc.; orig. meaning appar. 'that which has gone before']

khaf Ear: nā tavāre khudā pēndwār kanā khafāi shāḡḡp, may God never let your voice strike my ear again; divālāte khaf arē (prov.), walls have ears; nan khaf khafaṭi bināna, hit-a karēna, we were going along, ear to ear, deep in conversation. Priming cup of a gun: kanā tūfaknā khaf buj mass, the cup of my gun got stuffed up. Individual, head (in counting animals, espec. sheep and goats): nā mēlḥk at khaf ō ? how many head of sheep have you got ? Tribal dues to a chief, ordinarily payable in sheep and goats: sardār nā mē bassune, sardār nā khafanā hallingki, the chief's servant has come to take the chief's revenue.—khaf tining To impress upon, give to understand: kane khaf-a tissaka ki nī daun kappēs, he was dinning into my ears that I wasn't to act thus. To pay revenue to one's chief: nī sardāre khaf-a ētisa, tifēsa ? do you pay your chief revenue or no ?—khaf tōning To give ear to, listen, heed: kanā hite khaf tō, give ear to what I say; nī khaf tōningaṭi us ki ō chiva kahe, guṛā nī ōnā mālanā khawāja marēs, you're straining your ears for news of his death

that you may then become the owner of his property [Tam., Mal., Tel. cevi, Kan. kivi, Tul. kebi, Gōn. kawī, Kuṛ. khebdā, Malt. qethwu]

khafa Angry, sorry.—khafa kanning To anger: kane pēndwār khafa karēs, i nē kashshiva, if you anger me again, I'll dismiss you; i ōde tēneān khafa karēt, I made him angry with me [P.]

khafai Anger, sorrow [khafa + -i]

khaf-bāmus kanning To cut off ears and nose, espec. as a punishment for adultery: ō tēnā hamsāyanā arvate siākāriāi khana, khaf-bāmus karē-ta, he caught his neighbour's wife in adultery and cut off her ears and nose; nī kane kirēng tissus, i nē khaf-bāmus-a kēva, if you abuse me, I'll cut off your ears and nose ['to do ear and nose']

khafi One who pays tribute to a chief, vassal, subject: nan nā dinnā khafi un, nī dākha hit-a kēsa ? are we your subjects, are we anyone's subjects, that you should say all this ? [khaf + -i]

khafō Handful; farmer's measure, six of which usually go to a chōṭrā [A. kaff, handful + -ō, on the analogy of bākhō ?]

khaf-ō-bāmus kanning To cut off ears and nose [var. of khaf-bāmus kanning]

khaf-tar Shameless fellow: ō hallō khaf-taras e, he's a mighty shameless fellow [khaf + tar-(ing), 'ear-cropped']

khāghal Ferrous sulphate, from which a black dye is extracted.

khair Well and good: kārēm kappēsa, khair, bē-fāida uṛz kappa, if you won't work it doesn't matter, but don't waste my time making excuses.—Welfare, peace: ba khairat, come in peace, welcome—the usual salutation; nan khair ō khwashshiat gidārēngā, the night passed in peace and happiness.—khair kanning To make it all right: khudā khair kē, God prosper it, God preserve us. To effect a reconciliation: sardār Mēngal Rō-dēninā niāmaṭi khair kanningki bināne, the chief has gone to make

peace between the Mengals and Rodinis. To be reconciled: nan khair-a kappana, we won't make peace [A.]

khairāt Alms: pakhire khairāt etc, give alms to the fakir. Sacrifice: i nēki khairāt marēv, may I be your sacrifice.—khairāt kanning To sacrifice, espec. an animal in a case of sickness. Life-history § 177: kanā ilume hūh karēne, mēhas khairāt kabō ki khudā ode drākē kē, my brother is stricken with fever, offer up a sheep that God may restore him to health. To pray that someone may serve as a scapegoat for another: i ode nēki khairāt-a kēva, i pray all your calamity may be removed on to his shoulders [A.]

khairi Peacable: salibō ki tavār kan-ningati ō, tippana dēr ō, khairi ō, jangi ō, stop, they're calling, we don't know who they are, friends or enemies [khair + -i]

khāiza Horse's bit [P. qāiza]

khāki Earthy. Dust-coloured. Mixed with earth—espec. of grain at the bottom of the heap [P.]

khākhar Fire: khākhare laggi urātī, pir-a dasik, light the fire indoors, it's raining; khō khākharāi bēt e, the pot is on the fire. Fire of anger or jealousy: nē antaki khākhar tamnāne? ni chup tūh, i nē ētīva, what are you flaring up for? sit still, I'll give you some; nē khākhar tamnā ki sardār kane tavār karē, kantō hit karē, you're burning with jealousy just because it was me the chief called and spoke to. Firebrand, nuisance: ni kanki khā-kharas massunus, you've become a regular nuisance to me.—khākhar danning To be fired (of a gun): tūfakē dū khālpa, purr e, navā khākhar dē, don't handle the gun, it's loaded and might go off; zaftō khazmas khānāt, maga tūfak-ka khākhar dattau, I saw a fine deer but my gun misfired. To become inflamed with anger or jealousy: ō nēān khākhar-a dēk, he gets enraged with you; ni kaneān khākhar danningati us, antei? harkas tēnā kismate kunēk, why are you jealous of me? everyone reaps his own fate.—

khākhar halling (harling) To catch fire: pakhir ode bad-duā karē, ōnā shahr khākhar halk, the fakir cursed him and his village caught fire.—khākhar tining To set fire to: i ōnā urāe khākhar tissut, I set fire to his house; matanā pāsh manningtō tūfakē khākhar tissut, as soon as the markhor shewed itself, I put the match to my gun [cf. Tam., Mal., Kan. Tel., Tul. kāy. Kur. khāy-, to be hot?]

khākhō Crow: khākhō pātāi swār e (prov.), there's a crow perched on the branch, 'pitchers have ears' [imit.; cf. Kur. khākhā, Malt. qāqe, Tam., Mal. kākka etc.]

khākhō-pul Kind of early spring flower ['crow-flower']

khākhūr Demoiselle crane: ō khākhūr gharib, Kāchōāi kāsā, kanā māre salām kēs, pās-ta ki lumma-ne zahirān kōr e, oh gentle crane, when you fly to the Kachhi give my son my greetings and tell him that his mother grows blind with longing for him [imit. ?]

khal Stone: khair! antei daunō badō hitas-a pāsa? khālas bātī nā, peace! why utter so evil a thing? oh for a stone on your mouth! i irā chukke asi khālat khālēva, I'll kill two birds with one stone. Grindstone: zamāna ākhir e, hēf-kō khal burzā hināne, burzānkō khal shēf bassune (prov.), the world is approaching the end, the nether stone has gone up and the upper stone has come down. Boulder, rock: i khālasenā rahāi ad halkut, I took shelter near a boulder; kabr nā khal marē, may your grave come upon rock—a curse. Life-history § 251.—khal khalling To put stumbling-blocks in one's way: kanā rōzīti khal khālpa, don't put obstacles in the way of my earning my living [Tam., Mal., Kan. kal, Tel., Tul. kallu]

khalakhū Stoned to death: illēbō-ta, dāsā khalakhū mass, leave it alone, now that it's stoned to death.—khalakhū kanning To stone to death: ode khalakhū karē, they stoned him to death [cor. of khal + khūn? cf. khōlakhū?]

- khalal** Defect. Breach, quarrel: i numā **khalalati** tammānut, I've fallen into your quarrel [A.]
- khalamōlh** Black substance, supposed to be an exudation from rocks [var. of **khal-mōlh**]
- khalās** Delivered, concluded.—**khalās** kanning To deliver, conclude [A. **khalās**]
- khalāsi** Deliverance, conclusion [**khalās** + -i]
- khalat** Robe of honour [A. **khil'at**]
- khalēghā** Leopard [con. with **khalling**, 'the striker' ?]
- khāli** Empty, vacant, void. Simply [A.]
- khalifa** Spiritual successor, disciple. Keeper of a shrine. Guardian of a chief. Monitor of a school [A.]
- khālik** Creator, God [A. **khāliq**]
- khalk** Folk, people, family: nā **khalk** ō ālum jōr e? are your folk and people well? Encampment, village: ō istō nanā **khalkanā** pāraghāi bass, he came to our encampment last night [A. **khālq**, creatures]
- khalk-khwāja** Headman of village or encampment ['encampment master']
- khalkhū** Stoned to death [var. of **khala khū**]
- khalling** (imper. **khālḥ**, **khālḥō**, pres. stem **khālē**, past stem **khalk-**) To strike: nē dēr **khalk**? who struck you? kane sakht **khalkune**, he has beaten me severely. To kill: hinā **khazmanā** shikārki, māda-āskas **khalk**, he went shooting and killed a doe. To apply gently: nī, bāva, kane nek-duā ka, ustanā hubbat tēnā dūe kanā bajāi **khālḥ**, bless me, oh my father, and lay your hands lovingly on my back; punte dāghāraṭi **khalk**, he knelt on the ground: karkanā pālḥe tēlatō avirda ka, kātumaṭi **khālḥ**, hich bōr-a kappak, mix the milk of the Kark plant in oil and apply it to the head, and you won't get lice at all. To fire (a gun), throw (a stone) etc.: asi tūfakas **khalkuṭ**, rad karēṭ, I fired a shot but missed; **khālas** **khalk**, kuchak narrā, he flung a stone and the dog ran off; kattāre harfē, ustaṭi tēnā **khalk-ta**, he took up the knife and drove it into his heart. To pitch (a tent):

karrakāi tambūte **khālḥ**, pitch the tents on the bank. To plant (a tree): dāpē drakht **khālpa**, don't plant trees here. To lift (cattle): ōfk nanā mā **khalkunō** darēnō, they have lifted our cattle and made off with them: jwānangā chēri mālanā kātumāi tikkī-a marēk, tā ki lashkar barē, mōle **khālē**, a good spy keeps his eyes glued to the cattle until his band comes up and lifts them. To uproot, gather (vegetables etc.): zara-as bei hulliki **khālēr**, let them collect some grass for the horse. To traverse (a road): ō tēnā kasare **khalk** hinā, he struck out on his way; num nurgḥunō maizilas **khalkunure**? have you come a long way? dākān hampin, Bō-lāne **khālēr**, let's depart and traverse the Bolan. Used to form several nominal compounds, Grammar § 293 [Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel. kol, to kill]

khāl-mōlh Black substance of great medicinal qualities, also called **mashanā churrō**, supposed to be an exudation from rocks ['stone-smoke']

khālḥ ¹ Imper. sing. of **khalling**.

khālḥ ² Pain: bāzangā **khālḥān** hōghā, he moaned under the severe pain; ōnā kātumnā **khālḥ** tammā, his headache disappeared. Child-birth pains: ōde chunānā **khālḥ** e, she's in labour. Colic: kano āsiō **khālḥas** halkune, I've been attacked by a severe colic.—**khālḥ** kanning To be painful, ache: kanā nataṭi pitas hināne, nat-ka **khālḥ-a** kēk, a thorn has gone into my foot, and my foot hurts; nā kātum **khālḥ** kēk: does your head ache? [fr. **khalling**, 'that which strikes', 'stroke']

khālḥ-i-āsi Deadly colic. Life-history § 197 [**khālḥ** + P. izāfat + āsi, 'uncontrollable pain']

khām Raw, uncooked, unripe. Not properly finished off: kanā kūsanā dask **khām** e, turik, the threads in my shirt are not properly twisted, it'll come unstitched. Not properly made: **khāmō** kasaras e, it's an unmetalled road. Sick: ust-ka **khām** manningaṭi e, dārūas ēte-ka, my heart is feeling bad, give me some medicine [P.]

khāmi State of unripeness [*khām* + *-i*]
khāmilak Double tooth [= *khām* + *akli* by metathesis, 'teeth which are not so mature as wisdom teeth' ?]

khamir Leaven. Leavened [A.]

khām-kār Coarse needlework pattern [*khām* + *P. kār*, work]

khām-tāv Slack, untwisted, loose.—*khām-tāv* kanning To slacken, untwist, loosen ['not properly twisted']

khan Eye: *bādshāte khan* aff, *khaf arē*, if kings haven't eyes all over their head, they have ears. Commonly used in asseverations: *khanteat*, with all my heart; *i nēai barēv* ? *nā nak kanā khank*, *bēgāi barēs*, may I come to you?—by all means—lit. (the place for) your feet (is) my eyes—come this evening. Corn, callosity: *kanā natanā khan khām e*, *tāring-a mafak*, the corn on my foot isn't ripe for cutting. Knot in wood: *dā pāt-ai khan arē*, there are knots in this wood.—*khan* kanning To make a movement with the eye: *sardār tēnā mēe khan karē ki ōde halh*, the chief nodded to his slave that he was to seize him; *sāngatī i ō jang-a karēna*, *nā ilum kane khan karē ki chup ka*, he and I were wrangling over the betrothal when your brother gave me the wink to shut up. To get a corn: *kanā nat khan karēne*, my foot's got a corn. To bud: *nihāl dāsā pūskun khan karēne*, the plant is just beginning to bud.—*khan* *khāl-ling* To shy: *nā hulli kasarat bāz khan-a khalkaka*, your horse shied badly on the road.—*khan* *pirghing* To wink at: *khan pirgh iāita*, *ki hit kē*, tip him the wink to speak.—*khan* *tōning* To keep one's eye on: *i khudānā darvāzaghāi khan tō-rēnut*, I have set my expectations at the door of God [Tam., Mal., Kan., Tul. *kan*, Gōn. *kan*, Tel. *kannu*, Kui *kanu*, Kur. *khann*, Malt. *qanu*]

khān Lord. The *Khān* of Kalāt [P.]

khānavāda Well-born, belonging to good family: *ō khānavādaō bandaghas e*, he's a man of some family [P. 'good family']

khanī Open-eyed, seeing: *shaupirrikām-bā dēān kōr*, *nanikān khanī us* (prov.), like the bat you're blind

by day and open-eyed at night, i.e., you're always doing things at the wrong time [*khan* + *-i*]

khaning To see: *dā zūtat i nē khantanut*, *nī arāng musāfiriki hinānus* ? I haven't seen you lately, where have you been on your travels ? To find: *kōr dasmusāra karē*, *latte tēnā khānā*, the blind man groped with his hands, and found his crutches. To give birth to: *ōfān irā musi chunā khānā*, she had two or three children by him; *kukkur khāya-as ētik*, *jihāne khābar-a kēk*, *ō sadaf murvārī khānik*, *tavār-a kappak* (prov.), a fowl lays an egg and announces it to the world while the oyster lays pearls and makes no noise about it. To be worth: *nī pāsa jwānō bandaghas e*, *i pāva ō pāias khāmpak*, you say he's a good man, I say he's not worth a pie [fr. *khan*]

khanjar Dagger [P.]

khan-khat Lecherous: *ō khan-khattō bandaghas e*, he's a man that's always leering at women. Lecher: *khan-khattas e*, he's a lecher ['eye-apart']

khan-must With eyes shut: *khan-must arāng kāsā* ? where are you going with your eyes shut ? ['eye-shut']

khāōt Family: *khāōtasēnā khārch kanā asi bandaghnā kātumāit e*, *dāsā bāzangā dōhing batingān huch-chām-bā rēsh massunut*, the expenses of a whole family rest on my poor shoulders, and now I am galled like a camel with all the carrying and fetching; *khāō-tasēnā lummae*, *dārūas ki harrifisa*, *ōfān harrif*, she's the mother of a great family, if it's some medicine you're after, ask her for it.

khar¹ Donkey [P.]

khar² Angry: *ō ki khar e*, *ant karōe* ? *kanā bagge lundī karōe* ? and if he is angry, what will he do ? crop the tails of my camels ?—*khar* kanning To get angry: *ō khar karē hinā*, he got angry and left [not A. *qahr*, which > *kabr* q.v. ; cf. Tam. *kaṟu*, to get angry, Mal. *kaṟavu*, Tel. *cirru*, rage]

kharāb Spoilt, bad [A.]

kharābi Ruin [P.]

khārān-gwāt South-west wind [*Khārān* + Bal. *gwāt*, wind, 'Kharan wind']

khārās Bull, bullock [prob. con. with **kharmā** and poss. with **khazm**, **khār**]

kharch Expenses: *nā ilum aga khwānik*, *i ōnā kharche kashshiva*, if your brother studies, I'll shell out his expenses. Expended: *ōnā dalvat kul kharch mass*, all his wealth was spent.—**kharch** canning To expend, spend.—**kharch** tining To meet the expenses of [P.]

khārēn Bitter: *hanēn e? khārēn e?* is it sweet or bitter? **khārēnā** *tukhmān hanēnō maiva khwāhipa* (prov.), don't expect sweet fruit from bitter seed, i.e., as you sow so shall you reap; *kane khārēnō hitas pārē*, he spoke bitterly to me. Weak, poor, of soil: *dā ḡaghār khārēn e*, this soil is wretched; **khār-ēn**; Kuṛ. **khārkhā**, Malt. *qarqe*; cf. Tam. *kari*, to taste saltish, Kan., Tuḷ. *kasa*, brackish, Tam., Kan. *kaya*, Mal. *kai*, to be bitter]

khārēni Bitterness [**khārēn** + *-i*]

khār-ganōk Hopelessly foolish; utterly mad ['ass-mad'; cf. P. **kharmast**]

khārīd Buying. Trade. Bought.—**khārīd** canning To buy [P.]

khārīfing To scratch: *tēne kantō khārīfpa*, don't scratch yourself on me—i.e., don't try any of your tricks on me [c. formation on P. **khār**-, to scratch]

khārīsh Best quality ghee [prob. con. with **khār-vālh**]

khārīsh Itching, itch.—**khārīsh** kuning To itch: *nā ust jangaki khārīsh-a kunēk*, you're itching for a fight; *hētanā pundū ki khārīsh-a kunēk*, *shwānanā iragho kunēk* (prov.), when a goat itches (for a kick), it devours the shepherd's broad—*quem deus vult perdere, prius dementat* [P.]

kharkār Donkeyman [loc. Kalat; **khār**¹ + P. *kār*, worker]

kharkharra Curry-combing.—**kharkharra** canning To curry-comb [P.]

kharkhurūt Cheese made by boiling the drainings of *shilānch* [**khār** + **khurūt**; P. *qurā-qurūt*, black curds, affected by analogy of **khār-vālh**, **khārīsh**]

kharmā Wolf: **kharmā** *gharib mēlhe kunē*, *hum bannām e*, *aga kump*, *hum bannām e* (prov.), poor old wolf, it's cursed whether it devours the sheep or not—i.e., give a dog a bad name [prob. con. with **khārās** and poss. with **khazm**, **khār**; cf. Drav. *kara*, rough, black, and espec. Tam. *karu-mān* 'rough or black animal', stag, *karumā*, hog, elephant; Makrānī Bal. *harmāg* is prob. bor., and Psht. *sharmakh* not con.]

kharmān Heap of grain on the threshing-floor [P.]

kharmān-jai threshing-floor [**kharmān** + *jah* + *-i*]

kharpūt Pimple, sore spot: *puṭ kharrisaka*, *silatī pinnā*, **kharpūt** mass, the hair was sprouting and broke in the skin and turned to a pimple [**khār**-(ring)¹ + *puṭ*; 'sprout-hair']

kharring¹ (imper. **kharra**, past stem **kharris-**, **kharrā-**) To sprout: *dāpē asi vallas kharrisune*, a climber has sprouted here; *dā shara-aṭi i ōde haft jahāi taṭēnut*, *kano umōd e ki ō pōndwār kharrīpak*, I've crippled him in this suit seven times over, and I trust he'll never flourish again [Tam., Mal., kur-, Kuṛ. **khōr**-, Gōn. **kōrs-**; cf. Kuṛ. **kharrā**, a sprout]

kharring² (imper. **kharre**, past stem **kharrā-**) To proceed on foot, make one's way: **kharrībō** *ki kār hurin-ta*, get a move on you and let's go and have a look at him; *i ōnā pāraghāi kharrāt*, I proceeded towards him.

kharrisī Greenness, green grass: **vakhtas** *ki pir haddān bāz e ō tōp*, *zāifa-ghāk kharrisias khākhārāi shāghira*, *hushira-ta ki mōlh asmānāi kāe*, *jammar-a kishkik*, when the rain is excessive and won't stop, the women throw some green stuff on the fire and let it burn so that the smoke mounts to the sky, for this breaks the clouds [**kharris-**, past stem of **kharring**¹ + *-i*]

kharrumēn Parched green wheat [fr. **kharrun** ?]

kharrun Green: *dā khalkaṭi kharrunā bei dū bafak*, one can't get green grass in this village. Blue: **kharrunā** *puch rishkār purr e* (stock

riddle), the blue cloth's full of tiny lice—answer: the sky; ās-māne hur, ana kharrun e, look at the sky, how blue it is. Black and blue: nā nat antān kuttā mass? kharrun harsēngāne, how did your foot get bruised? it's turned black and blue. Fruitful: khudā kharrun kē-ta, God make her fruitful; nan khīāl karēn ki ōde hich aī, padikō arvate ki karē, kharrun mass, we thought him impotent, but when he married his last wife, he got children all right [kharr-(ing) ¹ + -un, 'sprout-like']

kharrunī Greenness. Wife: kharrunias arē-ne, yā chara charkh-a kēsa? have you a wife, or are you a loafing bachelor? [kharrun + -ī]

khartir Double saddle-bags [Bal. hartil, Si. hartir^u]

kharr-tussō A wild evil-smelling bush, used as fodder, and also as a drug for boils and blood-impurity ['ass-farting']

khartūt Variety of mulberry, black and sour [P.]

khartītan Whooping-cough [Si. khirkhīr affected by folksetym. fr. khār 'braying']

kharrvālh Milk given within three days after calving, lambing, etc., beestings [kharr -, prob. con. with kharring¹, kharrun, + vālh < pālh]

kharrvār Ass-load, load; a dry measure equal to sixty to eighty kāsā [P.]

kharr Ram: kharrām-bā takkar tiningaī us, you're rushing at it like a ram [not con. with Kan. etc. korī, v. kur; prob. with khazm, and poss. kharrās, kharmā: cf. Drav. kaḍu, fierce, and espec. Tam. kaṭā, ram, Tam. Mal. kaṭuvaṇ, male of cat, monkey, pig etc.]

kharrīnk Tear-drop, tear: lummanā kharrīnk kharrīnkān purr assur, the mother's eyes were full of tears; kharrīnkāk-ta pirām-bā shōlingār, her tears fell like rain.—kharrīnk kharrīnk To shed tears [prob. con. with kharr; cf. Tam., Mal., Tul. kannir, 'eye-water']

khās Special. Especially [A. khāss]

khāsāling To chew, ruminate: hite khāsāla kashsha, ruminate over what you have to say, and then out with it [P. khāsān]

khāsīl Wheat or barley cut green [P. khāsīl]

khāspār Brother-in-law—whether husband's brother or wife's brother [P. khūspūra]

khāssi¹ Celt. Emasculated, unmanned, unnerved: daun birū-ta ki khāssi mass, hit kanning katau, he drained him so dry that he became unmanned and couldn't say a word.—khāssi kanning To geld [A. khāsi]

khāssi² Butter.—khāssi kashshing To make butter [hardly con. with Jat. kassā, butter-milk, curd; fr. khāssing ?]

khāssing To shake: dā tūte khāssin, let's shake this mulberry tree; kūse kanā khāssa tahtī-ta jūjikas e, shake my skirt, there's an insect in it; huch khāssa kane, dāsā gwar kanā khāl kanningaī e, the camel teased me about so much that my breast's aching. To hustle, pester, worry: sardāre khāssipa, don't worry the chief; kanā uste khāssānus, you've troubled my heart. To fling: i khālas harfēt, kuchakūi khāssāt, I picked up a stone and flung it at the dog; sad khākhō asi dōkanā khāssingāt bāl-a kēra (prov.), by flinging a single clod a hundred rooks can be put to flight. To deliver a blow: zaghme khāssā iāikanā, he struck me with his sword; ōrāi latṭas khāssāt, I gave him one with my stick [cf. Gōn. kōss-, to sift sideways ?]

khāsta Apricot stone [P. 'fruit stone']

khāsun Buttermilk, generally diluted with water [prob. con. with khāssi², khāssing]

khāshuk Spoon [P. qāshiq]

khāt Wild olive: nazarki khātānā pātas tēnā kurranā likhaī taf, tie a piece of olive wood round your colt's neck against the evil eye; khātānā susur khānanā dārū e, olive gum is a sovereign cure for eyes [Bal. hath]

khātīr Mind, conscience: khātīr jam karak, i nētō barēva, make your mind easy, I'll come with you. Reason,

sake: hamō khātirān narrā, that was the reason he ran off [A. khātir]

khatm Conclusion. finish.—khatm kanning To conclude, finish [A.]

khatma Recitation of the Koran, Life-history § 313 [A.]

khatra Danger, risk [A.]

khat Apart, gaping, wide open: bā-no kiatt e, khank-ne khatt ō, ant-a hurisa? your mouth's wide open, your eyes are wide open, what are you gaping at? daricha khatt ass, the window was open; darvāzāe khat illānus, you've left the door wide open. With legs apart, straddling: khat salisut ki pēsh tamme, nattēti-ka laggip, I stood straddle-wise so that it might pass through and not touch my legs. Parted legs, straddle: sardārnā khattānā kēraghān gidrēngā, he passed under the chief's parted legs—i.e., he grovelled before him.—khat kanning To open wide: darvāzāe khat ka, fling the door open. To stand with legs apart: khat karēt, kuchak nattā-ka nēamān pēsh tamnā, I stood with legs apart and the dog ran between them. Sens. obs. (of females).—khat tamming To lie wide open: kaichi khat tamnāne, the scissors are lying open.

khauf Fear. Risk [A.]

khaufnāk Terrible [P.]

khavā Leather-bag for holding water, water-skin [no con. with P. khī. khik]

khāya Egg. Testicle.—khāya biting To lay eggs [P.]

khāza Raw, excoriated: nā tap khāza e, your wound is raw. Lean, without fat: khāzaō tukuras sūanā ēte, ki kabāb kēv, give me a lean bit of meat to roast. Bereft of outer skin or surface: dā kharmanjai bāzangā lattāratī khāza massune, this threshing-floor has lost its surface with all the trampling. Boneless: khāzaō sūas halh hata, dā haqdān purt e, fetch some meat without bone, this is full of bones.—khāza kanning To excoriate: mammā chunānā natte ō dute chattik chattik, khāza-a kēktā ki hining kapp, the bear goes on licking the child's hands and feet

and lays the flesh bare, so that it can't run away; kanā uste khāza kappa, don't wound my heart.

khāzai Excoriation, rawness: nā tappanā khāzai kane dōst-a mafak, I don't like the rawness of your wound. Leanness: dā sūanā khāzai kane dōst-a mafak, charpiō sūas kane ēte, I don't like the leanness of this meat, give me some with fat on it [khāza + -i]

khazāna Treasury. Priming pan of a gun [A.]

khāzg Dirt.—khāzg kanning To become dirty [Bal.: P. khāz]

khāzgi Dirty.—khāzgi kanning To dirty [khāzg + -i]

khazm Deer [prob. con. with khaz, and poss. khazis, kharmā; cf. Drav. kaḍu, fierce, and espec. Mal. kaḍa-mān, Tam. kaṭamai, Kan. kaḍava, Tuḷ. kaḍma, stag]

khazm-daghar Fawn ['deer-kid']

khēd Perspiration.—khēd kanning To perspire: dūshae ki kasfēs, dūatō gidisp ka-ta, nū dūk gahas khēd-a kappasa, when you kill a snake, span it with your hand, and your hands will never sweat [Bal. hēdh, Av. khvaēdha, P. khwai]

khēl Tribe, family [Psht.; A. khail]

khēr¹ Behind, at the back of (used as a postpositional noun). nī kanā khēr-ratī tūlh, sit behind me; khalkanā khērat barak, come behind the encampment; khērān-ka gidrēngā, khābar tammitav-ka, he passed behind me and I didn't notice it. Behind, at the back (used adverbally in the oblique): hartōmāk swār massur hulliāi, bāva mōnāi, masir khērāi, they were both mounted on the horse, the father in front, the daughter behind.—khēr kanning To show one's back, run away: nanā jalaynā kanningtō dushman sangare illē, khēr karē, at our onrush the foe left the trenches and fled [cf. Gōn. khēri, the long back muscle, Kui kēr, side, Kur. khēser, neck, shoulder?]

khēr² Open gravelly ground at the foot of a hill.

khēri Wrapper worn by men [Khēr¹ + -i, 'what is put on behind']

khīāl Thought, idea.—khīāl kanning To think.—khīāl khalling To build castles in the air [A.]

khijālat Shame, confusion. Ashamed: *ō kanā mōnaṭi khijālat e, kane khaṇik, khēr-a kēk*, he's ashamed to face me, when he sees me he runs away.—khijālat kanning To shame, abash [A.]

khilāf Opposing, contrary. Contrary to the truth [A.]

khilat Robe of honour [var. of khālat]

khinzing To move in a sitting position: *khalēghā gadḍanā randat madān madān khinzisā bassaka*, the leopard came crouching slowly after the hill-sheep [P. khaz-]

khirik Nostril (espec. of a donkey): *dā bish kasaraṭi dam-kushta-a marēk, khirikāte-ta chākh ēte*, the donkey gets blown on the march, slit its nostrils [P. kharak, septum of the nose]

khisun Red: *nanā mulkaṭi khisunō būtavas e, harkas ki kung-ta, hih-ta kishkik*, there's a certain red plant in our country by eating which a man breaks his fever; *ōde daun khal-kasur ki ditaraṭi kul khisun ass*, they had struck him so hard that he was all red with blood. Red metal, gold: *razānk kul khisunān piunān purr assur*, the pots were all full of gold and silver; *ō khisunnā karaṭā-as tēnā zaghmaṭi shāghā*, he put a handle of gold to his sword; *khudā nane khisunnā bāmusas tiss ki nī salāmat bassus*, God blessed us (lit. gave us a nose of gold) in that you arrived safely.—khisun kanning To redden. To fry. To make bloody: *bāz kirēng ētōs, likhe nā khisun karōṭ*, if you abuse me much more, I'll cut your throat [khis- + -un; Tam., Mal., Tel. cem, Tul. kem, Kan. kem, kisu, kēsu, Kur. khēso, Malt. qāso]

khisuni Redness. Raw flesh: *khisuniāi ki nazar-ta tammā, jinnāk halēra-ta*, if he catches sight of raw flesh, he gets attacked by Ginn—i.e., falls into a fit. Rust in crops. [khisun + -i]

khisun-kambar Spotted or striped with red: *khisun-kambarō hēṭas hata, tēnā māre sil ka, guṛā durākhi-a marēk*, fetch a kid with red spots

and wrap your son in the hide, and he'll recover ['red-spotted']

khisun-khanī Man of valour: *nē kasas khisun-khanitō kārēm tammitano, laghōrāte khaṇānus, pulānus*, you've never had to do with a really brave man, it's only cowards you've waylaid and looted ['red-eyed']

khisht Brick.—khisht khalling To make bricks [P.]

khīc Blade of corn [P. khīd]

khizm Males coming within the matrimonial table of affinity. Term of address by a woman to a man [P. khīsm, relation]

khizmat Service.—khizmat kanning To serve [A. khidmat]

khīzzing To move in a sitting position [var. of khinzing]

khīās Delivered, concluded [var. of khalās]

khīlūz Whine of a dog.—khīlūz khīlūz kaning To whine [imit.]

khīlūzāra Whining [khīlūz + -āra]

khīlūzing To whine [fr. khīlūz]

khō Cooking-pot: *khō bash mass, tāfūe shaghām khalk* (prov.), the pot arose and taunted the griddle—'the pot called the kettle black' [con. with khākhar ?]

khōja Eunuch [P.]

khōl Womb: *nī kanā khōlān pāidā massus, kane rēpa*, you were born of my womb, deceive me not; *i nē tuh tū tēnā khōlaṭi harfēt, handārka nā barame kunēv*, I bore you nine months in my womb in the hope that I might reap the benefit of you. Offspring: *khōle kanā khalkus, dāsā bassunus, mōnaṭi kanā tūsunus*? have you struck the child of my womb (says a wife to her husband) and do you now come and seat yourself in front of me? Entrails: *khaṇānā khōle kashsha, khōl khālḥ, sil, kabāh ka*, take out the ram's entrails and rinse and wash and roast them. Priming-pan: *kanā tūfaknā khōl harringāne, pūskun karōṭ-ta*, the priming-pan of my gun has got jagged, I must renew it. Woof, weft: *kōntanā tanista khisun ass, khōl-ta piun ass*, the

warp of the carpet was red and the wool white.—khōl khalling To clean the inside of a thing by filling it with water, stopping the aperture with the hand and shaking, to rinse out: bōtale jwān khōl khall, rinse the bottle out properly; khavāe khōl khalk, dirān pur karē, he rinsed out the waterskin and filled it with water.—khōle (kasasē-nā) kashshing To ruin utterly: khōle kanā kashshās, māle kanā darēs, you ruined me and robbed me of my property.—khōle (kasasē-nā) khalling To rob somebody (espec. of something hidden or valued): nā dū salipak, lurdē asitnā khōle khalēsa, your hand is never at rest, you rob somebody daily [cf. Tel. cūlu, womb, offspring, Tam., Mal., Kan. cūl, pregnancy, Kur. kūl, belly, womb, kūlas, offspring, Malt. kōli, belly]

khōlakhū } Entrails: irā chuk shikār
khōlkhū } karēt, dāftā, khōlakhūe kashsha, sāf ka-tā, I've shot two birds, take out the entrails and clean them; sum piḍḍati laggā harrā, khōlkhūe-ta kashshā, the bullet struck him in the belly, ripped it and brought the entrails out. Wool and warp: dā gudas ki nī halkus, khōlkhū-ta asi ḍaulat aff, the wool and warp of this cloth you got aren't of one pattern [khōl + P. khūn, blood? cf. khal-akhū]

khōlum Wheat: mār khōlum e, urēāi vad-dik, masīr sā e, zū balun-a marēk (prov.), a son is like wheat and takes long to grow, a daughter is like barley and sprouts up quickly; ēnakhōnā pik hurēāi massur, bandāran nanā khōlumk burz batavas, maga khōshaghāk sharrō, the rains were late this year, and so our wheat didn't grow to any height, but the ears are good [presum. links up with Skt. gōdhūma, but if so—as there is no analogy either in Si. ggēhun, Jat. kanak, or in P. gandam, Bal. gandim, Pshht. ghanam—perhaps indirectly through Drav., cf. Tam. kōdumci, Mal. kōtambu ?]

khōm Race, tribe [A. qaum]

khōn Murder: istō Shālkōtati khōnas mass, there was a murder in Quetta last

night; i tenā ilumnā khōnanā bahāe halēva, I'll take blood-money for my brother's murder. Blood-feud: nēāmāti-tā khōn bash massune, a blood-feud has sprung up between them. Blood-revenge, blood-compensation: o tēnā khōna-ki kunnal kanningati ē, har-vakht ki vār khanār, halēra, they are worrying over their blood-revenge, as soon as they see their chance, they'll take it [P. khūn]

khōni Murderer. At feud: ē dētēti nan tēnpatēn khōni assun, in those days we were at feud [P. khūni]

khōr Subs. suffix meaning eater, consumer, etc. [P. khwūr]

khōrasān Hill-country. Uplands [P.]

khōrk Empty: khōrkangā razān tavār bāz-a kēk (prov.), empty vessels make most noise; khōrkangā tūfa-kān irā bandagh khulira (prov.), an unloaded gun frightens two men—your enemy who thinks it's loaded and you who know it isn't. Without weapons, defenceless: khōrkō bandaghas e, ōnā khalling antas e ? he's got nothing to defend himself with, where's the difficulty in beating him?—khōrk kanning To empty: dūe khōrk kēv, barēva, let me finish what I've got in my hands and I'll come [Bal. kōrk]

khōsha Ear of corn, Bunch of grapes, etc. In the ear: mulk dāsā khōsha e, the field is now in the ear.—khōsha bining To glean.—khōsha kashshing To grow in the ear [P.]

khōsha-chini Gleaning, reaping [P. khōsha-chin]

khōshing To rub [loc. var. of khōshking]

khōshking To rub: gīlik khisunō khalas e, pēn khalāi ki khōshkis-ta, khale khisun-a kēk, red ochre is a red-stone, rub it on another stone, it makes the stone red.—khōshking tēne To rub shoulders with, consort with: gandaghātētō tēne khōshkōs, ganda marōs, if you consort with bad men, you'll become bad yourself. To interfere with: tēne kantō khōshkpa, don't interfere with me.

khudā God [P.]

khuftan Hour of night-prayer [P. 'to sleep]

khūkak Glanders [imit.]

khūlīf The grass goldbachia laerigata, used as fodder.

khuling (bases **khul-**, **khuli-**, past stem **khuling**) **khulis-** To fear, be afraid: *dā hitanā biningtō i bāz khulisut*, when I heard this I became very afraid; *kasas ōfteān khulitavaka*, no one was afraid of them; *khudā-ghān khulibō*, *dā arēnā hitāteāi khaf tōpabō*, for God's sake (lit. fear God) don't pay any attention to what he says; *khuliva navā pinne*, I fear it may break; *hulli bāz khulōkō sādāras ē*, the horse is a very timorous creature [Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel. kul-, to quake, to be agitated]

khulis Fear: *khulisān ōrtō pēn hit kattavat*, *padāi harsēngāt*, for very fear I had no more words with him but turned back. Ground for fear, danger: *ant khūlisas e?* what is there to fear? *hih khulis aff*, there's no danger. [fr. **khulis-**, Grammar § 267]

khulis- Past stem of **khuling**.

khulisi Fearful, frightened. Fearful, terrifying: *dā khulisiō mulkas e*, this is an alarming part of the world. [**khulis** + **-i**]

khulkun Soft: *dā gud bāz khulkun e*, this cloth is very soft. Soft-hearted: *nī khulipa*, *khulkunō bandaghas e*, don't be alarmed, he's a soft-hearted man. Soft in condition: *nan khazmāte harsān*, *asitṭe iāntā kishkān*, *khulkun ki mass*, *sum tissa*, *khalkun-ta*, we rounded the deer, and separated one off from the rest, and when it got fagged out, it gave us a shot and we knocked it over. Tractable, submissive: *sarzorā hulle tēnā tā ki pitio laghāmas shāghpēs*, *khulkun-a mafak*, until you ride that pulling horse of yours on a thorny bridle, he won't be manageable. Worn away: *dīr khālascāi ohutṭe*, *khāl khulkun-a marēk*, *kanā dākha jwā-niān nā ust khulkun matau*, let water drop on a stone and it'll wear smooth, yet for all my goodness towards you your heart never softened. [**khul-**(ing) + **-kun**; 'tremulous', 'quivering']

khulling To pierce, stab: *sūte sikhātī khullānus?* have you stuck the meat on the spit? *sinkure Khanāt*,

randat-ta rumb karēt, *ō tēne much karē*, *i pitātēti-ta khullingāt*, I caught sight of the porcupine and went after him, but he balled himself together, and I pierced myself with his quills; *nī ōde dāsā hitātēti khullānus*, now you've run him through in the debate. To insert: *kanki daske sila-ati khulla*, thread the needle for me. To traverse: *tēnā maizile khullānut*, I've finished my stage [a. Ma' kudar-, Tam. Mal. kutt-, Tur. kure-; for -ll < Drav. -d, cf. hulli, kulli]

khumb The two arms, embrace: *ba tēnā lummanā khumbaṭi*, come to your mother's arms; *antān-a khulisa?* i tēnā khumbati nē halkunūt, what are you afraid of now that I've taken you under my wing? As much as can be carried in one's two arms: *dā beik asi khumbas marēra*, this grass will be about two armfuls.—**khumb** halling To wrestle: *nan khumb halkun*, i *dassāt-ta*, we wrestled and I gave him a fall.—**khumb** kanning To embrace: *ōde hurēān khantavēsa-sut*, *ki bass*, *khumb karēt-ta*, *rishān-ta chukkāt*, as I hadn't seen him for some time, I embraced him on arrival and kissed his beard [Kur. **khimb-** (L. S.), **khēōc-**, to embrace]

khunzing To move in a sitting position [var. of **khinzing**]

khūrda Lamb [P. 'anything small']

khurjin Saddle-bag [P.]

khurrukāv Snore: **khōniki khurrukāv** mark e (pov.), to a murderer a snore spells (detection and) death; *khurrukāvnā tavārāi dūsha barēk*, at the sound of a snore the snake appears—a common saying.—**khurrukāv** kashshing To snore: *ō tungān hināne*, *khurrukāv-a kashshik*, he's fast asleep and snoring; *kanā mār istō bāz khurrukāv-a kashshāka*, *chāva ki nājōr-a marēk*, my boy was snoring such a lot last night, I fancy he must be seedy [imit., cf. P. **khur-khur**]

khurram Grain-pit [cf. P. **khirman**, stack?]

khūrt Tiny, minute [town var. of **Khūrt**]

khūrtband Wrist, ankle [P. **Khurd-dast**]

khurūt Coagulated milk; cream cheese made by squeezing butter-milk in a bag and drying it [A. qurūt]

khurda Dust taken from a shrine [var. of **khwarda**]

khūrda Lamb [var. of **khūrda**]

khurk Close at hand, close: asi **khurkō** shahrasētī tēne dakkā, he hid himself in a village hard by; **halma ka**, **tavār ka-ta**, **dāskā khurk e**, run and give him a shout, he's still close by; **khurkō siālas e?** is he a near relative? **daun tas-singati us**, **ki khurk e ki tuis**, you're panting so, you must be nigh fainting. Neighbourhood, vicinity: **dā khalkanā khurka'ti shikār arē?** is there any sport in the vicinity of this encampment? Near (used as a postposition gov. the abl.): **ōrān khurk bass**, he came near him.—**khurk shāghing** To approach: **tahō mōna'ti tirisa tirisa gadāte khurk shāghā**, still keeping the wind in his face he got close up to the mountain sheep [cf. Gōn. kurrum?]

khūrt Tiny, minute: **khūrtō dagharas hata**, fetch a tiny kid; **ōnā mōna'ti khūrtō khūrtō kāghaz illok assur**, there were some tiny scraps of paper lying in front of him. Tender: **kanā ust khūrt e**, **bāz pāpa**, my heart is tender, don't say too much. Minutely: **khūrt hur**, **ō ant kan-ningati e**, look closely and see what he's doing.—**khūrt kanning** To make into tiny pieces, grind fine: **nutāto khūrt ka**, grind the flour fine [P. khwurd]

khush Side of the head between forehead and ear: **khank-ka khāh-a karēra**, **tabib khushati kanā dāgh tisa**, my eyes were aching, so the doctor branded me on the temple: **sum khushati-ta laggā**, the bullet struck him in front of his ear; **nī pāsa ō varnā e**, **i khurkān khanāt-ta**, **khushk-ta pūm massunō**, you say he's a young man, but I saw him close and his hair is quite white at the sides. Sides of a hill: **mashanā chappikō khushāi nī sai-dāte khānōs**, you ought to find some game on the left side of the hill: **mashanā ōrakō khushāi khālghāas khānāt**, I saw a leopard on yon side of the hill. Outside corner of a wall or hedge: **divālnā khushūn i**

harsēngāt, **salōk asa**, when I turned the corner, there he was standing: **vāranā khushān ki hurāt**, **jadukas khānāt**, when I peeped round the hedge, I saw a hedgehog.

khushāmad Flattery.—**khushāmad kan-ning** To flatter [P.]

khushāmadi Welcome. Espec. the customary enquiries after one's health: **Brāhūi khushāmadinā vakhtāi tēnā niāpīnā kātume chummik**, a Brahui kisses his kinswoman's head when he meets her and enquires after her family.—**khushāmadi kanning** To welcome [P.]

khushdār Liquorice [var. of **khwashdār**]

khushidān Temples [**khush** + P. -dān, holder]

khushk Dry. Not calving, etc. [P.]

khushkāva Rain crop land: **khushkāva gōranā shikār e** (prov.), rain-crop cultivation is as bad as hunting the wild ass [**khushk** + Phlv. **āv**, P. **āb**, water, 'dry water', i.e., land out of reach of perennial water]

khushk-haḍ Shin-bone ['dry bone']

khushki Dryness, absence of rain: **dā daunō kuchakas e**, **khazme khushkīti pirghāne**, this is so fine a hound, it has brought down the deer ever though there hasn't been a shower [P.]

khutting To dig: **dārē daghāre khutta**, dig the ground here; **kōri kaḍḍa khuttik**, **tēna'ti tūhī-ta tammik** (prov.), the weaver digs the pit, and falls into it himself; **kanā uste khuttiḍa**, don't probe my heart [Tam., Kan., Mal. kott-, cf. Kur. **khos-**, **khott-**, to open by cutting]

khuzzing To move in a sitting position [var. of **khinzing**]

khwā Water-skin [var. of **khavā**]

khwāfing To make to graze, take to graze: **ainō gēravi e**, **arārē māle darōn**, **khwāfōn?** there's such a blizzard to-day, where could we take the animals to graze? To poison: **khwāfēr-ta**, **rōtinkūk-ta tukur tukur massur**, **pēsh tammār**, they gave him poison, and his entrails dis-integrated and came out [poss. irreg. c. of **khwāfing**?, Grammar § 283; but more prob. original (cf.

Drav. kâ, kâppu, and espec. Kūr. khāp-, to tend), with khwāhing² formed from it by false analogy]

khwāhing¹ (past stem khwāhis-, khwāhā- Grammar § 217) To desire, want nī ant-a khwāhisa? what do you want? To ask for: kaneñ hi-chirā khwāhipa, don't ask me for anything. To require, need: kanā kūs shūling-a khwāhik, my shirt needs hemming [P. khwāh-, khwās-]

khwāhing² (past stem khwāhā-, khwāhis-) To graze: mēlhk khushkāvati chara lāl khwāhisunō, ki daun pazzōr ō, the sheep must have been grazing in the rain-crop lands or dry grazing only, they're so fat [hardly P. khwār-, to eat: v. khwāting]

khwāja Owner, master: ust khwājaghān must c (prov.), the heart outsteps its owner, i.e., performance lags behind desire. Polite form of address, Grammar § 110. Common mode of address of a childless wife to her husband, § 53 [P.]

khwandi Protection, cherishing. Cherished one, pet.—khwandi kanning To cherish, look after: chunāte khwandī karak, look after the children. To put in its proper place: balla rupāite khwandi karē, the old woman put the rupees away [P. khwāwāndi]

khwāning To read: khwānōkāe khwānī-fisa (prov.), you're teaching the reader to read—i.e., teaching your grandmother to suck eggs [P. khwān-]

khwānōk Able to read and write, literate: haptōmā mā-k-ta khwānōk ō, both his sons are literate [adj. part. of khwāning]

khwār¹ Bead: hākimk khīsun ō piun bēnira, nanā gharibnā saht khwār e, the gentry wear gold and silver, beads are the ornaments of us poor; nazarki kharrunō khwāras tēnā chunānā likhatī taf, tie a blue bead round your child's neck against the evil eye; guttanā khwār, Adam's apple.

khwār² Abject, poor.—khwār kanning To damage, spoil [P.]

khwara White-ant [P. cater, moth? etc.] khwara-mōni Pock-marked, [pitted white ant faced?]

khwārī Distress [P.]

khwarda Dust taken from the shrine of a saint, Life-history §§ 176, 267 [P. khurda, khwurda, anything small]

khvāst Request.—khvāst kanning To request, beg [P.]

khwash Pleased, happy.—khwash kanning To be welcome: khwash bassus, you're welcome. To please: nā hitāk kane khwashsh-a bafasa, I don't like your talk.—khwash kanning To like, choose: dāfteñ arā asitte khwashsh-a kēsa? which of them do you prefer? To please: khwadāe khwash ka, ālam tēnat khwashsh-a marēk, please God, and folks will be pleased as a matter of course. To reconcile, placate: ōftā khwash kanninge kanā zimmaghāi illē, leave their reconciliation to me, I'll be responsible [P. khwush, Phl. khwash, Bal. vash]

khwashdār Liquorice [khwash + P. dār, wood]

khwash-sūrat Beautiful, comely [P. khwush-sūrat]

khwashshī Pleasure, happiness: khwashshiat barēva, I'll come with pleasure.—khwashshī kanning To enjoy, make merry [P. khwushī]

khwāya Egg. Testicle [var. of khāya]

L

lab Bribe: hākimāte lab tisa, tēnā kārēme jōr karē, he gave bribes to the rulers and so fixed up his business. Bride-price: nan Brāhūik labb-a haltavana, we Brahuis usen't to take bride-price [Bal. labh, lab, Si. lab]

lāb Harvesting. Harvested.—lāb kanning To harvest [Si. lābārō, Psht. lau; Skt. lāvya, to be reaped]

labbing To bribe, buy out with bribes: ō arāfē ki kākik, makhilūke labbisa kākik, mulke halisa kākik, wherever he goes, he goes on buying the people out and acquiring the land [fr. lab]

lābi Ripe for harvesting [lāb + -i]

lablabī Trigger [Hin.; cf. Bal. lab, Si. lab, priming of a gun]

lāchār Helpless.—lāchār kanning To reduce to helplessness, restrain [P.]

lachchau Split, of a bullet: *tūfake khal-kuṭ divālati, sune-ta kōṇḍa, kash-sha ki lachchau massune, matane, I fired into the wall, prick out the bullet to see if it's split or not; tūfakas khalēv-ne ki ustaṭi-ne lachchau marē, I'll fire a bullet at you which will burst in your heart, i.e. I'll crush you. Spent bullet: kasas ki tūfak khal, i ṇā lachchaue muchh-a kēva, when anyone shoots. I gather his spent bullets. Fired bullet: asi lachchaunā kēva nē, I'll do for you with a single shot.*

lad Jungle, scrub: *dā jwānō milkas o, lad massune, lade-ta husha, padā milk ka-ta, this is an excellent field but it's grown into a jungle, burn the scrub and bring it into cultivation again* [Bal. *ladh*]

lādi Darling [Si. *lādulō*, Jaṭ. *lāḍḍiā*; Skt. *lālana-*, fondle]

lāf Bragging, boast.—*lāf khalling* To brag [P]

lāfi Braggart [P.]

lafz Word. Language. Promise [var. of lauz]

lag-dar Ascent and descent: *lag-dar nanā mōnatī e, madām madām hin, the going ahead is all up and down, go slow. Ascending and descending: lag-darō kasaras e, it's an up and down road.—lag-dar kanning* To go first up and then down: *lag-dar karisa Kachchiāi hinān, going first up and then down we made for the Kachchi* [*lag-* (ging) + *dar-* (ing)]

lagging To come into contact with, meet: *harkasātō laggā, harrifē ki dā urā dinnā e, everybody he came across he asked whom the house belonged to. To light upon: sum ṇā nataṭi laggā, the bullet struck him on the foot. To catch fire: o khākhār, lagga, yā apōkas ikinā hatarēna, fire! burn, or we'll fetch a rival wife to you—regular child's saying when a fire is being lit; khākhare laggifēnun, we've lit the fire. To climb up: mashanā sunṭāi lagga, hur, shanza arārē halkune, climb up the peak of the hill and see how far the shower has got* [Bal., Si., Jaṭ. *lagg-*, Skt. *lag*]

lāgh Male donkey [Bal.; P. *ulāgh*]

laghām Bridle [P.]

laghar Paper-kite [Jaṭ. *laghrā*, Si. *lagar*]

lāghar Lean, skinny; feeble [P.]

lāgharī Leanness [P.]

laghat Kick.—*laghat khalling* To kick: *nī ṇde antei laghat khalkus? why did you give him a kick?—laghat tining* To tread upon: *gidrēngisa laghat tissus-ta, you trod on it as you passed over* [Psht. *aghataa*, Bal. *laghadh*, P. *lakad*]

laghūr Cowardly, timid; despicable. Coward [Bal., Jaṭ.; Si. *laghūr*: hardly = P. *lagh*, empty + *gwar*, 'empty-breast?']

laghūrī Cowardice [*laghūr* + *-i*]

lahd Shelf made in the west side of the grave to contain the body, Life-history § 252 [A. *lahd*]

lahr Wave. Boiling [var. of lār]

lai Mud, espec. fallen mud blocking a karez [P. *lai*, clay]

lāi Reaper's share of the corn [Si., Jaṭ.]

lāigar Reaper, crop-cutter [*lāi* + P. *-gar*, worker]

lāik Fit etc. [var. of *lāikh*]

lai-kash Karez-cleaner ['mud-drawer']

lai-kashshi Karez-cleaning [*lai-kash* + *-i*]

lāikh Fit, fitting suitable. Able.—*lāikh kanning* To beseech: *nē lāikh-a kappak ki kane sakht pās, it ill beseeches you to speak roughly to me* [A. *lā'iq*]

lāikhī Ability, merit [*lāikh* + *-i*]

laj Shame, bashfulness: *kane lajj-a barēk ki nēān girāas khwāhiv, I feel ashamed to ask you for anything. Wife, woman: asika illē ki lajjāte tēnā niashāi kashshin, gurā nanā kātumāi harchi ki bass, barē, just let us get our womenfolk to the hills, then let come what may* [Bal. *laj*, Jaṭ. *lajj*, Si. *lajj*; Skt. *lajjā*]

lajji Ashamed, bashful. Bashful person [*laj* + *-i*]

lak Hundred thousand, lakh: *kane dā balāghān khalās ka, i nē lak duā-a kēva, get me out of this trouble, and I'll bless you hundred thousand times* [P. etc.; Skt. *laksā*]

lāk Lac. Red dye [P.]

lakab Title, rank [A. *laqab*]

- lakk** Hill-pass [Bal. lak, Si. lak^a; cf. Jat. lakk, loins]
- lakkay** Pole set up over the grave of a holy man, Life-history § 264 [Psht. lakapa, Jat. lakay, Si. lakipi, Skt. laguda, Pkt. lakkuda-, staff]
- lakki** Multitudinous, mighty: lakkiā khudā nanā kumakkāi barōe, Almighty God will come to our aid [lak¹ -i -i]
- lacking** To lap like a dog: kuchakas aff, ki har kalandaṭi lakkōt, I'm not a dog to put my tongue in every dog's pot [Bal. lakk-, Jat., Si. lak-]
- lāl** Ruby. Darling. Espec. used of male children: kane khudā irā lālanā dāna tisume, God has blessed me with two sons [P.]
- lāla** Tulip, used as snuff for nose-bleeding [P.]
- lālā** Sir, brother [P.]
- lālach** Avarice [Jat.; Si. lālachi; Skt. lālasa]
- lālachi** Avaricious [lālach + -i]
- lall** Stammer, lisp: ōnā handunō lallas e ki hich bintanūt pēn kasaseān, his is a stammer I've never heard in anybody else. Fair words, false promise: ōde lallas tisut, gidrēfēt, I got rid of him with fair words.—lall halling To mimic (with loc. in -āi): ō kaneāi lall-a halkaka, he was mimicking me.—lall kanning To stammer, falter. To mimic, with loc. in -āi [imit.; Bal. lalla]
- lallarēfing** To wag (trc.): kuchak tēnā khwājue kharik, lit(ike) lallarēfik, when the dog sees its master, it wags its tail. To meddle: kantō lallarēfpa, don't you interfere with me [con. with lall ?]
- lalliki** Mimicry.—lalliki halling To mimic, with loc. in -āi [fr. lall]
- lalling** To stammer, lisp: ō hitatī lallik, he's got an impediment in his speech. To mimic (with loc. in -āi): nī kaneāi lallia? are you mimicking me? [fr. lall]
- lamba** Flame.—lamba halling To burst into flames: būtaxāk lamba halkur, the bushes burst into flames [Psht.; Jat. lambā; cf. lambōk ?]
- lambar** Number, among sepoys [Eng. through Hin.]
- lambōk** Bundle of sticks for carrying live embers to light a fire: ōnā dūti lambōkas assaka, khākhur har-tingki hinā, he went to carry a fire on a bundle of sticks he had in his hand; ō khākharnā lambōkas e, he's a regular firebrand.—lambōk tining To roast: i nime lambōk-a ētiya, I'll have you roasted in hell [Jat. lambō, Si. lambō; cf. lamba? lamb-ōk, as if adj. part. from lamb-ing, cf. bandōk, damōk]
- lāmpūsh** Chill: huchhāk lāmpūshān kaskur, the camels died of a chill [loc. Sar.; lām ? ; pūshay]
- lānching** To gird up one's loins, prepare to start: lāncha ki narrin, gird up your loins and let's run [Bal., Si. lānch-]
- land** Penis [not P. land, but L. A., cf. Pashai land, Waigeli Kafri lānd etc.]
- landi** Crop-tailed [Jhal. var. of lundī]
- lang** Lame [P.]
- langār** Plough.—langār kanning (khalling) To plough [Bal. nangār; Skt. lāngala]
- langari** Basin, dish [Psht. langarai]
- langar** Starving, without food: nime musi dē e ki langar un, it is three days that we've been without food. Starving person: langarnā sēr kanning savāb e, there's reward in heaven for feeding the hungry [Bal. langan, Jat. langhran, Si. langhan, Skt. langhana-, fast]
- langari** Starvation: ō langariān kask, he died of starvation. The first ceremonial meal in the house after a death, Life-history § 278 [langar + -i]
- lānk**) Loins-cloth [Bal. lānk, Jat. lāngh, lānki) Si. lāng^a]
- lānti** Wooden button passed through the nose of a camel for securing the rein [Jat., Si. lāti]
- lap** Handful: jangati asi lappas dānkūnā rasēngāka, we got a handful of parched wheat as rations in the war [Jat.; Psht. lapa, Si. lap^a]
- laparza** Embarrassed, nervous: sardāre kharā, laparza mass, hit kanning kattau, as soon as he saw the chief, he got flustered and couldn't say anything; bāz laparzaō bandaghas e, he's a very nervous man [reduplicated formation fr. larza, like lupūng fr. lūng]

lappar Rash, spots: *kane manguras kung, kanā jān kul lappar mass, I was bitten by a tick and my whole body came out in a rash; kanā māre lappar karēne, khuliya ki navā sōhruk e, my boy has got a rash, I'm afraid it's measles. Fluster, flurry: nā lapparān ant fūda e? nā dūān' hich mafak, what's the good of your fluster? you can do nothing; ant lappar tammāne-ne? zara sabr ka, what's this fluster you're in? just wait a bit. —lappar kanning To be in a fluster: ō lappar-a karēka, ērē ki hinān, kāsas batavēsas, he was in a great fluster to be off, but when we got there, nobody had arrived [cf. Jat. liph, Si. liph*, blister?]*

lār Wave, torrent: *dariaunā lār bass, drakhte māsān lōrā, a spate came and swept the tree away from its roots. Boiling.—lār kanning To come to the boil: pālkh lār karēnō, barf-tā, navā burzā barēr, the milk has come to the boil, lift it off or it will run over.—lār kuning To be on the boil: dik lār kungur, the water boiled; kanā ditar nārtō lār-a kumpak, lit. my blood won't boil with yours, i.e. my blood is bluer than yours. —lār khalling To boil with rage: ō nēāi lār khallingatī e, he's boiling with rage against you.—lār tining To make to boil: dite lār ēte, boil the water [Bal. lahar, Si. lahar*, Skt. lahari]*

larza Trembling, trepidation [town var. of larza]

larzing To trouble [town var. of larzing]

lar Lane, row: *kanā huchchanā irā lafanā dāgh e, the brand on my camel consists of a double line; hanjāk lar larāi hiningatī ō, the duck are going over in flights. Party, side: sardār, nan nā lapati un, oh chief, we are in your retinue.—lar kanning To put in line, to string (beads): nī ant lar kanningatī us? tashias jōr kanningatī ut, what are you stringing in a row? I'm making a rosary [Bal., Psht., Jat.; Si. larah]*

lāra The wild plant *caroxylon foetidum*, used as fodder, and also for the preparation of soda [Jat. lāpā, Si. lāpō]

lārō String of beads, espec. round a camel's neck [Jat. lapi; con. with lar, lūpōn]

larza Trembling, trepidation [P. larza]

larzing To tremble [P. larze]

lassi Buttermilk, buttermilk and water [Jat., Si.]

lāsha Corpse [P.]

lashkar Army: armed men of a tribe; tribe under arms [P.]

lashsha Spike on an ear of corn: *sāte khōshatō hulle tifa ki lashshaghāk guttati-ta halēra, don't give the horse the barley with the heads and all or the spikes will catch in his throat [Psht.]*

lashshi Sickly [Si. las*?]

lattār Trampling.—lattār kanning To trample upon: *hulli pugāte lattār karēne, kharāb karēne, the horse has trampled on the bhusa and spoilt it [Jat. latār, Psht. latāra, Si. latār*]*

lattāring To trample upon: *kanā puch-chūte lattāripa, don't trample on my clothes [fr. lattār]*

lat Stick, cudgel: *hite ka khudāki, latte khalh ilumki (prov.), speak out for God's sake and use your cudgel for your brother's sake—i.e. speak the truth whatever the cost; bakhtūvarnā huchchānā dūān lat halāi af, ki tēnki iragh-a kham-pak, one should never take a stick from the hands of a poor devil of a camelman, who hardly ever elaps eyes on a crust (for a stick is a conductor of luck, and should never be taken direct from anybody's hand—unless he's lucky, but should be first thrown down). Revenge: i ama tēnā latte illēva? how shall I forgo my revenge?—lat tining To give the stick, flog: bishāi swār lat tirisa hinā, he kept basting the ass he was on [Bal. lath, Jat. lath, Si. lath']*

lat Small field embankment, for rain-crop irrigation.—lat taling To embank a field for irrigation [Bal., Jat. latb]

lat-band Tenant, whose tenure depends on his reclaiming waste-land and constructing embankments for rain-irrigation [‘embankment-binder’]

lat-bandī Tenancy derived from reclaiming waste-land and constructing embankments for rain-irrigation [lat-band + -ī]

lat-bazghār Lat-band tenant ['embankment-cultivator']

lat-ō-kit Beggar's staff and scrip.—lat-ō-kit kanning To go begging: ō lat-ō-kit karē, pēsh tamnā, he took to begging and went on the tramp ['stick and bag']

lat-ō-tap } Compensation for hurt or
lat-tap } wound: nanā lat-tappanā jāgaghāi nane māi tissur, they gave us some cattle to compensate us for the hurts and wounds we had received; tānki khōn matane, lat-tappanā hisāb arē, khōn ki mass, lat-tappanā hisāb aff, unless a death occurs in a fight compensation is given for hurt or wounds, but if there's a death, hurt is not taken into consideration in awarding compensation. Feud, quarrel: ōnā lat-tap kaneāi aff, ō antei tēne kantō apēfik? we've no feud, so why does he try to pick a quarrel with me? nā lat-tappas kaneāi aff, nī harde barēsa kanā khalkatī, kirēng-a ētisa, you've no quarrel with me, yet you come every day to my village with abuse; nanā ōftā lat-tap asiṭṭ e, we are partners in common good and ill ['stick-wound']

latṭi¹ Appertaining to a full flock of 100 head, which is regarded as the limit for one shepherd's crook: latṭiō kuras-ta ēnakhō kask, a big flock of his perished this year [lat¹ + -ī]

latṭi² } Appertaining to lat-band cultiva-
latṭiōi } tion.—latṭi (latṭiōi) tining To let out land on the lat-bandī system: i tēnā daghāre latṭi tis-sunūt, I've given out my land to tenants for embanking [lat² + -ī]

lauṛi Whirl of a stick, cock-shy [loc. Nushki var. of lavaṛi]

lauz Word, language: nī Brāhūinā lauze chāsa? do you understand Brahui? Promise: kane lauz e ki i nē tēntō dēva, here's my word that I'll take you with me.—lauz tining To pledge one's word: ō kantō lauz tissune ki i nēki hullias hatēva, he has given me his word that he'll bring me a horse [A. lafz]

lavand Chain nose-band; standing martingale [Si. lavand^u]

lavand Unbroken colt: nan kurra lavandō pāna tāki swāritī batane, we call colts lavand until they've been backed [fr. P. lavand, free, independent, cf. Psht. lavand, lavand]

lavang Clove [Psht.; Si. laung^u, Jaṭ. lōng; Skt. lavanga]

lavaṛi Whirling of a stick etc. before throwing, cock-shy: kārēzaṭi kapōt bāz e, babō kān, manāṭas lavaṛiaṭ khalēn, there's any number of pigeon in the karez, come and let's go and bowl a few over with cock-shies.—lavaṛi kanning To whirl, fling: laṭṭas harf, lavaṛi ka, pick up a stick and send it flying; khalas pirāmpaṭi lavaṛi ka, khalh, whirl a stone in the sling and throw it. To knock over with a stick: ainō irā murū lavaṛi karē!, I knocked over a couple of hares today with my stick.—lavaṛi khalling To have cock-shies: i-a-nī lavaṛi khalēn, dinnā murr-a kāik, let the two of us shy sticks and see whose goes the furthest.—lavaṛi tining To lift with a swing: dā pāt aga nēki kubēn e, irā bandagh hata, lavaṛi ētibō-ta, if that log is too heavy for you, get a couple of men and swing it up [cf. Bal. lavar, Si. lōrah, Skt. laguḷa-, cudgel]

lavāzima Cess, dues [A.]

lēlāv Entreaty, coaxing: lēlāvaṭ hukm-a mafak, giṛāas zōr zarūr e, one can't rule by coaxing alone, some force is also necessary.—lēlāv kan-ning To entreat, coax, wheedle: mār-ka ghussa karēne, iraghe kumpak, nī hin lēlāv ka-ta ki bākhōas kunē, my boy is sulking and won't eat his food, go and coax him to take a morsel [cf. P. liwa, flatterer?]

lēlāvi Entreating, coaxing, wheedling.—Entreater, coxer, wheedler [lēlāv + -ī]

lēm Soldering.—lēm kanning To solder [Si., Jaṭ. limb-, to plaster]

lēp Quilt [Jaṭ. lēph, Bal. libēf, A. libāf]

lēṛi Smooth-haired camel. Smooth-haired greyhound. Long-eared goat from Sind [Si., Bal. lēṛo, full grown male camel]

lōtī Paste [Si.; Jaṭ. lōṭṭī, Psht. lōṭnī]

lōting To lie down: *chirēgho tēnū gul karē*, *ka(tāi lēāt)*, I put my lamp out and lay down on the bed. To roll on the ground: *hullinā sanjāto halh ki mishtēti lētik*, *khūzgi kēk-tā*, take the horse's harness off or it'll roll in the dust and make it dirty [Bal., Ja., Si. lēt-]

lōv Plaster.—lōv kanning To plaster
[Jat., Psht.; Si. lō^u; Skt. lēpa]

lēvī Levy, man in the levies [Eng.]

lëviz Lëviz, levy-service [Eng.]

liakō Pastoral dirge, lament for the home-country. —liakō khalling 'To sing laments: i ki musālirīāi kāva, kanā chunāk dē drust kanki liakō khālēra, when I'm away on my travels, my children sing laments for me all day long [li-, imit.? + -akō, cf. zahirakō]

lichehkeh Mud : lichchakhaṭi puchchāte
tēnū ghāṇḍānus bassunus, dāsā
dēr sille-tā ? so you've gone and
messed your clothes in the mud,
and now who's to wash them ?
[con. with hehching]

lichehiki Copulation of dogs.—lichehik
taking 'To copulate, of dogs [con.
with lieching, 'sticking together']

lichehing To stick to : *pīasēti lichehānut*,
I've got stuck in a dung-hill—
regular saying about a mésalliance ;
chunāto pā, dirati pēhipas, navā
changāshkāk lichehir-tā, tell the
children not to go into the water,
for fear the crabs claw them
[imit.; cf. *A. lajiz*, *Si. lēsir*,
tenacious, sticky]

liḍ Dung of animals, manure, espec. dung
which can be used as fuel [Bal.
liḍ, Jat. liḍḍ, Si. liḍ¹, Psht. liḍ,
Skt. leḍa]

lifāfa Envelope [A.]

lighir Naked : **lighir** **khāching** **bandaghe**
nēstgār-a kēk, it brings a man
ill-luck to sleep stark naked--so
a Brahui never sleeps with his
trousers off ; **masir bāvae pāro**
ki i lighir ut, **bāva-ta pāre**, **bash**
ma ki huriv-ne (prov.), I'm naked,
said the girl to her father ; stand
up, said her father, and let me have
a look at you—a stock saying
when parents neglect their children.
Bare-backed : **hulliāi lighir swār**

ma, ride the horse bare-backed.—
lighir kanning To strip some one :
duzze lighir ka, lat etc, strip the
thief and give him a flogging. To
strip oneself : i lighir karēt, tēne
kumbaṭi biṭēt, I stripped and plung-
ed into the pool ; lighir kanning.
bēshōling jwān aff, malaikāk ban-
daghān narrira, it's wrong to bathe
stark naked, it scares away the
angels [Psht. laghar]

lighiri Nakedness : narinaki **lighiri** mayā-
ras aff, maga drōgh tarp, it's no
disgrace for a man to be naked,
rather let him keep from lying.
Naked person, miserable creature :
kanā ilunk dā **lighirik** ō, these
poor wretches are my brothers ;
ō **lighirie** **khalsa**, don't strike that
pitiable object [**lighir** -i -i]

lik Line, track: dūsha-as kasarnā likāi
khāchāsas, there was a snake sleep-
ing on the line of the road.—lik
kashshing To draw lines: kāgha-
dāi lik kashshā, he drew lines on
the paper [Jaṭ., Psht.; Bal.
likn, Si. lik *]

- likiā Destiny, fate, espoč. as foretold by the palmist etc. [Jat. likhiā, Si. likhyō]

likh Neck : puchohāte **likhaṭi** ka hin, put your clothes on over your neck and be off ; chūchanā kāṭumnā kēraḍhān bālishtas **likh**, kāṭum-ta ganda **likhōk** e, **likh**-ta kāk, put a pillow under the child's head, he's in an awkward position, he'll get a stiff neck ; nanā Brāhūinā rasmi e ki kurān harvakht ki mēlhas tarīna, **likh**-ta shwānanā e, it's one of our Brahui customs that whenever we slaughter a sheep from the flock, the neck goes to the shepherd. Neck of a hill : dā mashanā ē-pār **likhas** e, **likhanā** ē-pār nanā shahr e, on the other side of the mountain there's a long low hill, on the other side of it is our village.— **likh** kan-ning To cut the neck : hukm tiz ki **likh** kabō-tā, he gave orders for their necks to be cut [hardly con. with Kur. melkhā, Malt. melqe ?]

lilām Auction, sale by auction [Jaṭ.
lilām, Si. nilām", fr. Portuguese]

linclav The redimentary tail at the end
of the fat tail of the fat-tailed sheep
[con. with lid ?]

litiri Convulsive struggling. — litiri khalling
To struggle convulsively: litiri
khalisa ripā, kask, it rolled over
struggling convulsively and died
[cf. Jat. lat, Si. lat*, leg, kick ?]

littir Old shoe, shoe down at the heel:
kambakht, hastgārō bandaghas us,
lāikh aff ki dā littirāte bēnis, you
wretched fellow, you're well-to-
do and it isn't decent for you to
wear these old ologs; i ōde tēnā
littirtō halpara, I don't consider
him equal to my old shoe [Jat.
littar, Si. litar*; cf. Skt. laktaka-,
old rag]

ittik Animal's tail: tāzīnā littike guḍḍi-
pasa ki mukh-ta sust-a marēk
they don't crop a greyhound's
tail or his waist would get slack
[cf. Jat., Si. latk-, to hang, Jat.
lāt, tail of the fat-tailed sheep,
Si. latkan*, anything pendant]

lizzi Rico straw.

lōlē Day after tomorrow [var. of lōlē;
cf. lōjār, lōsāl]

lōl Swinging motion. — lōl kanning To
swing along, swagger: sardār lōl
karisa banningati e, here comes
the chief swaggering along [Jat.
lōḍḍ, Si. lōl*, Bal. lōl]

lōla Swinging, shaking, oscillation. —
lōla kuning To be swung, be
shaken: drakht lōla kung tammā,
the tree rocked and fell. — lōla
tining To swing, rock in a cradle
[fr. lōl]

lōlēling } To make to swing. To shake:
lōḍḍling } julūnte lōḍḍ ki chunā khāche,
rock the cradle to put the child to
sleep [e. formations on the base
lōl]

lōḍḍa Small copper cauldron [Jat.
lōhāḍḍā, Si. luhāḍḍirō, frying-
pan; cf. lōi]

lōhār Blacksmith [Jat. etc.; Si. luhār*,
Skt. lohakāra]

lōi¹ Copper cauldron: kanki lōis halh
ki asi mēlhas tōre, get me a caul-
dron which will hold a sheep
[cf. Si. lōhi, Skt. lōha, of copper
or iron]

lōi² Cavity in a rock where water collects:
Chiltannā kāmūāi irā lōi ō ki
sāl tā sāliskā dr-tā kuttipak, on
the top of Chiltan there are two
basins in the rock, in which the

water doesn't run dry from year
to year [also Bal.: = lōi*; cf.
kumb]

lōjār Second time, again [var. of lōl jār,
Grammar § 167; cf. lōlē, lōsāl]

lōjing To smear: Brāhūinā varnā ki
bash mass, khante tēnā surmā-a
kēk, mōne tēl-a lōjik, gurā majlisāi
pēsh tammik, when the Brahui
youth gets up, he dresses his eyes
with antimony and smears his
face with oil before he shews
himself in public. To mix (one-
self) up in: nī tēne kantō lōjipa,
don't mix yourself up in my affairs
[cf. Jat., Si. lō-, mix with water ?]

lōk Full-grown male camel [Bal. lōkh;
P. * kind of burden-bearing camel;
cf. Jat., lihāk, male camel under
four ?]

lōli Lullaby [Bal., Si.]

lōlō kanning To hush to sleep. To be
hushed to sleep: lōlō ka, lōlō ka,
dāsā nan tammāne, hushaby,
hushaby, now night has fallen
[cf. lōli]

lōḍḍ Oval: nanā tūfaknā sum gird e,
sarkārnā tūfaknā sum lōḍḍ o,
the bullet of our rifles is round,
the Government bullet is oval.

lōp Fold or bend in a valley or river:
darō nancān gad suvāl-pāranā
lōpati gum mass, pattān, pattān,
khantavan-tā, some hill-sheep got
away from us yesterday in the
valley to the south, we searched
and searched, but couldn't find
them; dā lōpati harvakht bāz
mēl khwāhik, shikārik dānā pine
tikhānō ganjangā lōp, there are
always a lot of urial grazing in
this valley, so sportsmen call it
the Lucky Bag; kanā daghāre dōr
darē, ballō lōpas jōr karē, the flood
carried off my land, and made a
large bend. Noose: i ant chāisut
ki dā kāmē kanā likhati lōpa
marēk? how was I to tell that this
affair would prove a noose round
my neck? lōp kanning To fold,
fold over [also Bal.]

lōpi Folding, winding, zigzagging [lōp
+ i]

lōr Rolling, roll. lōr tining To roll
(tr.). tappar lōr tiningati ō,
they're rolling out felt. lōr kann-
ing To mix up: tēnā dōstāte tēnā

- dushmantetō lōr kappa, don't mix up your friends with your enemies [Jat. lōrh, Skt. loṭhati; cf. lōring]
- lōri Lōri, Life-history § 15. Minstrel; blacksmith [Bal. lōri; P. lūri, gypsy]
- lōring To sweep away on a flood: kanā kulle māle dir lōrāne darēne, the flood has swept all my cattle away. To tear up from the roots: darōnā tahō musi drakht lōrā, yesterday's wind tore up three trees [Si., Jat. lōrh; Skt. loṭayati, rolls trs.; cf. lōr]
- lōsāl Next year [for ēlō sāl, Grammar § 167; cf. lōlē, lōvār]
- lōt Small bag; purse [Bal. lōth, Hin. lōthā]
- lōvār Second time, again [var. of lōjār]
- luch Rascal, cheat. Rascally [Bal.; P. lucha]
- lūch Uncovered, bare. lūch kanning To uncover, bare: Angrēzāk khā-chingnā vakhtāi mōne tēnā lūch-a kēra, Englishmen go to sleep with their faces uncovered [P.]
- luchchī Rascality, cheating: ō luchchō bandaghas e, luchchīat makhluṅnā māle kunēk, he's a rascally fellow who gets at everybody's property by trickery [luch + -i]
- luḍḍan Dear, beautiful: ō luḍḍanō varnāas e, he's a dear youth; kanā lumtō asi luḍḍanō mādhānas e, my brother's got a beautiful mare [Bal. luḍan, Si. luḍan "]
- luḥunz Miser: ō ballō luḥunzas e, pakhre bākhōas tifak, he's a great miser, he never gives a poor beggar a morsel.
- luḥurēnging To slip: tās kanā duān luḥurēngā, the cup slipped from my hand. To become dislocated: onā dūe chikkāt, kōpaghān luḥurēngā, I gave his arm a tug, and it got dislocated at the shoulder. To become displaced, be removed: murūe halh, madān bajāi-ta dū khāl, navā sil-ta luḥurēnge, catch the hare, but put your hand softly on its back, or the fur will come off; aiṇō Sēbi tīn e, harkas ki kae, sil-ta luḥurēfik, it's scorching in Sibi to-day, if a man goes there it peels off his skin. To set (of the sun): de luḥurēngāne the sun has set [con. with luḥūst?]
- luḥūst Slippery: dā talir luḥūst e, nālā hulli lānta gidāreng-a kap-pak, this sheet-rock is too slippery for shod horses to cross. -luḥūst halling To slip: mushān dudēngpa navā luḥūst halēs, tammis, don't run up the hill or you'll slip and fall. -luḥūst kunning To slip: lichchakhtāi luḥūst kungut, irā jūgaghāi tammāt, I slipped in the mud and fell twice [Bal. luḥush-, P. laghz, to slip]
- lūla Tube, pipe [P.]
- lūling A wild plant.
- lumma Mother: masir lummaghāi kāk, mār bāvaghāi (prov.), a daughter takes after the mother and a son after the father; dōpādunā lum-mae jwān ka, chūrpādunā bāvae (prov.), with bipeds make sure of the mother, with quadrupeds make sure of the father. Polite form of address to an old woman. Dam: kanā hūllinā lumma sardārtōn e, the dam of my horse is with the chief.
- lund Man of bad character: ō lundās e, vām tifēs-ta, he's a rake, don't lend him money: luch ō lundātetō tūlpa, nē kharāb-a kēra, don't consort with rogues and blackguards, they'll be the ruin of you [Pan. lund; Jat. lundā, Si. lundō]
- lundī Crop-tailed, tailless: dā lundā kharās diṇnā e? whose is this bullock that has lost its tail? -lundī kanning To make tailless: ni khwāsh allēs, kanā bagge lundī ka, if you don't like it, go and crop my camel's tails a bitter taunt, as such maiming would give rise to a blood-feud [Bal. lundā, Jat. lundā, Si. lundō]
- lūnding To crawl, sprawl: nanā chuna dāsā nōh tūanā e, lūndik, our child is nine months old and can crawl already; ē daghārati nūrik lūndin-gati ō, sāg biningati ō? the women are sprawling in that field, are they gathering vegetables? [cf. Skt. lunthana-, lunthana-, wallowing]
- lungi Scarf worn as a turban or waist-band [P.]
- lupūs Vagabond, wastrel. lupus, arang hinānus? vagabond, where have

you been? *ō lupūsas e, ōrān kārēm-a mafak*, he's a wastrel, there's no work to be got out of him [fr. *lupūsing*]

lupūsing To nose about like a dog [reduplicated form fr. *lūsing*, like *lap-arza* fr. *larza*]

lurd Turbid, muddy [town var. of *lurđ*]

lur Flood, floodwater: *Kachchinā daghār lurat ābād e*, Kachhi lands depend on floodwater for their irrigation [*Jaṭ. lōrh*, *Si. larahō*: cf. *lōring*]

lūr Dust-storm, dust-devil: *lūr bannin-gaṭi e*, murr ka, *navā jinnāk chapāntas khalēr-ne*, there's a dust-devil coming, get out of the way or the Ginns may fetch you a slap; *hullik ballō lūras bash karēr*, the horses raised a regular cloud of dust [cf. *Bal. lūr*, *Jaṭ. lō*, *Si. lūh**, hot wind? or *lōr*, *lōring*?]

lurđ Turbid, muddy: *dik lurđ ō, sāfō hata*, the water's muddy, fetch some clear water; *nē ant gunā e?* *dir chashmaghān lurđ e* (prov.), after all how are you to blame? it's from the source that the water's muddy.—i.e. what's bred in the bone comes out in the meat [*Si. lur**; auy. con. with *lur?*]

lurōnj Hanging, suspended: *dā drakhtanā shākhk lurōnj ō, tar-tā*, the branches of this tree are hanging over, lop them off. Hang-dog, slack: *ō bēkārō lurōnjō māras e*, he's a useless, slouching lad. Male private parts: *ōde tēlhas kung lurōnjātēti*, a scorpion bit him in his private parts; *dā hulliki dag-gināto khwāhik*, i *lurōnjāte pārē-nut*, he asks fours—counting by the four teats of the cow—for this horse, but I'm offering threes.—*lurōnj kanning* To let hang, suspend: *tēne dūnaṭi lurōnj ka, dōlo pur ka*, let yourself down into the well and fill the bucket [cf. *Jaṭ. lar*, anything hanging, *Si. lar*, to dangle, and *Bal.*, *Jaṭ.*, *Si. larḱ*, to hang]

*lūs*¹ Burrow, subterranean passage, tunnel: *dā ballō lūsas e, khudā chāc taṭṭi-ta kharīmās e, dūsha-as e*, antas e, here's a big burrow, God knows what's in it, a wolf or a snake or weat: *khōjak murghunō*

lūsas e, the Khojak's a long tunnel.—*lūs kanning* To burrow through, pierce: *sum laggā-ta, lūs karō tikhā-ta*, the bullet struck him and went right through him.

*lūs*² Nosing about, espec. after food: *nī tēnā lūse illē*, stop your prying after food.—*lūs khalling* To nose about, espec. after food [*A. lūs*, food, laus, hunting after delicacies]

lūsan Lucerne [Eng.]

lūsi Gluttonous. Glutton: *nī lūsiaso us, harchi nē ētir*, hum *lūs-a khalēsa*, you are a glutton, whatever they give you, you nose about for more [*lūs*² + *-i*]

lūsing To nose about, espec. after food: *tāzie lūsingki illēpa, ki shikārnā kārēmān-a kāik*, don't let the greyhound nose about or it'll be no use for coursing; *darvāza darv-āzaghāi lūsingān nē ant dū-a barēk?* what will you get from loafing from door to door? [fr. *lūs*²]

*lūsht*¹ Naked: *nī antei lūsht us?* *puch-chāte tēnā bēn*, what are you naked for? put your clothes on [*P. lūj*]

*lūsht*² Slippery.—*lūsht halling* To slip: *dā daghār lūsht e, nate tikhās*, *lūsht-a halēsa*, the ground is slippery here, put your foot on it and you'll slip [abbr. fr. *lūghūsht*]

lūt The Lut desert. Desert [*P.* 'bare']

luṭ Plunder, loot [*Jaṭ. etc.*; *Si. luṭ*¹; *Skt. luṭh-*]

luṭting To plunder, loot, despoil: *lashkar Mastunge luṭṭā*, the army sacked Mastung [fr. *luṭ*]

luṭū Toddle, run, running.—*luṭū kanning* To toddle, run: *luṭū ka, luṭū ka, zū ba*, toddle along and come quickly. To take to flight: *laghōr kane khaṇā, luṭū karē*, when the coward saw me, he took to his heels [children's word]

M

m- Used to form jingling compounds with plural or collective meaning, Grammar § 48: *puch much*, clothes; *zūifa māifa*, womenfolk, etc.

-m (with enunciative vowel) Formative subs. suffix, e.g. bar-(a)m, bar-(ā)m, bār-(ē)m, etc.

mach¹ Bonfire: machēhas laggiḥ ki sardār kachārī kē, light a bonfire for the chief to hold court—a regular winter custom [Jaṭ. mach, Si. mach^a]

mach² Date-palm [also Bal.]

mācha Female [loc. var. of mādā]

machakh Young locust [con. with malakh ?]

machchi Some, a little, adj.. Grammar § 154: machchi si kane ēte, give me a little ghee. Few: machchi swārtō rāhī mass, he started off with only a few horsemen. A little, slightly: ōfk bāz machchi bē-shōlira, they bathe very little; dīr machchi sōr e, the water's slightly brackish; ghunj aga mōnāi assaka, machchi padāi ka-ta, should the sack project in front put it back a bit.—machchi kanning To make short, cut short: tēnā hīte machchi ka, cut your story short [cf. Tuḷ. maṣṭ, little, few ?]

machchi Fish [Jaṭ., Si. etc. machhi; Skt. matsya-]

machchiṭ A little, some, subs., Grammar § 154: kane machchiṭ dū bass, I only got a little. Few: swāteān machchiṭ rasēngānō, a few of the horsemen have arrived. Used as a substantival suffix: dīr-machchi-tān ōnā guzrān-a mafak, it can't live on just a little water. Used as a predicative adj. before the copula: dā bāz machchiṭ e, this is very little. Petty, slight (with the attrib. endings): dā machchiṭā ināme kane tiss, he gave me this petty reward; machchiṭō bur-zūscāi tūsasun, we were seated on a slight rise [machchi+subs.-t, cf. manat, asit. irat, musit, Grammar §§ 96, 153]

machūṭ Miser [obsol.; cf. Kuṭ. ma-har ? or cor. of Hin. makkhi-cūṣ ?]

māda Female. Prefix denoting feminine gender, Grammar § 20 [P.]

madām Gradually, slowly: madām madām hinisa hinisa, sat karē, bāḷ-ka, creeping up gradually, he nerved himself and seized it. Softly: nī madām hīt ka, ki kanā

bāva khāchāne, speak quietly as my father is asleep [= var. madān < mud-ān, 'from time' ? for the change in the final consonant by attraction, cf. mahim for P. mihim]

madāmāi Gradually, slowly: ainō sahārtō tahō madām madāmāi malingā, early this morning the wind gradually got up. After a pause: tēnā mōne madāmāi harsā, after a pause she turned her head round. Late: ō istō madāmāi bass, he came late last night [madām+āi]

madān Gradually etc. [var. of madām]

madar Crushed wheat roasted in ghee.

madar-hilh Poisonous variety of fly: madar-hilh tirma-atī marēk, harāfē ki^a tammik, bandaghe lappaṭ-a kēk, this fly appears in the summer and raises a rash wherever it settles on a man ['roasted wheat fly' ?]

mādarzāti Birth: ō mādarzātiān kōr e, he's been blind from birth [P. mādarzādī]

madat Help, assistance [A. madad]

mādiān Mare [P.]

maḍḍi Goods and chattels, movable property: tēnā maḍḍie much ka rāhī ma ki kān, get your kit together and make a start and let's be off; kanā māl ō maḍḍi handīd e, this comprises all my goods and chattels [Jaṭ.; Bal.; Si. maḍi]

māf Pardoned. Exempt.—māf kanning To pardon, exempt [Jaṭ, Psht., Bal.; A. muāf]

māfi Pardon. Exemption [māf + -i]

mega But, however, Grammar § 438. Perhaps [P. magari]

magar But, etc. [var. of maga]

māgīr Eclipse of the moon: nan Brāhūik māgīrān khulīna, vakhtas ki māgīr-a halēk, tammōkā niārik chupp-a khāchira, khisumā būras bātī kēra, jāne tēnā khārīf-pasa, nei nat-a-dū surifira, ki navā chunāghāi kubēn tamme, we Brahuis stand in awe of an eclipse of the moon, and during an eclipse women with child lie still, and put a piece of gold in their mouth and refrain from scratching their body and moving hand or foot, for fear ill

- befal the child; mādarzātīān ōnā jōre māgir darēne, an eclipse of the moon at birth has given him a hare-lip. [P. māh-gir]
- maqhēmbar A wild bush used as fodder.
- maqhēr The wild grass *rumex vesicarius*.
- maqhūr Arrogant [A.]
- maqhūrī Arrogance [P.]
- maqhūm Sciatica; maqhūmnā ragh, the sciatic nerve.
- maqhūmī Sciatic; suffering from sciatica [maqhūm; -ī]
- māqhūt Broad-cloth [P. māhūt]
- mahālau Betimes, early: sōbatō mahālau bash massun, we got up early in the morning; ō mahālau bass, he came betimes. Sown early, of crops: dā khōlumak mahālav ō, this is early wheat [Bal. māhlō, Si. mahālāitō; any con. with A. mahāl, place, time?]
- mahār Leading-string, espec. of a camel, attached to the nose. Led by the nose: ōptō arāng mahār us ō kāsa? where are you off to with him, led by the nose?—mahār kanning To lead by the nose-string: huchchāte mahār ka ki kām, take the camels by the nose-string and let's be off.—mahār shāghing To attach a leading-string to: huchchām-bā mahār shāghāne-ne, arāng ki khwāhe, hamēng dēk-ne, he has got you by the nose like a camel, and leads you wherever he likes [A.]
- mahim Fine, of needlework [P. mihim]
- mahr Dower settled by the husband on the wife. Life-history § 127 seq. [A.]
- māhri Riding camel [A. mahri]
- māi Woman, lady: māinā dūk khalh kappas handā kōntānā gwatingtō, may the lady's hands never pain her, for weaving this drugget a regular pretty saying over a good piece of needlework [Bal., Jat., Si.; Skt. mātrī, Pkt. māi-]
- maidān Plain, open space. Gallop: hul-linā maidān, a horse's gallop, i.e., a distance of about a mile. maidān tining To gallop (a horse): duzz nā hulle maidān tirisa darēka, the thief was making off with your horse at a gallop [A.]
- mail Mile [Eng.]
- maiva Fruit.—maiva kanning To bear fruit.—maiva tining To yield fruit [P. miwa, mēwa]
- maizil Day's journey, etc. [var. of mizil]
- majāl Possible—generally in interrogations to imply the opposite: majāl e ki nī pēndwār barēs? is it possible you may come again? Impossible: i ki dāpē bassunūt, majāl e ki badmāshi kēr, now I've come here, it's impossible they'll be up to mischief; nē majāl e ki nī ōde khalēs, it's out of the question for you to beat him [A. 'ability']
- majlis Assembly, court, company.—majlis kanning To hold court, sit and chat: sardār nantō majlis karēne, the chief has been having a talk with us [A.]
- mak Alunogen, hair-salt.
- makai Indian corn, maize [Jat., Si., etc.; Skt. markaka-]
- makala Leech, water-worm [P. makil]
- maki Intestinal worm: dā nā makik ō, pulmakik annā pad ō (prov.), these are your thread worms, the tape-worms are still to come, i.e., this is only the beginning of your troubles [con. with makala]
- mākiān Hen [P.]
- makkū Nipple of a gun [Bal., Jat. makkhi, Si. makhī, sight of a gun; Skt. maksikā, fly]
- makr Deceit, fraud: Makkurānnā huchchanā makro kassas halling-a kappak, bandaginnā-ta makr ērān murr e, no one can be up to the tricks of a Makrani camel, and the trickery of the Makrani himself goes even further—referring to the popular derivation of Makran as the 'land of deceit' [A.]
- makri Cross-beam [Si. makrō]
- makri-band Strings connecting heddles to the cross-beam ['cross-beam binder']
- makhing To laugh: ōnā hitāte bingūt, makhāt, I heard what he had to say and burst out laughing; ō makhisa pēsh tammā, she came out laughing; ēlōk iāita makhār, the others laughed at him; muchche dē makhisa, nā bā shatār-kām-bā malōk o, you spend the whole

day laughing, small wonder your mouth gapes like a crack in a wall [Tam. naku, Kan., Tel. nagu]

makhlūk People [A. makhlūq, created]

mal¹ Silt, silty, subject to inundation: dā daghār mall e, aga tafinge, fast jwān-a ētik, this land is within reach of flood-water, if it were embanked, it would yield well.—mal tining To cover with silt: nōkāp bass, nanā daghāre kulle mal tiss, the flood came and covered the whole of our land with silt [Jat.; Skt. mala, dirt]

mal² Wrestling: i mallatī dah bandagh dassōt, I back myself to give ten men a fall at wrestling.—mal halling To wrestle. [Si. mal^a; Skt. malla, wrestler]

māl Property. Cattle, live-stock [A.]

māla Wooden roller for breaking up clods after ploughing.—māla kanning To work a roller over plough-land [P.]

malāi Cream [Jat., Si.]

malāik Angel [A. 'angels']

malakhī Locust [P.]

malam Salve, plaster [Jat.; Psht. malham, Si. malam^a; P. marham]

malāmat Reproach. Reproached.—malāmat kanning To reproach, rebuke [A.]

maland Jibe.—maland khalling To jibe at [Psht. malanda]

malās Thirsty: malās ut, kanki dir hata, I'm thirsty, bring me water. Thirst, but only in the compound bin-ō-malās, hunger and thirst [hardly A. malāl, fatigue ? perh. Skt. mlāṣṇu, becoming faint]

malāsi Thirst: kane malāsi halkune, I'm seized with thirst; malāsiān ōnā bishk kaskur, his asses died of thirst [malās + -i]

malav Large sack. [Psht.]

māldār Possessed of cattle or property generally, rich [P.]

māldāri Opulence. Cattle and flock-owning [P.]

malēnt Ewe or she-goat that has ceased to give milk: ō kanki kharas tartau, pirō malēntas tarē, he didn't kill a ram for me, but a dry old ewe [hardly con. with malās ?]

māli } Revenue [A. māliyāt]
mālīā }

mālik Master, owner. In authority [A.]

maling To open: khante tēnā malā, he opened his eyes; darvāzae malōk illānus, you've left the door open. To undo, untie: dā gringe kanki mala, sakht tafōk e, kancūn maling-a mafak, undo this knot for me, it's tied so tight I can't undo it: kharāse malār, they outspanned the ox [cf. Tam., Mal. malar-, to open, as a flower ?]

malinging To be opened, undone, untied. To begin (of rain), get up (of wind), etc.: nanā urātī pchingtō pir malingā, as we entered the house the rain began; tahō dāsā malingatī e, the wind is just getting up [p. of maling]

mālista Wheaten bread mixed with sugar and ghee, which forms the diet of the bridal couple before the wedding, Life-history § 109 [P. mālista]

malkhamūt Angel of death [Bal. malk-anūth; A. malak ul maut]

malkhūk People [var. of makhlūk]

malkhur Son's wife: malkhur urānā chārī e (prov.), the daughter-in-law is the spy of the house (on pilfering). Brother's wife [mal-khur, for mal-ef. malh, for -khur cf. bal-ghur, being fem., 'son's woman']

mālū Wrestler [Si. mālhi; Skt. malla]

mālum Father-in-law,—whether wife's father or husband's father.

mālūm Known.—mālūm kanning To ascertain [Bal.; A. mā'lūm]

malh Son: malh ō masir bahāat halling-a mafak, khudānā dād e, sons and daughters can't be got for money, they are God's good gift [con. with mār, malkhur]

māmā Maternal uncle. Mode of address of a son-in-law to his father-in-law. Respectful mode of address to one's elder [Bal., Jat., Psht.; Si. mām^a; Skt., māmā]

manmā Black bear: lōlō ka, lōlō ka, manmā barēk, chunāto hētik, dēk tēnā kōndāi, hushaby, hushaby, or Bruin will come and take the children and carry them to his cave [Bal. mam; cf. Jat. mam, Si. mam^a, female ghost or ogre ?]

MAN

- man** Wooden measure holding four chāriki, or about two seers [P. 'weight varying fr. 20 to 42 seers']
- mana** Some, a few (adj.). Grammar § 153: mana dēān guḍ padāi bass, he returned some days later: mana sālas hamōrē tūs, he lived there a few years [hardly A. ma'n, little, few ?]
- manā** Prohibition.—manā kanning To prohibit [A. mana]
- mānā** Sense, meaning [A. ma'nā]
- manat** Some, several, a few (subs.): mēmāntēān manatāk sēr ō, manatāk annā bingun ō, of the guests some have had enough, while some are still hungry; manatān har-rifūt, I asked of several. Used as a substantival suffix: dē-manatān guḍ barak, come after a few days [mana + subs. -t, cf. machchit, asit, irat, musit, Grammar §§ 96, 153]
- māndāni** Churning staff [Jat. mandhāri, mandhāni, Si. mandhāni, Psht. mandānō; Skt. manthāna]
- mandar** Short, squat, dwarfish: mandarā bandagh paighumbar pārēne ki luchch-a marēk, the Prophet has said that the dwarfish man is a tricky fellow [Jat. mandhrā, Si. mandhirō, Psht. mandarai; Skt. manthara]
- mand** Cripple: asi mandas kḥanāt ki natas-ta bēkhān guḍlōk ass, I saw a cripple with one of his legs cut off from the trunk. Crippled, lame. Sore, of eyes: kanā kḥan mand e, my eye is sore.—mand kanning To go lame, limp: ō antei mand-a kēk ? what's he limping for ? To lame: kanā hulli laḡattas kḥalk, mand karē kane, my horse lashed out and lamed me [Jat. mandā, Si. mandō]
- mangāla** Charcoal stove [Si. makāl^u, mangal^u; A. manqal, chafing-dish ?]
- manguli** The wild shrub orthonnopsis intermedia, used as fuel by the poor despite its bad smell [P. mangula]
- mangur** Tick: mangur hapursnā pātān paidā marēk, ticks are bred in juniper wood [Si. munghin^u, Psht. mangur, bug]
- māni** Number of etc. [loc. Sar. var. of mānid]
- mānid** Number of, collection of, swarm of, used as a kind of pluralising suffix, always attached to the crude noun, always in the singular, noun and suffix being always preceded by a pronoun or adjective, Grammar § 163: ballō kuchak-mānidas pēsh tammā, a great pack of dogs came out; hamō ballā gaḍ-mānid dāsā hamōrē aff, that great herd of urial is no longer there; daunō luch-mānidas pēntin aff, nowhere else is there such a collection of rascals [con. with mana ?]
- manjav** Hurdle made of branches: Espec. a hurdle used as a bier in the absence of a plank, Life-history § 241 [Si. manjō; Jat. manji, cot; Skt. mañcaka]
- manna** Temporary summer shelter, made of matting on poles [loc. Jhal.; Jat. manna, Psht. mana; Si. manahun, shed, thatched roof, cf. Skt. māna, Drav. mana, house ?]
- manning¹** (imper. ma, mar, pres. stem mar-, past stem mass-, neg. stem ma-, Grammar § 256) To become, be—with the latter meaning espec. in those parts of the verb in which the substantive verb is defective, § 252. To curdle: purvālhaṭi bēkh shāghāsut, matanō, I had added some sour milk to the fresh milk but it has not curdled. Helps to form passive compounds, § 298: kanning matau, it was not done. Helps to form passive potential compounds, § 298: kanning matau, it could not be done. Various idiomatic uses: kane āsiō kḥalh-as halkune, dā kārēm kanā dūān mafak, I'm seized with a racking pain, this work can't be done by me; ni kās, kane ant-a marēk ? go, what do I care ? ō kanki bāz-a marēk, he cares a lot for me; ō nā ant-a marēk ? what relation is he of yours ? pir kattau, kḥushkāvaghāk matanō, there was no rain and the dry crops have come to nothing [Tam., Mal. man-, to stand fast, Tel. man-, to exist, Kuṛ., Gōṇ. man-, Malt. men-, to be, become, Kui man-past stem mass- to be]

manning² To pay heed to, obey: *akha ki i ōde pant-a ūtiva, ō kane mannipak*, however much advice I give him, he won't listen to me [Bal., Psht., Jat., Si. *man*; Skt. *manyate*, agrees, Pkt. *mannai*]

mannisht Vow, espec. to sacrifice something to a saint for the fulfilment of a prayer.—**mannisht kanning** To vow to sacrifice something for the fulfilment of a prayer: *i mannisht karēṭ ki kane māras marē, i kharānas pīrāi guḍḍiva*, I vowed that if I was blessed with a son, I'd sacrifice a bullock at the shrine of my saint [hardly *mann*-(ing)² + P. -isht; any con. with Skt. *manishā*, prayer, *manishita*, desired?]

mannishti Dedicated: *dā mannishtiō mēlhas e, tarpara-ta*, this sheep is dedicated, I won't slaughter it [mannisht + i]

mansab Rank, office [A. *manṣab*]

mansabdār Office-bearer, officer [P. *mansabdār*]

manzūr Approved.—**manzūr kanning** To approve [A. *manzūr*]

manzūri Approval [manzūr + -i]

mar The tree *prosopis spicigera* [cf. Drav. *maram*, tree?]

mār¹ Son, boy, lad: *nā mār antei zū balun-a mafak? bāva, khōlum e, hurēai vaddik* why doesn't your boy grow up quicker? friend, he's like wheat, slow growing—not a mere girl who shoots up like barley [Gōn. *marri*, Kui *mri*; cf. Tam., Mal., Kan. *maṛi*, Tul. *mari*, young of animals, Kan. also child; con. are *masir*, *malh*, *malḥur*, *mālum*]

mār² Interjection of surprise, Grammar § 448 [Jat.; Si. *mār¹*]

mārakō Little son, sonny [mār¹ + dim. -akō]

mardaka Little man, manikin, fellow [P. *mardak*]

margh Horn: *bishe margh-a massaka, kase tēnā kēbat ilētavaka* (prov.), if the ass had had horns, he would never have allowed anyone near him.—**margh kanning** To sprout horns [Kur. *marag*, Malt. *margu*]

margha Grass roots [fr. *margh*?]

marghi Horned [margh + -i]

marifing¹ To make to become [c. of *manning¹*, Grammar § 282]

marifing² To make to curdle, congeal [c. of *maringing*]

maringing To form into curds, curdle: *pālḥk dāsā maringānō*, the milk has now curdled; *pālḥto aval pākāla, guṛā mās shā, ō hizakaṭi marif-tā*, first strain the milk, then put some sour curds in it and curdle it in the milk-skin [cf. Kan. *mosar*, Tel. *musar*, curds, Tam., Mal. *mōr*, buttermilk; *manning¹* in the meaning 'curdle' prob. < *maringing* by false analogy]

mark Death [Bal.; P. *marg*]

marki At the point of death, dying [mark + -i]

mark-ō-zind No longer sharing mutual family celebrations: *kane ō kanā illa-malḥte dāsā biṭ sāl-a marēk, ki mark-ō-zind un*, it's twenty years since I and my cousins have taken any part in the other's family gatherings.—**mark-ō-zind kanning** To sever family connections: *nan ōnā masignā sāngāi mark-ō-zind karēn*, we parted company over the betrothal of his daughter ['death and living']

mār-matōr Lads of the place, the young blood, etc., Grammar § 48 [mār¹ + matōr, wh. meaningless by itself may contain pluralising -r¹]

mārmūtk The wild plant *boucerosia aucheriana*, used as a vegetable and also as a drug for fever, liver and consumption [P. *mār*, snake, from its snakelike roots, +?]

marrām Shout, call, cry: *nā marrām murr-a kāk, tūfakiōe tavār ka*, your shout carries far, give the man with the gun a cry; *Kāsi Shālān asi marrāmas pand-a marēk*, Kasi is as far from Quetta as a man can shout.—**Fame, reputation**: *nā lāikhinā marrāme i murrān bing-usut, shukr ki kḥanāt-ne*, I had heard the fame of your ability from afar, thank God that I've seen you with my own eyes.—**marrām kanning** To give a call to, shout: *ōde marrām ka, give him a shout* [Kan. *more*, Tel. *mora*, Tul. *more*, cf. Tam. *mural*, sound, Kur. *murr*, thunder]

marri Tame, domesticated: *marriā sādār zū pazzōr-a marēk, birrā zū sūe shōlik*, domesticated animals soon get fat, wild ones soon lose flesh [Tam., Mal. *maruññu*, tameness, Tel. *maragu*, to be tamed, Kan. *marcu*, to be devoted to, Tul. *marca*, tameness]

marring To pay heed to, obey [var. of *manning*², but as the change -nn->-rr- is abnormal, *marring* was prob. orig. derived fr. the same base as *marri* and became later fused semantically with *manning*²]

mar Corpse [Jat. *marh*, Si. *marh*^u, Bal. *mahar*; Skt. *mṛtakam*]

māri Storied house. Fortified dwelling, castle [Jat., Si.; Bal. *māri*]

mā¹ Bottom, lowest point: *dūnanā mās murr e*, the bottom of the well is a long way off; *nanikān mashanā māsai khāchān*, we slept the night at the foot of the hill. Root: *hur dā shalghumnā mās ama hūlun e*, look what a thick root this turnip has got; *māsanā dandān*, 'root-tooth,' double tooth.

mā² Sour coagulated milk; curds; buttermilk: *pālhte bāsifpa, mās shā, gurā sōr-a mafasa*, don't heat the milk, add some buttermilk, then it won't go sour.—*mās* kanning To curdle [P. *māst*]

masāla Spices. Ammunition taken on a tribal raid [A. *maṣālīh*]

masir (plur. *masink*, Grammar § 27) Daughter: *masir pēnanā hāji e* (prov.), a daughter is a gift to one's neighbour—for as soon as she's any use in the house she leaves it to get married. Girl: *masir tēnā hamare tēnā sāhūn-a kōk* (prov.), a girl will have a contemporary for her son-in-law—so quick are females in growing up [related to *mār*, like Drav. *mag-a* to *mag-an*; for -r as a fem. suffix cf. *ir*, *mal-khūr*, *balghūr*]

masirkō Little girl, girly [*masir* + dim. -(a)kō]

masit Mosque: *mullānā zōr masitiskān e* (prov.), the authority of a mulla doesn't reach beyond the mosque. Mulla's school [Bal., Jat.; A. *masjid*]

maskhara Jest, pleasantry.—*maskhara* kanning To jest [A.]

massuk Back between the shoulders-blades: *bāz kārēm karēnuṭ, mas-sukāk-ka khālḥ-a kēra*, I've been hard at work, and my back aches between the shoulder-blades [also Bal.; hardly con. with Tam., Mal. *mutugu*, back?]

mast Drunk, lustful, haughty [P.]

masti Drunkenness, lust, haughtiness [P.]

māsūl Revenue, dues [A. *maḥṣūl*]

mash Hill, mountain: *ē mashanā vadḍaṭi kōḍas arē, hamōrē mēlḥas khalk-unuṭ, dakkānuṭ*, there's a cave in the cutting of that hill, I've hidden there a wild sheep that I've shot.—*mash* kanning To take to the hills, espec. as a protest or in defiance: *Zarakzaik dāsā kul mash karēnō*, the Zarakzais have now taken to the hills in a body [Tam. *malai*, Mal., Tel. *mala*, Kan., Tul. *male*; for -sh < Drav. -l cf. *bash*, *mish*, *hushing*]

māsh Pulse [P.; Skt. *māsha*]

māshāf That part of a matchlock that holds the match [Bal. *māshagh*, P. *māsha*]

mashākh Scarred: *arārē mashākh mass-unus ? kane nishān, ēte*, where are you scarred, shew me. Scald-headed, bald: *dā chunā mādar-zātiān mashākh e*, this child is scald-headed from birth. Hornless, of animals: *mashākhō hēt-as e*, it's a hornless goat.—*ma-shākh* kanning To scar: *khālas khalk, kanā kātume mashākh karē*, he flung a stone and left a scar on my head [con. with Tam.; Kan. *macca*, Tel. *matṭsa*, Tul. *majje*, spot, scar?]

mashanā-churrō Black substance of great medicinal qualities, also called *khāl-mōlh*, similar to the Indian *ulājī*, supposed to be an exudation from the rocks ['hill's urine']

mashghūl Employed, busy [var. of *mashkhūl*]

mashing To wash the head: *kātume mētātō māsha*, clean your head with fuller's earth: *irāsānā ki ilum asitt e, yakshambēnā dē kātum mashipak*, a sister of an only brother won't wash her head on a Sunday—the

ill omen lying in the words yak and asit [Kui musa, wash the head, cf. Tam., Kan. mulugu, Tūl. murku, Mal. malakkuga, immerse? con. improb. with musār, mūshking, or Bal. mush-, rub, oil the hair]

mashkhul Employed, busy: nan mash-khul un langāraṭi, we're busy ploughing [A. mashghul]

mash-mās Foot of a hill: dā mash-māsaṭi khalkas arē, there's a village at the foot of this hill ['hill bottom']

mashmōnk The tree prunus eburnea [mash+?]

māshrēnk-khōr Pulse-eater—nickname given to the inhabitants of Zahri, where pulse is grown abundantly [māsh+contemptuous sound rēnk+khōr]

mashūr Notorious, well-known [A. mashhūr]

mat He-goat. Malo mountain-goat or markhor [perh. con. with Skt. mēka, though it seems unrepresented in Bal., Psht., Jat. or Si., except for Si. mēk*, Aries; cf. Kan., Tel. mēke?]

mātan Mourning among the women, Life-history § 284 seq. [P. mātām; change -n < -m is abnormal, espec. with initial m-]

mātan-gōdī Mistress of the mourning, the female next-of-kin to the dead, Life-history § 284 seq. ['mourning mistress']

matbal Meaning, import [var. of matlab by metathesis]

mātī Old bit of felt used as the foundation for a new one [hardly 'mother' (Skt. mātā) of the felt?]

matī-būṭav Wild bush from which soda is made [?+būṭav]

matlab Meaning, import [A. maṭlab]

mātuna Stepmother [Bal. mātūn, Jat. māṭarmā]

maṭ¹ Equal, match: maṭ maṭṭatō jang-a kēk, Brāhūiki mayār e ki tēnā lōṛi, bakhkhāl, mēe kasfe, equal fights with equal, it's a disgrace for a Brahui to kill his blacksmith, his Hindu or his slave; ō kanā maṭṭ aṭṭ, he's not my equal. Rival, enemy: maṭṭe tēnā khalk, gurā

kask, he slew his foe and died [Bal., Jat.; Si. maṭ^u; the adv. form maṭṭaseaṭ q. v. suggests poss. connection with Drav. maṭṭa, measure, equality]

maṭ² Alluvial deposit, silt. Land liable to inundation: maṭ hamō ḡaghāre pāra ki nōkāpān dir-a kunēk, they call that land maṭ which gets irrigated by floods. Silty: maṭṭ-angā ḡaghāraṭi khōlum jwān-a marēk, wheat grows splendidly in alluvial soil.—maṭ tining To cover with silt: nōkāp ḡaghāre maṭ tisa, the flood covered the land with silt [Jat.; Skt. nr̥id, earth]

maṭ³ Thick, dense: ēnā puzhzhaghāk maṭṭ ō, his hair's thick; dā jangal maṭṭ e, gidārēngōi aṭṭ, this jungle is dense, one can't penetrate it; pālḥk maṭṭ ō, aga kungus-tā, tuḡh-a halēk-ne, the buttermilk is very thick, if you drink it, you'll get drowsy; kōnte maṭ ḡwafēnō, they've woven the blanket close.

maṭar Pea [Jat. maṭṭar, Si. maṭar^u, etc.]

māṭēṭau The wild bush salvia nepeta, used as fodder and also as a drug for fever.

maṭmāl Red soil mixed with silt [maṭ²+māl for mal]

māṭō Small water-pot [Bal. maṭi; Si. māṭō, large earthen vessel; Jat. maṭūrā, small earthen vessel; Skt. mārttika-]

maṭṭa Sluggish, lazy: ē sakḥt maṭṭa e, biṭ kārēm-a kappak-ta, he's hopelessly lazy, words won't make him work; kanā hulli maṭṭa e, my horse is sluggish. Sluggard, dullard: illē ō maṭṭae dē khudā, deuce take that dullard [Jat. maṭṭhā, Si. maṭhō, Pkt. maṭṭha-]

maṭṭaseaṭ Hardly, scarcely, with difficulty: ēnā tavāre i maṭṭaseaṭ biniva, I can only just hear his shout; ō maṭṭaseaṭ shāmāi dāṛē bass, it was with difficulty that he got here by the evening [maṭ¹+ase+at, 'by an equality', 'within an ace' ?]

maṭṭēnging To be changed: aīnō mōsumi maṭṭēngāne, the season has changed to-day; dā tāse ē lōitō maṭṭēf, exchange this cup for that kettle [Bal. maṭṭe, Si. maṭā-, exchange]

maun Black; *nā kūṣāl maunō ṭikkas arē*, there's a black stain on your shirt; *kanā mōn maun massune*, my face has been blackened—with disgrace. Dark (of night): *dāsā maune*, it's dark now [*mā- + -un*; Tam., Mal. *māl*, Malt. *marghro*, Kur. *mōkhārō*]

maun-ablakḥ With black and white spots ['black-spotted']

maun-gaḍari One who wears a black shift, hill-woman: *Brāhūinā maun-gaḍarītā lajjanā khwāja khān e*, the Khan is the guardian of the honour of the blackshifted Brahui women—the boast of the women in the days of Nasir Khan the Great; *mustanā Ahmadzaik tēnā maun-gaḍarite dōst-a tōrōra*, the Ahmadzais of the old days cherished their hill-women. Any poor woman: *khwāja, nē nā maun-gaḍarītā lajj-a halpak?* master, have you no concern for the honour of your women subjects? [*maun+gaḍar + -i*]

maunī Blackness. Pupil of the eye [*maun + -i*]

maun-kambar Spotted or striped with black: *handā gaṭōr maun-kambar e*, gushaki jwān e, this young ram is spotted with black, it'll be excellent for stud purposes ['black-striped']

maur Wild oil seed, used for sore eyes.

maviz Dried grapes, raisins [P.]

māya Udder [Bal. *māigh*; cf. P. *māya*, any she-animal, *māya zadan*, to churn]

mayār Shame, disgrace, censure: *nī mayārān khulipēsa?* aren't you afraid of the disgrace? Disgraceful, shameful: *mayārō hitas e*, it's a disgraceful thing [Bal. *mayār*, Si. *mayār**; con. with Skt. *maryādā*, bounds of decorum?]

mayārī Disgraceful, shameful: *dā mayārīā kārēnte pēndwār kappa*, don't do these shameful things again. Disgraced, put to shame: *nī kanā vēri us*, *kanā khalkān pēsh tam*, *dārē aga jang kēn*, *i mayārī marēva*, you're my sworn enemy, get out of my encampment, for if we fight here, I shall be put to shame [*mayār + -i*]

maza- Prefix meaning big, in compounds like *maza-bāhur*, big-armed, *maza-dūi*, big-tongued, great talker, shrew, *maza-khan*, big-eyed [Bal.]

māza Bits of camel leather, dwarf-palm leaves or fleece of a house-born camel, sheep or goat, with which divination is taken by rolling several in the hand and flinging them down, when if they hold together in line, the omen is favourable.—*māza shāghing* To throw down pieces of camel leather etc., for divination: *māza shāghān*, *nane kasar mass*, *hinān*, *sōb karēn*, we tried divination with camel leather and the omen was good, so we went forth and gained the victory [P. 'backbone']

mazbūt Strong [A. *mazbūt*]

mazgh Brain. Kernel [P. *maghz*, Pehl. *mazg*]

mazhab Religion [A. *mazhab*]

māzū Wooden water-spout, water-shoot: *pirān bash mass*, *māzūnā kēraghān tūs* (prov.), he got out of the rain and sat under the water-spout—'out of the frying-pan into the fire' [hardly con. with P. *māshū*, sieve?]

mazza Taste [P. *maza*]

mazh A hill grass used as fodder [con. with *mash*]

mazhmōnk The tree *prunus cburnea* [var. of *mashmōnk*]

mō Male slave: *mēanā rishe charp ka*, *kāṭume-ta shōl* (prov.), anoint the slave's beard, and then proceed to shave his head—i.e., grease a slave's palm and he'll rob his master for you [any con. with Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel., Tul. *mey*, body, person, Kur. *mēd*, body, *mēt*, man? v. *mē-ō-mad*]

mēgar Flock of sheep [Bal. *mēgar*]

mēhī Buffalo: *khāchōkā aristā mēhī nar-a kēk* (prov.), the buffalo of sluggards gives birth to the (less valuable) male—the early bird catches the worm [Bal., Jat. *mēh*, Si. *mēhī*; Skt. *mahiṣa*-]

mēhr etc. Kindness, etc. [var. of *mēr*, etc.]

mēi Slavery: *nēṭi mēinā raghas arē ki dākha drōgh-a pāsa*, you must have a strain of slavery in you to tell so many lies [*mē + -i*]

měj Table [Jaṭ. etc.; P. mēz]

mēkh Peg, nail [P.]

mēkhal Iron grinding-stone pin. Stone pestle [con. with mēkh; but hardly = mēkh + khal, 'peg-stone']

mēl Assembly, gathering. Tribal gathering for fighting.—mēl kanning To assemble, gather for tribal fighting [Bal., Jaṭ., Psht. mēla, Si. mēl^u; Skt. mēla]

mēla Festival, fair [Jaṭ., Psht. mēla, Si. mēlō; Skt. mēla]

mēlab The plant corylus colurna.

mēl-mallākṛō Squabble, squabbling: numā hārdēnā mēl-mallākṛōe nan rasēngpana, we can't stand your daily squabbles [mēl + Si. malā-kirō, wrestling]

mēlh Sheep: ballā Mīr Nasir Khān Brāhūite pārēka ki mēlh asi drakhtas e, bist ō yak maiva-a ētik, kharvālh, purvālh, khāsūn, dahi, khurūt, chikka, shūlānch, madar, khassī, si, panēr, kharkhurūt, narkhurūt, kās, sil, milī, sū, sara-ō-pācha, kadit, sajjī, bēdir, Mīr Nasir Khan the Great used to tell the Brahuīs that the sheep was a tree which bore one and twenty fruits, biestings, fresh milk, buttermilk, etc. [prob. con. with P. mēsh, Skt. mēsha, or with Skt. mēdhra-, ram, though the change >lh is abnormal, but cf. mōlh.]

mēmān Guest [P. mihmān]

mēmāndār Host [P. mihmāndār]

mēmāndārī Hospitality [P. mihmāndārī]

mēmānī Hospitality [P. mihmānī]

mēn Bog, swamp, marsh, quagmire, quicksand: dā jalanā mōnati ballō mēnas e, there's a large swamp ahead of this hill-torrent.—mēn halling (hining, kanning) To get bogged, flounder: nat-ta lich-chakhatī mēn halk, his feet got bogged in the mud; dā sāngo ki karūnūt, nī handun-a chāsa ki nat-ka piasēti mēn hināne, you may regard the betrothal I've made as if my foot had got stuck in the mire; dā kārēmati bishām-bā mēn hināne, he's floundering over this business like an ass stuck in a bog.

mē-ō-mad Slaves and servants, slaves and all, Grammar § 48 [mē + ō + mad which is meaningless by itself, but poss. contains older form of mē, cf. Kuṛ. mēd, body, mēt, man ? v. mē]

mēr Kindness: nī ainō kāsa tēna tātanā mērātā kuningki ? so you're off to-day to feast on your mother-in-law's kindnesses ? [P. mīhr]

mērabān Kind, gracious [P. mīhrbān]

mērabānī Kindness, graciousness.—mērabānī kanning To be kind, be gracious [P. mīhrbānī]

mēr Deputation of holy men or elders, to entreat pardon or effect a reconciliation. Peacemaker.—mēr kanning To send as a peace deputation: seiade mēr karēn-ta, gurā, khōnān gidrēngā, we sent him the Sayyad as a peace deputation and he agreed to forgo his blood-revenge [Si. mērⁱ, Jaṭ. mēla; Skt. mēla]

mēshmurgh Goose [P. 'bustard', lit. 'sheep-bird']

mēt Fuller's earth [Si. mēt^u]

mēva Fruit [var. of maiva]

miāu Miao of a cat.—miāu kanning To miao [imit.]

michāch Eyelash: chunā ki bāz nājōr marē, michāchāto-ta kaichi-a kēra, if a child is very ill, they cut its eyelashes—appar. to avert the jealousy of the neighbours who may be affecting it with the evil eye [Bal.; P. mizhagān]

miching To suck, of young: chunā khad michingaṭī e, zara-as aḍ ka, the babe is sucking the breast, wait a minute; daghatte taf ki navā hēṭte michir, tie up the kids or they'll be sucking the duns [Bal. mich-; P. maz-]

mihnat Trouble, labour. Price of labour, wages [A. mihnat]

mīhr etc. Kindness, etc. [var. of mēr, etc.]

mili Marrow: dā haḍḍanā milie kashsha, extract the marrow in this bone. Brains: pirangā bandaghi mēlhanā mili kuvvat e, sheep's brains are strengthening food for an old man; ō bishanā mili kungune, he has eaten asses' brains, i.e., he's daft. Kernel of a nut [Tam. mūlei, Mal. mūla, Kuṛ. murmū]

milī Full of marrow: ē milīā haḍḍāte sardārnā mōnāi tikḥ, place these marrow-bones before the chief [mili + -i]

milīnging To be met with, meet [Bal., Jaṭ., Si. mil-; Skt. mil-]

milinj A wild grass, used as fodder.

milis Camel's hair [Jaṭ. milass, Si. milis*; cf. P. mil, hair]

miliṭ Minute [Eng.]

milk Property, ancestral property. Estate, cultivable land [A.]

milkiat Possession, property, estate [A.]

miṇḍ Female dog, bitch: dā narāzas e? miṇḍas e? is this a dog or a bitch? [not con. with Bal. hind; cf. Kan., Tel. miṇḍi, lascivious female?]

miniṭ Minute [var. of miliṭ]

minjār Stack of fodder covered with mud.

minkī Obstinate, espec. of bullocks: minkīā kharāsām-bā, tā ki jūm tifas-ne, bash-a mafēsa, like an obstinate bullock you won't get up until they goad you [archaic]

minnat Favour. Asking a favour. Gratitude. Obligation.—minnat harfing To lie under obligations. To be grateful.—minnat kanning To ask a favour, entreat.—minnat tikḥing To place under an obligation, impute obligation to: kaneāi hāz minnat tikḥpa, ōkḥa ki kantō nekī karēnus, ōkḥa i hum karēnut, don't lay too many obligations to my door, I've done as much for you as you for me [A.]

minuk Pronged support of a blanket-tent or hut: nā gidān irā minuk-a khwāhik, your blanket-tent requires two supports.—minuk tining To prop up: dā drakht tam-mingati e, minuk ēte-ta, this tree's on the point of falling, prop it up.

mir Ewe: miranā pālḥ bāsun e, hētunā pudēn e, sheep's milk is hot, goat's milk cold.

mīr Prince, leader, headman [P.]

mīrāb Superintendent of the division of water [P.]

mīrās Heritage, inheritance. Ancestral property [A. mīrās]

mīri Prince's dwelling; espec. the Khan's castle at Kalat [mīr + -i]

miring To plaster: kōṭavāte mirabō, bashām khurk e, plaster your houses, the summer rains are at hand; nume asi urāasēti mirir, ki num tēnā hitāte khalās kēre, they ought to plaster you up in a house to make you stop your talk [Kui mrānd-; con. with Tam., Mal. mel?]

mīrēi Always [var. of mūrōi]

mīring¹ To drive away: kuchake mīrāta, I was driving the dog off; dā bēkārāte dākān mīra, drive these vagabonds away. To drive for game: nan mashe mīrān, hichirā klantavan, we drove the hill, but put up nothing [Si. mīṭ-, mēṭ-, Jaṭ. mēṭ-, mēs-, wipe out, Pkt. mēṭāvai, mīṭāvai]

mīring² To brawl, fight: tēnpatēn mīripabō, don't fight among yourselves [Bal. mīr-, to fight; cf. Si. mīḍ-, mīṭ-, Jaṭ. mil-, Skt. milati, meet?]

mis Copper [P.]

misāl Simile, parallel. Example [A. misāl]

mīsing } To get damp: kanā puch-
raisinging } chāk misār, my clothes got damp; mēlhtā kāsik mīsingānō, kargḥing mafasa, the sheep's wool has got too damp to shear [cf. Bal. mis-, to damp, P. mīz-, to make water]

misk Musk [P.]

miskīn Poor.—miskīn kanning To extinguish (a light): chirāghe miskīn ka, put out the light [A.]

misri Sugar [A. misri]

mistāi Reward for bringing glad tidings: aga i nē khwashshō āvālas ētiv, kane ant mistāi ētisa? if I give you a good piece of news, what reward will you give me? nē māras massune, mistāi kanā e, a son is born to you, the reward is mine (for being the first to tell you). Good tidings [Bal. mista-ghārī, congratulations, P. mīzhda, good tidings]

mish Loose earth, dust: bandagh mishān paidā e, man is created from dust; jihān kul mish-a marēk, the whole world will turn to dust; kanā khō khāli e, mish marē bāvanā khōatī (prov.), if my pot is empty, my father is welcome to earth in his; ōnā mōnān khijālatān mish-a dasik, dust pours from his face from very

- shame—i.e., he's in disgrace; ō khafa ass, mōnān-ta mish-a dasēka, he was sad and his face was clouded in gloom.—mish pakking To eat dirt: iragh kumpar, mish pakkiv ? if I'm not to eat bread, shall I eat dirt ? [cf. Tam., Mal. malar, flour, Kan. malar, sand ? prob. not con. with Bal. muzh, dust (-haze) fr. P., v. muj]
- mishi Earthy, dusty: zhal machche much ka, khavānā kōraghān shā, ki mishī maf, collect a few pebbles and put them under the water-skin, so that it won't get dirty [mish + -i]
- mitāi Sweetmeats [Si. mīthāi, Jat. mīṭhēai, etc.]
- mizil Day's journey, stage. Halting-place.—mizil khalling To travel a stage [Bal.; A. manzil]
- mizza Taste [var. of mazza]
- mōch Defective, spoilt, deprived of essence or taste, useless: dā pālhk tarēnō, mōch massunō, this milk has turned and gone bad. Something defective or deprived of essence or taste: i dād kumpara, mōchas e, I won't eat this, it's a tasteless thing; dā nanā sardārānā mōch e, this is the miserable little son of our late chief.—mōch kanning To spoil, render useless: mōch karēs, kane tissus ? so you spoilt it first, and then gave it me ? [con. with Skt. mūrchita, rendered senseless ?]
- mōchafi Shoe [Si. mōchirō etc.]
- mōchi Tanner, cobbler [Bal., Jat., Si., etc.]
- mōda Lamentation over the dead, dirge, Life-history § 285.—mōda tining To sing lamentations over the dead [P. mōya]
- mōhat Accomplishment of one's object, success: nanā mēr mōhataṭ padāi bass, our peace deputation returned crowned with success.
- mōhshēf Descent.—mōhshēf kanning To descend, proceed downwards: makhlūk Kachchiāi mōhshēf karēne, the people have gone down to the Kachchi; tappas khalkuṭ-ta, khabar tammitau, ditak mōhshēf karēr, chūisut ki tappi o, I wounded him though I didn't know it, but when the blood trickled down I realised he was wounded [mōn or muh + shēf; cf. sarshēfa]
- mōkal Leave, permission to go.—mōkal tining To give leave to go, dismiss [Bal., Jat.; Si. mōkal; Pkt. mukka-]
- mōking To release anything pawned, redeem, buy out: dā bakhkhāle aga sad rupai ainō tissusa, kane bandān mōkāsa, if you'd give this shopkeeper one hundred rupees to-day, you would buy me out of his clutches. Espec. to redeem at a fictitious price a beast dedicated to God, Life-history § 180: dā mōlhte tāl khalkunūt, girūas ēte ki mōkiv-tā, I've struck these sheep in dedication to God, give me something to buy them back with [Si. mōkh-; cf. mōkal]
- mōkō Spider: mōkō urānā mōnaṭi tāf talingaṭi e, mistāi-a balēk ki musā-firas barūk, the spider is spinning a web in front of the house, bringing news of the approach of a traveller [Bal. mōkhō; Skt. markāṭa-]
- mōl Muffling of chin and ears against the cold.—mōl kanning To muffle up: tahō e, dastāre tēnā mōl karak, there's a wind blowing, tie your turban round your chin and ears [Si. mōlhō]
- mōlh Smoke: sarkārūā tūfako mōlh aff, the Government rifle makes no smoke; tā ki pimāz kumpēs, bā-ne gand-a kappak, tā ki khākharas laggipēs, mōlh-a mafak (prov.), so long as you don't eat onions your breath won't smell, so long as you don't light a fire, there'll be no smoke—'no smoke without a fire' [Kur. mōsgā, mōjkhā, Malt. mōghe; for the introduction of a non-radical -lh cf. hīlh, Drav. i, mēlh, P. mēsh]
- mōm Wax.—mōm kanning To make as soft as wax: ōnā uste khudā mōm karē, God softened his heart [P.]
- mōmbira Hammock.
- mōn Front: nanā urānā mōn kiblaghāṭ e, the front of our house is towards the west; harkas tēnā mōnaṭ hinā, everyone went his own way; mōne padāi anteī harsitau, nan dākhadar tavār hum karēn-ta ? why didn't he turn his front back, when we called him so lustily too ? i nē

daun biṭēnuṭ, vakhtaseāi ki nī bōd karēs, guṛā kantō mōm-pa-mōn ma, that's the way I've bowled you over, when you recover, confront me if you can. Face: ō tēnā mōne lōjāne, he has smeared his face (with oil); jalh kanā mōne hushā, the flame burnt my face. In front of (used as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 359): pēn asi ballō hanjas mōnānta bāl karē, another big duck got up in front of him; kanā urānā mōnai hēs tikhā-ta, he brought and laid it in front of my house; nan sardārūnā mōnaṭi bassunsun, we had come to meet the chief. Straightway, ahead (used adv., espec. in the oblique, Grammar § 386): mōn padāi narrā, he straightway ran back; Shālkōṭān rāhi massun mōn Kalātāi, we set out from Quetta making straight for Kalat; swāk kul ōnā randat assur, ō taniā mōnaṭi ass piāda, the horsemen were all behind him, he was ahead by himself on foot; mōnaṭi tamnipa, don't forge ahead; tēnā hullie mōnaṭi shā, make your horse go ahead.—mōn kanning To set one's face towards, set out for: tēnā urāteāi mōn karēr, they set their face homewards.—mōn shāghing To veil the face among the women at a mourning, Life-history § 284.—mōn tining To send: kane nā batingki mōn tisuṇe, he's sent me to fetch you; nī bafa, tēnā ilume mōn ēte, don't come yourself, send your brother.—mōne halling To block somebody's way: nanā mōne halkusur, maga rasāla narrif-ṭā, they had blocked our way but the cavalry dispersed them.—mōne tōning To withstand: nanā mēl sōhbatō barēk, guṛā nī mōne tōris, our assembly will come tomorrow, then withstand them if you can [to the same rt. belong muh, mul (v. mulkhudō), mus- (v. must, musun); cf. Drav. mun, mu, mul]

mōnānk Rutting season, of sheep, goats and camels: dagginā mōnānk e, gōrumitō illē-ta ki sādḥ hāle-ta, the cow is now in season, let it go with the herd to get covered [mōn + -(ā)nk, 'condition of being forward' ?]

mōni Being in front: handunō • kasas marē, nī hata-ta kantō moni tūlif-ta, if there be such an one, bring him and set him in front of me [mōn + -i]

mōnikō Foremost, first [mōn + -ikō or mōnī + -kō]

mōn-khisun Red-faced, bloody: nī aga himpūsa, nē mōn-khisun-a kēva, mōn ētiva-ne, if you won't go, I'll give you a bloody nose, and make you go ['face-red']

mōn-piun White-faced; white face. Euphemistically among friends for black-faced, black-face, shameless one, v. piun: mōn-piun, dārān pad duzzī kappa, you dirty little rascal, don't thief again ['face-white']

mōr Peacock [Jaṭ. mōr, Si. mōr^u; Skt. mayūra]

mōra Bead: murvārie mōratō matṭ kappa (prov.), don't treat pearls like beads—don't cast pearls before swine [P. mōri]

mōrink Ant: nī antei mōrinkām-bār-a kāsā ? what are you going at this ant's pace for? [P. mōr + -(i)nk]

mōrt Myrtle [P. mōrd]

mōr Gripes, colic: kane mōr e, dā musi dē-a marēk, I've had colic for these last three days.—mōr tining To have colic (used impers.): kane mōr-a etik, I've got colic [Jaṭ. marōr, Si. marōr^u; cf. Jaṭ., Si. mōr-, to twist, Skt. moṭana-, wringing]

mōra Wisp of dry lucerne [cf. Si. mōr^u, twist ?]

mōsum¹ Season, time [A. mausim]

mōsum² A variety of fine needlework.

mōtabar Headman [A. muṭtabar, respectable]

mōtāj Needy, in need of: narina javābir e, sūratnā mōtāj aff, a male is a jewel and stands in no need of beauty [A. muṭtāj]

mōt¹ Kind of pulse, phaseolus acontifolius [Paht. mōt, Bal. mōth, Jaṭ. mōth, Si. mōth^u]

mōt² Foolish: mōtangā bandaghtō tūlpa, don't consort with foolish men. Fool: mōtas e, he's a fool.—mōt kanning To make to look foolish, disgrace: kane mōt karēnus, you've put me to shame; duzzia! karisa karisa rāje mōt karēne, by

his thieving practices he has disgraced his tribe [Kan. mōta, stupidity, Tel. mōtu, Tul. mōde, stupid fellow]

mōṭī Folly, disgrace [mōṭ + -i]

mōṭō Fool, blockhead: mōṭō, dāngī barak, fool, come here; narribō, mōṭōk, fly, you blockheads [loc. Nushki var. of mōṭ²]

mōṭōī Folly, disgrace [mōṭō + -ī; loc. Nushki var. of mōṭī]

mōza Shoe, sock [P.]

mōza-pād Foot with an arched instep ['shoe-foot']

mubāarak Blessed, happy, fortunate: zagḥmanā mubāarakō ṭappas e, nā ṭap jō-a marēk, a sword-wound's lucky, your wound will get all right [A.]

mubāarakbāzī Congratulations.—mubār-akbāzī tining 'To congratulate [P.]

mubāarakī Enteric [mubāarak + -ī, the 'lucky' fever]

much¹ Collected, assembled: hīh shahdāī muchch-a marēk (prov.), flies gather round honey—a good man never lacks friends. All, the whole (subs., Grammar § 158): dē much jang mass, the fight lasted the whole day; muchchatō rāhī massut, I started off with the whole lot; ī khalkatī muchchatī patṭāt-ta, I searched for him in every part of the village. Whole (with the attr. endings): muchchō nanas gidrēngā, a whole night passed.—much kanning To collect, assemble: tēnā lashkarē much karē, he collected his army; pāt muchch-a karēka, he was getting wood together [also Bal.; Jat. mach, mūch, many, much; Si. much^u, heap]

much² Fist, blow with the fist, fistful: duzze hallingtō irā much likḥatī khalkut, catching hold of the thief I struck him a couple of blows on the neck with my fist; tēnā dūe much ka, ball your hand together [much¹ ? or cf. P. musht ?]

much³ Wrist, joint.—much kuning (halling) To be put out of joint, be dislocated: kanā nat much kungune, my leg has got dislocated [Bal. muchh; vul. P. much-i-dast]

muchchāī In a body, without exception, altogether, Grammar § 158: nanā mēḥk muchchāī ṭnakḥō hūgunō, this year all our ewes have lambed without exception [much¹ + -āī]

muchche All, the whole, adj., Grammar § 158 [much + -e]

muchchī Collection, assembly [much + -ī]

muchiki Loaf baked out of unleavened dough mixed with sugar and ghee for the use of travellers [fr. much¹ ?]

mud Time, season [Bal., Jat.; A. muddat]

muddaī Claimant, opponent in a law-suit [A. mudda'ī]

muft Free of cost, gratis [P.]

mūghing To stitch, sew: kanā kūse mūghās ? did you sew my shirt ? ōnā ṭappe mūghār, they stitched up his wound. To unite by ties of friendship: ī ōde tēntō mūghāt, I knith him to my side; ōfk tēn-pa-tēn mūghingār, they became inseparable [con. with must², 'to make to close' ?]

muh Front. In front of (used as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 360).—muh shāghing To drive ahead: muh shāghā-tā, he drove them ahead.—muh tamming To go ahead: muh tammbō, go in front [same rt. as mōn, mul, must, v. mōn; no con. with Jat. etc. mūh, Skt. mukha-, mouth, face]

muhī Leading, in the front rank: khān lashkarnā muhī ass, the Khan was at the head of the army [muh + -ī]

muhikō Leading, foremost [muh + -ikō or muhī + -kō]

muhkam Strong, firm [A. muḥkam]

muj Haze, mist: dā mōsumāī mashtē-āi muj-a kēk, at this time of the year there's a haze on the hills; nōk kḥaningpak, mujaī e, the new moon isn't visible, it's hidden in the mist [occas. also Bal.; for P. muzh]

mukābil Meeting with [A. muqābil]

mukābila Confronting. Opposition.—mukābila kanning To confront, oppose [A. muqābala]

mukaddam Headman, sectional leader [A. muqaddam]

mukaddama Law-suit [A. muqaddama]

mukarrar Fixed, appointed [A. muqarrar]

mukking To stammer: *mukkōkân har-rifpa*, don't enquire of a stammerer [imit.; cf. Tam., Mal., Kan. *mukk-*, to grunt, groan]

mukh Waist, loins: *ō zaghme tēnā tafē mukhāi*, pashan mass, he girded his sword on his loins, and went forth; *kanā tūfak mukhaṭi-ta laggā*, my shot hit him in the waist. Set of arms, i.e., a sword and a gun: *zāifanā khōn asi sāngas, irā mukh, asi hazār rupai e*, the compensation for the seduction of a woman consists of one girl, two swords and two rifles, and a thousand rupees.—*mukh* *kanning* To gird up the waist, prepare to start: *mukh ka ki kân*, gird up your loins and let's be off.—*mukh* *maling* To loosen one's waist-band. To relieve nature: *mukhas maliva*, I'm going to relieve myself.—*mukh* *tafing* To gird up one's loins, make preparations for: *ō kanā ditattā kuningki mukh tafēne*, he's on the lookout to have my blood. To adopt the side of, espouse the cause of: *nanā sardār Mēngalnā mukhe tafēne*, our chief has ranged himself on the side of the Mengals; *harvakht ki ō kantō hit karū, nī kanā mukhe tafs*, should he ever have words with me, mind you take my side.

mukh-taf Cloth girt round the waist. Belly-band ['loin-binder']

mukh-tafi Assistance [*mukh-taf* + *i*, cf. *mukh tafing*]

mukh-tafōk Fighting man of a tribe [*mukh* + adj. part. of *tafing*; 'arms-girder', 'waist-girder']

mukhtiār Empowered, vested with authority [A. *mukhtār*]

mūli Radish [Bal.; Psht. *mūlai*, Si. *mūri*; Skt. *mūlakam*]

mulk Country. Ancestral property [A.]

mukhō-nan Three nights ago, Grammar § 393 [prob. contr. fr. *mukhudō nan*, v. *mukhudō*]

mukhudō Day before yesterday, Grammar § 393 [*mul-* + *khudō*; *mul-* is from the same rt. as *mōn*, *muh*, *mus-*, v. *mōn*, cf. the similar change of *mun* to *mul-* before a guttural in Tam. and Mal.; *khudō* prob. = *khadō*, the u-sound arising from the u-sound in *mul-*; 'that which passed before']

mullā Mullah.—*mullā tūlifing* To set a mullah to watch at a grave, Life-history § 309 [P.]

munāsib Fitting, suitable, proper [A.]

mundr Constipation: *ōde mundr karēne*, he's constipated. Blunt side of an axe: *tafarnā mundratō khalk-ta*, he struck it with the blunt side of the axe [cf. Si. *mundr-*, Panj. *mund-*, Skt. *mudra-yati*, close]

munḍ Stump, root: *būtavāte khwāfēnō, munḍāk-tā salisunō*, they have grazed them on the bushes till only the stumps are left. Residue: *kanā siālāk kul kaskunō, handā nāranā munḍ salisune*, all my people are dead and only this slip of a son remains; *kanā dalvat handā ḍaghārnā munḍ e*, my wealth consists of this scrap of land. Stumpy: *dā mukhanā kātum munḍ e*, the head of this peg is like a stump; *ō munḍō zaghmās e*, it's a sword that has lost its edge. Only, simply: *i munḍ ōnā kātume nēān khwāhiva*, all I want from you is to produce him; *munḍ munḍ kanā ōlākḥ handā asi huchch e*, my pack-animals consist wholly and solely of this one camel [Psht. *manḍ*, *munḍar*, Jat. *munḍbi*; Si. *munḍh^u*, source, *munḍhō*, blunt; Bal. *munḍō*, Jat. *munḍhō*, Si. *munḍhō*, wholly; Skt. *munḍa*, stump, pointless]

munḍi Stumpy, without a point: *dā chākhūnā kātum pinnāne, munḍi e*, the point of this knife is broken, it's got no point [*munḍ* + *i*]

mung The pulse phaseolus mungo [Jat.; Si. *mugg^u*, Skt. *mudgā*]

munḡi Wasp: *hanārnā lāghaṭi munḡi bāz e*, there are swarms of wasps in the pomegranate garden. Pestilent person, nuisance: *urānā tēnā mōnān ē mungite sirk ka*, clear those busybodies away from the front of your house [P. *mung*, bee]

munj Reed fibre, from which ropes are made [Jat., Psht.; Si. *mujj^u*; Skt. *munja*]

mūnjā Sad, dejected [Bal. *munja*, Jat. *mūnjhā*; Si. *munjh-*, Skt. *muhyati*, is perplexed]

munsif Arbitrator, judge [A. munsif]

munsifi Arbitration.—munsifi kanning
To arbitrate [munsif + -i]

munshi Writer, clerk [A.]

murād Object, meaning [A.]

murda Dead. One who is dead: zinda
bass ki murdae halēva, murda halk
khalk-ta ḡaghārāi (stock riddle),
the living came and said he'd
seize the dead, the dead seized
him and struck him to the ground
—answer: bird-trap [P.]

murdaī One who is dead.—murdaītā nan,
All souls' eve, Life-history § 314
[murda + -i]

murḡasing Litharge [P. murḡar sang]

murgh-i-Sulēmān Hoopoo, a bird of
good omen, whose blood is used for
writing charms [P.]

murghun Long, lengthy: khazmanā
likhām-bā ōnā likh murghun assaka,
her neck was long like the neck of
a deer; rish-ta bāz murghun e,
his beard is very long; murghunā
kasarat himḡes, mind you don'
go the long way round; bishe
khudā handārki murghunō khaf
tissune, ki vakhtas ki mēn kāe,
khafṭēti-tā halh, chikka, kashsha-
ta, the reason why God gave the
ass long ears is that you can seize
it by them and get it out with a
pull if it's stuck in a bog [murr +
-ghun < murr + -kun]

murghun-mōn Long faced: o murghun-
mōn e, he's a long-faced fellow.
['long-face']

murghuni Length: nā kuse kach karēt,
panch gidisp murghuni e-ta, I
measured your shift, its length is
six spans [murghun + -i]

murid Disciple, follower [A.]

murifing To make long, extend, stretch:
pēn kasanā girāghāi dū murifpa,
don't lay hands on other people's
property; dūe iraghāi murifē, he
stretched out his hand to the food;
nate murifē, mōzae pāsh karē,
he extended his leg and displayed
his boot [c. formation on the base
murr]

muris Length: nā urā murisati aṭ gām
e? how many paces is your house
in length? [formed on the base
murr on the analogy of khulis,
Grammar § 267]

murki Ear-ring [Si.]

murr Far, distant: asi murrō shahrascāi
hinā, he went to a distant town;
sum murr tammā, the bullet fell
wide; kanā bulliki musi' bēlanā
kadim hata, ki murr a kūva,
bring me three rations of corn
for my horse as I've far to go;
Mastung dākān akha murr e?
how far is Mastung from here? ē
Musulmān, harkas ki arēs, dē
kasarān murr nia ki i gidārēngiva,
oh Mussulman, whoever you are,
get off this path and let me pass by.
Distance: nē murrān khānāsun,
we had caught sight of you from a
distance; murrāi khākharas
assaka, there was a fire burning in
the distance; nanā urānē mōnāi
ghālik murriskān shāghōk assur,
there were carpets spread for
quite a long way in front of our
house.—murr kanning To put at a
distance, put away: tēnā dūe
murr karē, he drew back his hand.
To remove: zardalūtā paekhe
murr ka kun, navā piddati khāl
kū, remove the apricot-skins before
you eat them, or you'll get a
stomach-ache; jandāte-ta mōnān-
ta murr ka, ki khantēti tammingati
ō, brush the hair out of his face,
it's falling into his eyes [Mal.,
Tuḷ. mūri, Kan. muri, to stretch
oneself; cf. murifing]

murū Hare: numā niāmān murū sham-a
kappak (prov.), (you're such close
friends) a hare couldn't squeeze
between you; i dāde murūnā
pitaghati khānānuṭ ki num jang-a
kēre, this I learnt by divination
from the hare's shoulder-blade that
you two will fight [Tam. musal,
muyal, Mal. muyal, Tuḷ. muyeru,
Kan. mola, Tel. nosalu, Malt.
muṇye, Kur. muia, muṇyā. Kui
mṛādu, Gōn. malā]

murū-vāb Sleeping open-eyed: kanā dā
masir murū-vāb e, turgān ki
kāik, khank-ta malōk ō, this girl
of mine sleeps like a hare with her
eyes open [murū + Bal. vāb, P.
khwāb, sleep; 'hare-sleep'; does
not imply carelessness like P.
khwāb-i-khargōsh]

murvāri Pearl [P. marvārid]

mūrḡ Stopper, bung: zikkān sik chur-
ringati ō, mūrḡkas ōte-ta, the ghee
is pouring out of the skin, put a

stopper in it.—mūr̥k tining To stop up: tēnā hāe mūr̥k ēto, shut your mouth; mūr̥k ēto tēne, shut up.

mūr̥ōi Always [cf. Si. mīr̥ōi, all]

musāfir Traveller [A.]

musāfiri Travel [musāfir + -i]

musār Touch with the hand: ōnā musārtō drihav karēt, I started at the touch of his hand. Comforting: nā musārān nane ant fāida marēk? what's the good of your comforting us? Officiousness, meddling: kane nā musārān bēzār e, I'm tired of your meddling [cf. Nepali musār-, to touch; < Skt. mṛṣati?]

musāra Handling.—musāra kanning To handle, fondle: chūcha khāchpak, musāra ka ki khāche, the child won't sleep. fondle it to make it go off. To handle roughly: kanā uste musāra kappa, ki bāz khalh kungune, don't bruise my heart, for it has suffered much [fr. musār]

musi Three, adj., Grammar § 96 [Tam., Mai., Kan., Tel., Tuḷ. mū, mu; cf. also numeral subs. Tam. mūndru, Mal. mūnnu, Kan. mūru, Tel. mūdu, Tuḷ. mūji]

musibat Calamity [A. musibat]

musika Thrice, Grammar § 108 [musi + -ikā]

musikhadō Year before last [loc. Nichari var. for mustirkhadō]

musiska Thrice, Grammar § 108 [musi + -iskā]

musit Three, subs., Grammar § 96. The three stones of Muhammadan divorce: ō tēnā arvatnā musittāte -ta tiss, he gave his wife her three stones, i.e., he divorced her.—musit tining To divorce: ōde musit tining nēki mayār e, it's disgraceful for you to divorce her [musi + -t³]

musit̥imikō Third [musit + -imikō]

muskō Ancestral. Ancestor: muskōk naneān hushār assur, our fathers were wiser than we are; nanā muskōk jwānō are masunō, khudā kē ki padikok hum handun mar̥r, our ancestors were fine men, pray God the descendants may also prove the like

[< must¹ + -kō; cf. padikō, descendant]

muskōi Forefather, ancestor: muskōik pārēnō, the men of old have said [muskō + -i]

mussēnging } To make a mistake, be
mussing } unlucky: i mussēngāt, nō tēnā khwāja karēt, I was unlucky in making you my master; nan mussēngān ki nētō tūsun, hit karēn, ō binā, we made a great mistake in sitting and talking to you while he went off; mussipa, ō padāi harēk, make no mistake about it, he'll come back [Jaḷ. muss-, Si. mus-; < Skt. musyate, is robbed?]

must¹ Before, formerly: dāfē must batanus? haven't you been here before? hamē mashaḷi must shikār bāz assaka, there used formerly to be a lot of game on that hill. Used as a postposition, Grammar § 372: sarkārān must nan harvakht Balōchātētō jang-a karēna, before the establishment of British Government we were forever fighting with the Baloch; rāhi manningān must kanā pāraghāi ba, come to me before you start; ēkān must kasar sakht assaka, the road in front of that was bad. Former time: kanā ōrāi bist rupai mustanā arē, he owes me twenty rupees of old; mustām-bā kattāi khāchōk assaka, he was lying on the couch as before.—must kanning To put in front: sūc. must karē khākharāi, he held the meat in front of the fire.—must kashshing To forge ahead: i must kashshāt, ēlōfte rasēngāt, I forged ahead and overtook the others; paisa arē nō, must kashsha, āga na khal tēnā jahāi kubēn e (prov.), if you've got money come forward, otherwise the stone is heavy at its place—i.e., stay where you are.—must tamming To go ahead [same rt. as mōn, mul, muh, v. mōn; -t is prob. not radical]

must² Shut, closed: i ki hināt darvāza must ass, when I went there the door was shut.—must kanning To shut, close: darichae must ka, close the window; handākhadar ki ōnā illa kham must karē, ō māle-ta dēk, as soon as his uncle closes his eyes in death, he'll squander

his property; *kanā hulli daun bāz-a kāk, khānte must ka, mala, dā shahrān ē shahrati us*, my horse goes at such a pace, that shut your eyes and open them again and you're from this village to that [con. with Kan., Tel., Tul., Kur., Malt. *mucc-*, to shut ?]

mustaufi Head official of a Kalāt subdivision [A.]

musti Forward, ahead: *musti rāhi mass*, he started ahead [must¹ + -i]

mustirkhadō Year before last, Granmar § 393 {*mustir*, comparative of *must*, + *khadō*, 'that which passed before', cf. *mulkhudō*; in the Nichari var. *musikhudō* there seems a confusion between *musi*, three, and *mustir*}

musun Face downwards, prone: *musun khāching shūmīnā nishānī e*, it's a sign of ill luck to sleep on one's face; *musun tammā, kāḍiti-ta khalas laggā*, he fell face downwards and a stone struck him on the chin; *vakhtas dushman zōr kēra*, *musun khāch, tūfak khāl*, when the enemy presses you hard, lie down and fire.—*musun kanning* To turn face downwards, turn over, upset: *sarke musun ka, navā kuchak chaṭṭe-ta*, turn the wooden pot upside down to prevent the dog licking it [mus- + -un; same rt. as *mul-*, *muh*, *mōn*, *must*; 'what is in front'; cf. also *bāmus*]

mūsh Mouse [P.]

mushkī Dark bay, black, of horses [P.]

mushkil Difficult [A.]

mūshking To rub: *tū ako hullinā bushkatō mūshk*, rub the gun with the horse's mane; *nā dūk garri ō, kanā baje mūshkpa*, your hands are rough, don't rub my back [cf. P. *mush-* ?]

musht } Plough-handle. Handle of a
mushta } sword, etc.: *kasas ki lang-ārṇā mushtaghāi hēl karēne*, *zagḥmanā mushtāi halpak*, a man who has learnt to take the plough handle won't take to the sword handle [P.]

mutkun Old: *mutkunō khāzgiō puch antei bēnānus* ? why have you put dirty old clothes on ? Old

thing: *mutkune tēnā sambāla, ki jāntā pūskun kubēn e* (prov.), take care of the old things you've got, it's none too easy to get hold of new things belonging to others [mut- + -kun; Tam., Mal. *mudu*, Kan., Tel., Tul. *mudi*]

mutkun-mōnī Sorry-faced, sorry-face: *dā mutkun-mōnī arākān bass* ? where did this sorry-face come from ? ['old-faced']

mut Fist: *tēnā rishe mutṭaṭi tōrē*, he held his beard in his fist. *Fistful*: *mutṭas nutanā kane ēte*, give me a fistful of flour; *nane bei mutṭas tiss*, he gave us a handful of grass. *Contracted, frowning*: *pēshānī-ta mutṭ ass, itōta hīt kattavat*, his brow was contracted and I refrained from speaking to him.—*mut kanning* To grip: *tūfake mut ka, navā khākhār dē*, grip your gun or it'll go off. *To contract (one's brow)*: *kaneāi antei mōne mut karēs* ? why did you frown at me ? [Psht. *mut*, Jat. *muth*, Si. *muthi*; Skt. *muṣṭi*]

mutṭi Shampooing with the fist, massage.—*mutṭi kanning* To massage [Jat. *muthi*, Si. *muthiri*]

mutṭukh Knotted: *dā amarō mutṭukhō daskas e*, what a knotted skein this is; *nā ust mutṭukh e, kastō malingpak*, your heart is knotted so close together that no one can open it. *Knot*: *rupaite tēnā mutṭukhaṭi taf*, wrap the rupees in the knot in your turban. *Bundle*: *kanā puchchāk ē mutṭukhaṭi tafōk ō*, my clothes are wrapped up in that bundle.—*mutṭukh halling* To be knotted: *hurēān silta-nuṭ-tā, kāṭum kanā mutṭukh hal-kune*, it's so long since I've washed it that my head has got into a tangle of knots.—*mutṭukh tining* To knot: *i tēnā puzhzbaghāte mutṭukh tissunūṭ*, I've knotted my hair; *baḍḍe ki harfēs, antei mutṭukh titavēs-ta* ? *khōlunk shōlingānō*, why didn't you knot the load before you put it on your back ? the wheat has spilt out [Tam., Mal., Tel., Kan., Tul. *muḍi*]

mūzi Miserly, miser [A. *mūgi*]

muzūr Hired labourer [P. *muzdūr*]

muzūri Hired labour. Wages for labour [muzūr + -i]

muzvāk Walnut-bark used for reddening the lips.—**muzvāk** *kanning* To redden (the lips) with walnut-bark: *barāmīāi ki kāsā, bāc muzvāk ka, gurā hin*, before you go to the bride, redden your lips with walnut-bark.—**muzvāk** *khalling* To apply walnut-bark dye: *muzvāk khalling zāifaghātā kārēm e, narī-naghāk gahas gahas khalēra*, it's the regular thing for women to redden their lips with walnut-bark but men also do so occasionally [A. *misvāk*, dentifrice].

mūzhghāring To squeeze in the hands: *dā guzhghāte jwān sille, mūzhghāra ki mish-tā murr marē*, wash and squeeze out these lucerne roots thoroughly to get the earth out of them [any con. with *musār* ?]

muzhūng Small caterpillar which eats woollen material: *khalatāi kane shālas rasēngāsas, muzhūngāk kungunō-ta*, woolly bears have eaten the shawl I was given as a robe of honour.

■

-n¹ Pronominal suffix of the first person plural in the verb (Tam., Mal., Tel., Gōnd. etc. -m; for the change of -n < -m, cf. the related *nan*, *we*, *Drav. nām*]

-n² Addition to the case-suffixes -tō(n), -ki(n), -iskā(n), -ikā(n), imperative before the copula to bridge hiatus, and otherwise optional but not particularly common in the standard language, Grammar §§ 42, 43; cf. the somewhat analogous * -isk(in) and also the variants in certain demonstrative adverbs like *dāskā* (n), § 388 [prob. phonetic]

n- Formative of the perfect tense in the negative verb, Grammar § 246, and also in the affirmative of verbs whose past stem ends in a vowel, § 223 [cf. the full form -un-, prob. adjectival, and related to the gen. suffix -nā]

na No, not, neither [var. of *nah*, *nei*]

nā Thy, thine [gen. of *nī*]

nā- Negative prefix in compound loan-words [P.]

-nā Suffix of the gen. singular, lengthened to -anā, appar. for euphony, in monosyllabic nouns and nouns whose base ends in -n, Grammar § 36 [not related to *Jaṭ. -nā*; but to Tam. -in, Gōnd. -nū, Tel., Kui -ni, etc., prob. also to the def. attrib. adj. suffix -angā, to the adj. formatives -un, -ēn, to the perfect formative -(u)n, and poss. to the passive formative -ing-, and the infinitive termination -ing]

nābūd Worthless, lazy: *lāikhā narīnanā mār nābūd-a marēk, shērān tōla vadī marēk* (prov.), the son of a capable man turns out worthless, a lion is succeeded by a jackal [P.]

nabz Pulse, artery [A. *nabz*]

nāch Nautch-dance, as opposed to the country dance [*Jaṭ. etc.*; Si. *nāch^u*, Skt. *nāṭa*]

nāchī Trifle, trifling thing. A little: *kāṭumnā-ta khalh nāchīas fark karēne*, his headache is a little better [P. *nā-chiz*]

nāchū Nautch-dancer [Si.; *Jaṭ. nāchā*]

nādurākhi Unwell, unsound [*nā- + durākhi*]

nādurākhi Sickness, unsoundness [*nādurākhi + -i*]

nafas Breath, soul: *bāzangā khizmatān nafas-ka bass*, I lost my breath through excess of service; *ō kanki tēnū nafase ētik*, he'll sacrifice his last breath for me [A.]

nafs Penis [P.]

naft Late autumn, fall, from Sep. 21 to November 1: *naftanā hallingtō drakhtāk panna shōlira*, the trees shed their leaves at the beginning of the fall.

nāgumān Unexpectedly, suddenly [P.]

nāghar Lean [loc. *Nushki* var. of *lāghar*]

naghd Hard cash: *dah rupai naghd kane tiss*, he gave me ten rupees cash down.—**naghd** *kanning* To extort: *i nēān tēnā dalvate naghd-a kēva*, I'll make you disgorge the last penny of my property. [A. *naqd*]

nah No, Grammar § 445.—**nah** *kanning* To deny, refuse: *sāng ki khwāhisure, hau tisa, nah karē?* when you

- asked for a betrothal, did he consent or refuse? sānganā tiningān nah karē, he declined to give her hand in betrothal [P.]
- nāhakk Unjust. Unjustly [P. nā-ḥaqq]
- nahār Carnivorous animal: nahārasētō mukābil massuṭ. nan tārma ass, tittavaṭ khālōghāas e, kharmāas e, antas e, I came across a wild animal, but it was so dark I couldn't tell whether it was a leopard or a wolf or what; nahārase us, harkastō nā dū must e, you're like a wild animal, with your claws out against everybody; ō nahāras e, jangaṭi khānōs-ta, he's a lion of a man, you should see him in battle [Jaṭ. nahar, Si. nāhar^u, wolf; Hin. nāhar, lion, tiger; Skt. nakhara-, claw]
- nāhēl Unaccustomed, not accustomed to: hulli-ka dārē nāhēl e, jwān dīr-a kumpak, my horse isn't used to this place, it won't drink its water properly [nā- + hēl]
- nahs Unlucky, sinister. Unlucky person [var. of nās²]
- nai Shepherd's pipe [P.]
- nāib Deputy, agent [A.]
- nājōr Unwell, ill [nā- + jōr]
- nājōrī Illness [nājōr + -ī]
- nākār Useless, vain [var. of nikār]
- nākis Worthless, defective [P. nākas]
- nakl Copy. Story.—nakl kanning To copy. To relate.—nakl khalling To tell stories, spin yarns [A. naql]
- naksha Drawing, model, plan [var. of nashkha]
- nākhānvādai Boorish, unmannerly [nā- + khānvāda + -ī]
- nākhudā Impious, ungodly [P.]
- nākhunak Thimble [P. 'little nail']
- nal Reed, shepherd's pipe. Tube of a , hukka, barrel of a gun etc.—nal khalling To pipe [Bal. nar, Jaṭ., Si. nari, Si. also nali; Skt. nala]
- nāl Horse-shoe. Shod: nā hulli nāl e, shapād e? is your horse shod or not? [Bal.; A. na'l]
- nālband Farrier [P. na'lband]
- nali Tibia: natanā nali, shin-bone: dūanā nali, bone of the forearm [Bal. nali, Si. nari, Skt. nalaka]
- nāling To groan [P. nāl-; var. nāring]
- nalō Powder-flask. Powder-measure: Jhalavānāi ki kūsā, bāz nalō khānōs piunā zarraṭi halōkō, when you go to Jhalawan, you ought to see any number of powder-flasks chased with silver [fr. nal]
- nāmard Unmanly, cowardly. Impotent [P.]
- nāmardi Unmanliness, cowardice, impotence [P.]
- namb Moist, damp. First watering before ploughing.—namb kanning To give (land) the first watering [Bal. 'dew', cf. shēf-namb; P. nam]
- nambi Moisture. South wind, which brings rain [nam + -i]
- nambur First ploughing after the first watering. Karez tunnel [fr. namb]
- nāmī Famous, notorious [P.]
- nan¹ We, pronoun of the first person plur., Grammar § 111 [Tam., Mal., Kuṭ. nām, Tel. manamu, Tuḷ. nama, etc.]
- nan² Night: tēnānā nan pēnanā dē barābar afi (prov.), a night at home is better than a day with strangers; nan drust bōghā, she wept the whole night long [Gōnd. narkā, Kui nāḍangī? cf. Tel. nalla, black?]
- nananā hīh Night-fever ['fever of night']
- nang Wife: nī kanā nange kirēng tissus? did you abuse my wife? nanganā kirēngān kanā likhanā khalling jwān e, better cut my throat than abuse my wife; bāva us, bazghar us, kanā nanganā khwāja affēs, be you father or tenant, you're not lord of my wife [P. 'honour']
- nanikān By night, at night: nanikān ba, dēān i gatṭ ut, come by night, I'm busy during the day [nan + -ikū(n), or + -ik + -ān, cf. dēān, by day, Grammar § 386]
- nanōinan This very night, that very night: ōfk nanōinan narrār, they ran away that very night [nan² + ? + nan²]
- nānvāi Baker [P. nānvā]
- nāpāk Unclean, polluted [P.]
- nāpōh Ignorant [nā- + pōh]
- nāpūra Incomplete. Unfit. Uneven. Prematurely born: ō nāpūraō chunāas khānāne, she's given birth to a child before her proper time [nā- + pūra]

nar Male: shwānanā ki ust khwāhe, narangā mēlān pālā-a bīrik (prov.), if a shepherd's hard put to it, he can draw milk from a ram, i.e., necessity is the mother of invention. A male. Male organ Prefix denoting masculine gender, (Grammar § 20) [P.]

nāra Roar.—nāra khalling To roar [A. nā'ra]

nārangī Orange [P.]

narāsk Buck, stag [nar + āsk]

nāravā Unlawful. Sinful. Sinner [P.]

nāravāi Unlawfulness. Sinfulness [nāravā + -i]

narāz Male dog. Big dog [con. with nar]

nārāz Displeased, annoyed [P. nā-rāz]

narding To groan, bemoan [loc. var. of nāring, nāling; prob. oldest form, cf. Psht. nar- with r < rd, Skt. nard-, roar]

nariān Stallion.—nariān tining To put a stallion to a mare [also Bal.; fr. nar on the analogy of mādiān, mare, fr. māda]

narina Man, as opposed to woman [P. 'male']

nāring To groan, bemoan [loc. Zagr Mengal var. of nāling; Bal. nār-]

nārinj Orange [A. nāranj]

narkhurūt Cheese made by boiling the drainings of kharkhurūt mixed with flour [nar + khurūt, 'extra strong' khurūt]

narōmb The plant ephedra pachyclada, chiefly used for tanning: gaḍ ō narōmbnā shikār (prov.), urial and narōmb sport, i.e., post hoc, ergo propter hoc (from the shikari who always hid behind a narōmb, just because he once got a fine urial from behind one); harḍē vām khwāhingki harḍsa, maga gaḍ ō narōmbnā shikār o? everyday you come for a loan, but does that mean that you'll get it?

narring To run away, flee: sume tūfa-kaṭi biṭ, zū ka, gaḍḍāk narrira, load the gun and hurry up, or the urial will be off; antei narrin-gaṭi us? nē ant masonne? gōṛavas randat e-ne? what are you running off for? what's happened to you? is there a troop after you? nū hā pinne, ki nī pāsa kanā mār narrāne,

i ōde harāmō pīzas titanuṭ, p kahū, narripārōe, may your jaw be broken for saying that my son fled, it was no unhallowed natal food I gave him, he'll die sooner than flee [hardly con. with Jaṭ. nass-; por. with Tel. uruku?]

nār¹ Stubble: Kachchīti nār shwāntēāi bahā marḱ, they sell stubble to the shepherds in the Kachhi [Jaṭ., Psht.; Si. nār^u; Skt. nāḍi]

nār² Umbilical cord. Womb of animals [Jaṭ. nārā, Si. nārō; Skt. nāḍi, any tubular organ]

nārī Tube for drill sowing, sowing by drill: khushkāvae nārīat dasira, jōo chaṭṭat, they sow rain-lands by drill, and irrigated lands broadcast.—nārī kanning To sow by drill [Si.; Jaṭ. nālī; Skt. nāḍi]

nās¹ Snuff, chewing tobacco. Physic.—nās kanning To take snuff: nī nās-a kēsa? do you take snuff?—nās shāghing To chew tobacco. To physic: tēhā hullīe nās shāghāt, I physicked my horse [Jaṭ. nās, Si. nās*, Bal. nāsh; cf. Skt. nāśya-, Pkt. nassa, nose]

nās² Unlucky, sinister. Unlucky person [A. naḥs]

nāsalāmat Unsafe [nā- + salāmat]

naṣib Fate, fortune. Fortunate [A. naṣib]

naṣihat Advice.—naṣihat kanning To advise [A. naṣihat]

nashkh Mark, paint.—nashkh kanning To paint [A. naqsh]

nashkha Drawing, model, plan.—nashkha kanning To draw [A. naqsha]

nashsha Intoxication.—nashsha kanning To be in the habit of taking intoxicants.—nashsha tining To make intoxicated [P.]

nāshukr Ungrateful [P.]

nāshukri Ingratitude.—nāshukri kanning To be ungrateful: nāshukri karōs, bishān piḍa marōs (prov.), if you're ungrateful, you'll lose even the donkey you're on and have to go on foot [nāshukr + i]

nat¹ (plur. nak, (Grammar § 28, c) Foot. hq: khudā bandaghe nat ō dūān shāghp, God preserve a man from losing foot or hand; dāiskān nan nā nate malitanun, nan nā nate tafōk-a chāna, we haven't yet given

- you permission to come (lit. undoesed your feet), we still look upon you as foot-tied; vāme ēte dūaṭ, dudēng nataṭ (prov.), lend with an open hand and then leg it to recover the loan.—
nat *khalling* To put one's best foot forward: **nat** *khali* ki shahre rasēngin, dē shām massune, bustle up that we may reach the village, day has merged into evening.—**nat** *tōning* (kashshing) To abstain from: i nā paraghāi bannīngān nat-a tōpara, I can't refrain from coming to you [Jaṭ. lat, Si. lat*, leg; Pkt. lattā, Oriya lātta, nāta, Bengali nāti, kick]
- nat**² Nose-ring, worn on the right side by married women, but not widows [Jaṭ. nath, Si. nath*]
- nātars** Unmerciful [P.]
- nat-shapād** Bare-footed: **nat-shapād** himpa, ki pitāk nā nattēṭi kāra, don't go bare-footed or you'll get thorns in your feet [foot bare]
- nāṭāhi** Disagreement, incompatibility [nā- + ṭāh + -i]
- naukar** Servant.—**naukar** *saling* To take service: ni antei naukar salipēsa? why don't you take service? ō palṭanaṭi naukar salisune, he's serving in the army [P.]
- naukarī** Service, espec. government service [P.]
- navā** Lest, Grammar §§ 338, 424: hullinā padlān murr karak, navā laghat *khālē-ne*, get away from behind the horse lest he kick you; shukr kashsha ki navā *khudā khafa marē*, give God tho thanks lest he be wroth; ōde ni hin hur, navā ki Nōshkōāi kē, go and keep a look-out for him or he may go off to Nushki. Perhaps: navā girāas kane ēte, he may perhaps give me something.—**navā** *kanning* To take care lest: navā kēs *pirghis-ta*, take care you don't break it [Bal. navā; fr. P. mabād?]
- navad** Ninety [P.]
- nāvakhṭ** Late: bashabō kām, nā-vakhṭ-a marēk, up and let us go, it's getting late [nā- + vakhṭ]
- navāla** Mouthful, etc. [var. of nivāla]
- navāz** Prayer [var. of numāz]
- navishta** Written [var. of nimishta]
- nāz** Glorification, airs, pride: tēnā kuvvatāi ballō nāzas-a karēka, he used to give himself great airs over his strength. Delicacy.—**nāz** *kanning* To give oneself airs. To be fastidious [P.]
- nāzāk** Darling: daunō *bakhil* ō ki tēnā nāzākā māre *iraghi sēriat* tifasa, they're such misers they don't even give their darling boy enough to eat [fr. nāz]
- nazam** Pulse, artery [var. of nabz]
- nazar** Sight: kanā nazar jwān-a halpak, my sight isn't good. Sight of a gun: mōnikō nazar, the fore-sight; padikō nazar, the back-sight. Evil eye: nā nazarān *khudā* bachau kē, God preserve us from your evil eye.—**nazar** *banning*: To appear: dā zaftō māras nazar-a barēk, dinnā e? that looks a fine lad, whose son is he?—**nazar** *biṭing* To cast glances at.—**nazar** *halling* To aim: hanjātā zambāra e, tūfake jwān nazar halēs, tūlis, dāsā barēra, one can hear the swish of the duck, sit and take good aim, here they come.—**nazar** *kanning* (*khalling*) To affect with the evil eye: kana hullie nazar *khalkunō*, they have given my horse the evil eye.—**nazar** *shāghing* To examine, test: nazar *shāgh*-ta ki ō amarō bandaghas e, try him and see what sort of man he is [A. nazar]
- nāzurk** Delicate [Bal.; P. nāzruk]
- nāzurkī** Delicacy [nāzurk + -i]
- nē** Thee, to thee [dat.-acc. of ni]
- nē** Oblique base of nī.
- ne** Thee, of thee, enclitic form of the pronoun of the second person, gen., dat., and acc., Grammar § 117 [fr. nī]
- nēām** Middle etc. [var. of niām]
- nei... (ō) nei** Neither... nor, Grammar § 437 [P. nai]
- nēk-bakht** Fortunate [P.]
- nēk-duā** (nēkō-duā) Blessing.—**nēk-duā** *kanning* To bless [P. nēk + A. duā, 'good prayer']
- nēki** Goodness, that which is good: nanū nēki ō badie nī-a chāsa, you know our good and bad points. Kindness: dōmb ō kamīnatō nēki barbūl e, kindness is wasted on minstrels and other low people [P.]

NĒM

nēm Half, Grammar § 107 [P.]

nēma¹ A half [P.]

nēma² Side: jwānō bāghas ass, har nēmaghān-ta tūtāk assur, it was a pleasant garden with mulberries on all sides of it. In or from the direction of (used as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 354): ōkān rāhi massun Mastungnā nēmaghāi, thence we set out towards Mastung; urānā nēmaghān bass, he came from the direction of the house [Bal. nēmagh; =nēma¹, 'one half or side']

nēm-bandagh Sickly, weak ['half-man']

nēm-nan Midnight ['half-night']

nēm-pās Three hour flow ['half-pās']

nēm-rōch Midday [var. of nērmōch]

nēm-shaf Midnight [Bal.; P. nīm-i-shab]

nērmōch Midday [Bal.; P. nīm-rōz]

nēstgār Destitute, poor [P.]

nēsti Desatution, poverty. Lack [P.]

nēṭ At last, finally, Grammar § 401: chāri marisa i ōde duzzingāi nēṭ khanāt, keeping a watch on him I at last detected him on the point of stealing [Jaṭ.; Si. nēṭh¹]

nēza Spear, lance: shaukash nēza-as burzā bassas, ki ōfk bassur, the morning star had risen about a spear-length when they arrived.—nēza khalling To tent-peg [P.]

-ng Formative suffix of the demons. and interrog. adv. of direction, Grammar § 388: dāng, hither, ēng, thither, ōng, in this, that direction, arāng, whither? [cf. Tam. iṅgu, aṅgu, ēṅgu, Tuḷ. inci, anci, wonci, here, there, where?]

ni Thou, the pronoun of the second person singular, Grammar § 111 [Tam., Mal., Tel., Kan. etc. ni]

niābat District in the Kalat State [A.]

niām Middle, centre: asi girdō girāas e, niām-ta khālī e, it's a round thing, and the centre of it is empty—stock riddle, answer: ring; dā niāmān asi māras khalas harfē, from their midst one of the boys picked up a stone. Among, between (used as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 364): Bugṭi ō Marīnā niāmaṭi khōn bash mass, a feud sprang up between the Bugṭis and Maris; dire arvat arēnā niāmān kasar e (prov.), water must be allowed

to run even between man and wife—i.e., you can't refuse a man a passage for his water over your land to his.—niām tamming To mediate, interpose, interfere with [Bal.; by metathesis fr. P. miyān]

niām-kasar Half-way ['middle way']

niāri Breakfast, light meal.—niāri kanning To breakfast [P. nihāri]

niāri Woman, lady. Respectful term of address to a woman [Bal. niāni; Si. niāni, girl]

nibbar Weak, feeble: dā nibbarā hullie darak, kanki sabbarāe hata, take away this broken-down nag, and bring me the sturdy one; i nibbar massunūṭ, kanā ilumk kaskunō, nī kaneāi zōrāk manningaṭi us, I've become enfeebled now that my brothers are dead, and so you tyrannise over me [Si. nibbar⁴, Skt. nirbala-]

nibbari Weakness, feebleness [nibbar + -i]

nid Mouldiness: āchārāte dungaṭi shāghāsus, bā-ta malingāne, nid ghark karēne-tā, as for the pickle you put in the bottle, the mouth has got opened and it's gone utterly mouldy.—nid kanning To go mouldy: āchārātā bā malōk massune, nid karēnō, the mouth of the pickles has been left open and they've gone bad; zardalūk nid karēnō, kuningān hinānō, the apricots aren't fit to eat, they've gone mouldy.

nigavān Guard, protector [P. nigahbān]

nihāl Young plant [P.]

nihāri Breakfast, light meal [var. of niāri]

nihōr Running to waste, of water: dire daghārāi taf, ki nihōr maf, turn the water on to the land or it'll run to waste; kane bandagh aff, kanā dir nihōr manningaṭi e, I've got no labourers, my water is running to waste [=A. nuhūr, rivers?]

nijāt Escape, deliverance.—nijāt tining To deliver [A.]

nikā Marriage.—nikā khwāning To read the marriage service.—nikā tining To hold the marriage ceremonies: palmē bēgāi nōkanā nan e, mōn-tā pāk e, nikā ētibō-tā, it's new moon the night of the day after to-morrow, it's astronomically auspicious for them, so have their nuptials celebrated [A. nikāḥ]

nikānā bāva Marriage father, the bride's representative at the marriage service, Life-history §§ 124, 127 ['father of the marriage']

nikān Rations, meal: dā nutāk nanā irā nikān-a marēra, this flour will serve us for two rations; harvakht ki nā nikān kutṭēngā, kane pā, tell me as soon as your rations are exhausted.

nikār Useless, vain [P. nakāra]

nil Blue colour. Indigo [P.; Skt. nīla-]

nīlī Blue [P.]

nillā Purely, simply, only, altogether, Grammar § 402: ōde pēn hich aff, nillā laghōr e, there's nothing else the matter with him, he's simply cowardly; nillā khisun e, it's pure gold; nē aga barōi e, nillā pā, if you intend to come, say so definitely [Si. nilō, Jāt. nīrā]

nimāz Prayer [var. of numāz]

nimik Salt [P.]

nimishta Written. Fore-ordained, destined. Destiny: shashshanā nimishtaē kasas harsing kappak, no one can change the writ of destiny of the sixth day.—nimishta kanning To write [Bal.; P. nawishta]

niōrī Land which though within reach of irrigation only receives water after the irrigated lands have been watered [nihōr + -i]

nirkh Price current, rate, tariff [P.]

nishān Sign, mark, clue.—nishān tining To point out, shew. To display threateningly: kane latte nishān tiss, he shook his stick in my face [P.]

nishāna Mark, target.—nishāna kanning To aim.—nishāna khalling To shoot at a mark. [P.]

nishānī Mark, token. Mole.—nishānī kanning To mark: hamē tāle dēr nishānī karēne? who has marked that bough? [P.]

nishār Daughter-in-law [Bal.; Psht. nzhōr; Skt. snusā]

nivāla Mouthful: kane asi nivāla-as ēto ki kunēv, give me a mouthful to eat. Espec. a ball of grain soaked in water given to camels: huchchanā nivālaē tayār ka ki dam

darēngāne, get the camel's ball of grain ready, it's exhausted [A. navāla]

nizōr Weak.—nizōr kanning To weaken: kane bāzangā bimārik nizōr karēnō, a series of illness have weakened me [A. nuzūr; but affected by folk-etymology of nā- + zōr, cf. pazzōr]

-nk Formative suffix of nouns, e.g., burvānk, ādēnk, mōrink, chapōnk, dastūnk.

nōh Nine [P. nuh]

nōk New moon: shukr ki bassus, nan nē nōkām-bā kḥanāna, thank heaven you came, we were looking out for you as eagerly as for the new moon [Bal. nōkh; cf. Bal. old P. nōk, new]

nōkāp Floodwater, flood [Bal. nōkhāf, 'new water']

nōr Mongoose [Bal.; Si. nōr^u; Skt. nakula-]

nōzda Nineteen [P. nūzdaḥ]

nuāsa Grandchild [P.]

nughushing To swallow, devour, gulp down: kanā iraghāte kulle nughushānus? have you swallowed up all my food? To appropriate: ō nanā kulle māl ō maḍḍie nughushāne, tūsune, he has calmly annexed the whole of my goods and chattels [imit. ? cf. P. bungush-? or Tam. nung-, Kur. nunukh-?]

nujūm Astrology [A. 'stars']

nujūmī Astrologer [nujūm + -i]

nuk Roof of the mouth, palate: chunā ki tēnā bāṭ khal pātane, ōnā nuk khulkun e, until a child can pronounce khal, his palate hasn't properly hardened [Bal.; P. nag]

num You, the pronoun of the second person plural, Grammar § 111 [Tam. obl. base num-, Kan., Kur., Malt. etc. nīm]

numāz Prayer.—numāz kanning To pray [P. namāz]

numāz-janāza Burial service [numāz + P. janāza, funeral]

numūna Pattern, example [P.]

nūr Light [A.]

nurunding To snore: *tugḥaṭi nurundik*, he snores in his sleep. To groan: *sērian nurundik*, he's groaning from over-eating [imit.]

nusing To crush, pulverise, grind: *dā khōlumte shāmiskā nusa*, grind this wheat by the evening; *dārūte nusa, gurā kun*, pound the medicine into a powder before taking it; *narinanā tugḥaṭi dandān nusing bakhtāvar e*, dushmannā *kātume kunēk*, it's lucky for a man to grind his teeth in his sleep, he'll make short work of his enemy son. with Tam., Kan., Mal. *nur*, Tel., Tul. *nur*-, Gōn. *nōr*-, Tam. *naṣi*-, Kui. *nas*-, Kan., Tel. *nusi*, powder]

nuskhal Handmill: *ghallanā mōn nuskhalāiṭ e* (prov.), the path of the corn lies towards the mill, i.e., one can't go against nature [nus-(ing)+khal, 'grind-stone']

nuskhān Loss, damage.—*nuskhān kanning* To waste: *dā shōrabast faṣl kharrifpak*, *tukhme nuskhān kappa*, this saline land won't grow crops, don't waste your seed.—*nuskhān kuning* To suffer loss: *i ōṛki bāz nuskhān kungunūṭ*, I have suffered great losses on his account.—*nuskhān tining* To damage: *malakh faṣle bāz nuskhān tiss*, the locusts did a lot of damage to the harvest [A. *nuqsān*]

nuskhān-kash Incurring losses, especially on behalf of others: *ō nuskhān-kashshō bandaghas e*, he's a generous man who doesn't stick at expenses [nuskhān + kash]

nut Flour: *nutanā nirkh ant e?* what's the price of flour?—*nut kanning* To turn into flour: *dā khōlumnā bārēme nut ka hata*, have this load of wheat made into flour and bring it me. To pulverise: *aga jang karēs, i nē nut-a kēva*, if you want to fight, I'll grind you to powder [con. with nusing, 'that which is ground']

nuti Of flour. Used for flour [nut + -i]

nuvāla Mouthful, etc. [var. of nivāla]

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(See also under H)

ō¹ This, that, the; he, she, it; the intermediate demonstrative pronoun, lying between *dā*, this, and *ē*, that, Grammar § 125. Primarily adj., this, that, the, § 126. Used subs. in the nom. sing. for the full subs. form *ōd*, this one, that one, the one, he, she, it, § 127 seq. Occas. used for the nom. plur. § 130 [not con. with P. *ō*; but Drav. like the proximate and remote demons.; cf. Tam., Kan., Tul. etc. *u*, Kur. *hū*]

ō² And, Grammar § 433 [Bal.; P. *u*, *ū*]

ō³ They are, Grammar §§ 187, 249 [short for the var. *ur*, the dropping of the consonant being compensated by the lengthening of the vowel]

ō⁴ Oh! interjection introducing the vocative, Grammar § 53. Call to one's own wife—not another's [P. etc.]

-ō¹ The suffix attached to the attributive adjective to express indefiniteness, Grammar § 81 seq. much as the indefinite article *-as* is suffixed to the noun. Thus in an ordinary compound of indefinite noun and adj. indefiniteness appears in three forms: *asi jwān-ō bandagh-as*, a good man, lit. one good-one man-one [-ō, *asi* and *-as* have prob. the same origin: *-ō* < *ōr* (like *-ō³* < *-ur*) = Drav. *ōr*, one; *-as* < *asi* < Drav. *ōr*]

-ō² The termination of the third pers. plur. in various parts of the verb [*-ur*, v. *ō³*; cf. also *-bō*]

-ō- Sign of future time contained in (i) the probable future and past conditional (which in form is the past of the prob. fut.); (ii) the noun of obligation; and poss. (iii) the pres. adj. participle [perh. orig. *-uv-*; = pres.-fut. sign *-p-*, *-v-*, *-f-*, v. *-p-*; cf. espec. Kur. future *-ō*]

ōd This one, that one, the one, he, she, it, the full form of the intermediate demonstrative pronoun, nom. sing., Grammar § 127 seq; occ. used as the dat.-acc. sing. § 130 [ō¹ + subs.]

-d, cf. Tam., Kan. etc. u-du, neut. sing. inter. demons, Kuṛ. hūd, she, it]

ōḍai White ant [Bal. udōhī, Si. udōhī]

ōḍai Stick with a heavy knob: shwān ōḍaitō kharmāas layaṛi karē, the shepherd brought down a wolf with a shy of his crook.

ōfk These, those, they, nom. plur. of the intermediate demons. pronoun; Grammar §§ 127-8 [ō¹ + -f¹ + -k¹]

ōgār Cud.—ōgār kanning To chew the cud [Bal. ōgāl, Jaṭ. uggāl, Si. ōggār; Skt. udgāra-, belching]

ōhun Thus, demons. adv. of manner, Grammar § 388. Such (with the attr. endings) § 182 [ō¹ + -hun, cf. ēhun]

-ōi Suffix of the verbal noun of obligation, Grammar §§ 213, 242 [-ō- + -i]

ōjari } Stomach of a ruminant; entrails
ōjarink } [ōjari + -nk; Bal. ōjri, Jaṭ. ōjhri, Si. ōjihri; cf. Skt. ūbadya-]

ōk¹ Fingers [plur. of ōr, hōr, Grammar § 16]

ōk² Those, those ones [loc. Sar. var. of ōfk, Grammar § 128]

-ōk Termination of the pres. adj. participle, Grammar §§ 212, 275 [Bal. -ōk, -ōkh; but may be der. independently v. -ō-]

ōkā } From here or thereabouts, Gram-
ōkān } mar § 388. By this or that way, hereabouts or thereabouts. Hereafter, thereafter, § 390 [appar. a fusion of ō¹ + -ik + -ān, 'hereabouts-at-from', and ō¹ + -ikā 'hereabouts—up to']

ōkāno guḍ (pad) Thereafter; hereafter [ōkān + -e² + guḍ, pad; var. of ōkān guḍ, pad]

ōkha } So much; so many; inter-
ōkhadar } mediate demonstrative pro-
ōkhar } noun of quantity and secondarily of number, adj. and
ōkhas } subs. So big (with the attr. endings), Grammar § 150 [ōkhadar = ō¹ + A. qadr, dimension; ōkha, ōkhar are contractions; ōkhas < ōkhar with the change of -r to -s prob. facilitated by assimilation with -as]

ōlākh Pack animal, beast of burden [Bal. ōlāk; P. ulāgh]

ōlānk kanning To stride over something one foot at a time: iraghāk tikhōk ō, huris ōlānk kappēs-tā, the food is spread out, mind you don't walk over it; jōr allau, seiade baṭangāt ki ōlānk kō-ta, he wasn't well, so I called the holy man in to stride over him—and so cure him [Si. ōrāngh-, Jaṭ. ulaggh-, Skt. avalangh-]

ōlrō Reflection from a glass etc.: ādēknā ōlrōe chunāghāi biṭpa ki nājōr-a marēk, don't let the reflection of the mirror fall on the child or it'll get ill; ditēti dēanā ōlrō tammānc, kumpara-tā navā nājōr marēv, the reflection of the sun has fallen on this water, I won't drink it for fear I get ill [Jaṭ. ōlrā, Si. ōlirō]

ōmān Longing, etc. [var. of hōmān]

ōng In this, that direction, Grammar § 388 [ō¹ + -ng]

ōngāi Towards this, that direction, Grammar § 388 [ōng + -āi]

ōngān From this, that direction, Grammar § 388. From this, that time [ōng + -ān]

ōngi In this, that direction, Grammar § 388. Up to this, that time, § 390 [ōng + directional -i; cf. Tam. uṅgi, uṅē]

ōr Finger, etc. [var. of hōr]

ōrakō Yon, Grammar § 126 [ōd + -kō]

ōr- Oblique base sing. of ōd [for ō-d-]

ōre- Base of certain intermediate demons. adverbs of place [ōd + -e-]

ōrē } Here, there. 'The full from ōrēk
ōrēk } is imperative if immediately followed by the copula and otherwise optional but not very common, Grammar § 388 [ōre- + -ik]

ōrēkā } Up to here or there. The form
ōrēkān } ōrēkān is imperative if immediately followed by the copula, Grammar § 388 [ōre- + -ikā(n); rare var. of ōrēkā(n)]

ōrēsk Here, there [ōre- + -isk; rare var. of ōrē(k)]

ōrēskā } Up to here, there. Hitherto.
ōrēskān } The form ōrēskān is imperative if immediately followed by the copula, Grammar § 388 [ōre- + -iskā(n)]

- ōskā } Up to this, or that, time. The
ōskān } form ōskān is imperative if
immediately followed by the
copula, Grammar § 388 [ō +
-iskā(n)]
- ūtākḥ Tent, encampment, etc. [var. of
vatākḥ]

P

-p- Sign of present-future time in the negative verb, Grammar § 225; attached-immediately to the base, and followed by the negative formative and (usually) by a pronominal termination: e.g. halpan, we may not seize. = base hal- + sign of present-future time -p- + negative formative -a- + 1st pers. plur. pronominal termination -nī, 'seizing + now or soon + not + we'. In the prohibitive there is no pronominal termination (just as there is none in the imperative) e.g. halpa, do not seize, 'seizing + now or soon + not'. In the 3rd pers. sing. of the pres. indef., even the negative formative is omitted, leaving the sign of present-future time to denote time, negation, person and number, e.g. halp, he may not seize.

In a few verbs whose stem ends in -r there is a change of -rp- to -pp-, Grammar § 231. In three verbs -p- changes to -f-; in the subs. verb -p- changes to -ff-, § 253, and to -f- or more commonly to -v- when the subs. verb is used to form compound tenses, § 227, aff, the 3rd pers. sing. changing to -au.

Related are:—(i) -iv (-ēv), the termination of the 1st pers. sing. affirm. pres. indef., in which (if the vowel is merely enunciative) the sign of time has to denote time, affirmation, number and person as in the 3rd pers. sing. of the neg. pres. indef.; (ii) -bō, the term. of the 2nd pers. plur. of the imper. and prohibitive, where -ō is prob. plur., v. -ō²; (iii) the conditional future sign -ō- (which reappears in the participles -ōk, ōi); and (iv) the causal formative -if [Tam., Mal. v. b, pp, Kan. v, sign of future time; Tuḥ. v, sign of present time]

pa To, with etc., a proposition inserted between two identical nouns, Grammar § 385: tēn-pa-tēn, among themselves, khaf-pa-khaf, ear by ear [Bal.; P. ba]

pabbing To be digested: taggiat kanā māle kungunus, nē pabbiparōe, you've swallowed up my property by trickery, but you won't be able to digest it [Si., Jaṭ. phab-]

Pācha Leg from knee to hoof, espec. of dead animals: khōati mēlhanā pācha lār-a ētina, we'll boil the leg of mutton, trotters and all, in the pot. Leg: kanā urāghāi pēndwār bassus, i nā pāchaghāte tariva, if you come to my house again, I'll cut your legs off. Leg of furniture: kaṭṭanā pāchaghāte tēnā kōpaghāteāi tikḥār, kabristānāi hinār, they shouldered the legs of the bedstead and went off to the graveyard [P. 'trotters']

pāchālau Late: pāchālau massune, it's got late; ō istō pāchālau bass, he came late last night. Late-sown, late-reaped: ēnakhōnā faṣlāk pāchālav ō. the crops are late this year. Occas. declined: pāchālaunā faṣl hichchas aff, late crops are no good; pāchālavtō kās, hum nē hariṭā rasēngik, even if you go late, you'll get everything [Bal.; Si. pāchhātō]

pachār Back-biting, tale-bearing: filāna sardārāi hinā, kanā pachāre karē, aga ōde sahi kapparōsas, ō ant-a chāisaka? so and so went to the chief and told tales about me, if he hadn't told him, what would he have known about it? kane bandagḥinā pachāratō bēkhī tammitane, I can't stand backbiting.—pachār kanning To backbite: pachār karōknā mōn maun e, the face of the backbiter is blackened [Si. pachār^a, irritating language]

pāchik Small bag made of dwarf-palm leaves for packing dates [Jaṭ. pachhī]

pāching To peel: ō turias kanki pāchā, i pōshāt-ta, he peeled a sweet juwari stalk for me, and I sucked it. To flay: zū ka, mēlḥe pācha, khalās ka-ta, hurry up, flay the sheep and have done with it [Si., Jaṭ. pachh-, Hin. pāchh-, Skt. pracchyati, scarify; con. with pachirōk, pachḥi?]

pachirōk } Outer layer or crust, arising
pachirōnk } from dessication or ima-
 gined dessication: *tēnā mōnāi*
pachirōk shāghānus, kase drust-a
kappēsa, you've put a dry look on
 your face and pretend not to re-
 cognise anybody. Skin over a
 wound: *tēnā tappanā pachirōke*
murr kappa, husōn-a marēk, don't
 remove the skin on your wound,
 or it'll hurt. Cream on top of
 milk: *dā pālhtā pachirōke hur*,
 look at the cream on this milk;
pālhtā pachirōke murr ka, skim
 the milk. Layer of ice: *khalasētō*
diranā pachirōke pirghāt, I broke
 the sheet of ice on the water with
 a stone. Crust-like: *iragh tāfūāi*
pachirōk mass, bisingtau, the bread
 on the pan was burnt to a
 crust but not baked. Slate-like:
pachirōkō khalas kanā dūṭi ass, I
 had a bit of slate in my hand.
 Shrivelled: *kanā dū hushingā*,
pachirōk mass, my hand got
 burnt, and shrivelled up.—*pachirōk*
kanning To set, of milk: *dāsā*
pachirōk kattane, *kēraghān-ta*
machchi khākhār ka, it hasn't set
 yet, put a little fire under it.—
pachirōk tating To get covered
 with a sheet of ice: *istō machchi*
pudī mass, *dik pachirōk tafēnō*,
 there was a slight frost last night,
 and the water has got a sheet of
 ice. To get covered with new
 skin: *dāsā tap-ta machchi*
pachirōk tafēne, his wound has
 only just healed over [con. with
pachkh; also *pāching* ?]

pachkh Natural outer sheath or covering.
 Bark: *jauzanā drakhtanā pachkh*
muzvāk-a marēk, the bark of the
 walnut tree is used for rubbing
 the teeth; *drakhtanā pachkhe*
khālpa, *bārik*, don't strike the
 bark of the tree, it'll wither.
 Peel, rind: *pārēt ki shaftālūte*
pachkhātō kumpa, *dāsā piḍḍati-ne*
khāl hallingati e, I told you not
 to eat the peaches with the skin
 on, and now of course you've got
 a stomach-ache. Husk: *khōlume*
kutṭa ki pachkh-ta murr marē,
 beat the wheat to get the husks
 away. Skin: *kanā dūanā pachkhe*
harfēnus, you've taken the skin off
 my hand. Scurf: *kana kātumaṭi*
pachkh bāz o, *antei ki bāz dēān*
charp kattanuṭ-ta, there's a lot

of scurf on my head as I've not
 greased it for days.—*pachkh* biting
 To shed one's skin: *ō hamō*
bandagh e, *badal matane*, *dūsha-as*
aff ki pachkh biṭēne, he's the same
 man still, he's not altered, he's
 not a snake to shed his skin;
bāsuniān nan musi vār pachkh
biṭēnun, the heat has made our
 skin peel thrice.—*pachkh* kanning
 To become scurfy: *kanā kātūm*
bēcharpiān pachkh karēne, my
 head has got scurfy for want of
 grease [con. with *pachirōk*; also
pāching ?]

pachōnk Wooden bat for washing clothes
 [by metathesis fr. var. *chapōnk*]

pad Back, hinder part, rear: *kanā pad*
nēāit e, *bashkhis-ka*, my back is
 towards you, pray excuse me;
tēnā pade ēngi harṣa, turn your
 back in that direction; *kanā pade*
illē, stop dogging me; *khwājanā*
pad ō pēnanā mōn brābar affas
 (prov.), the master's back and the
 stranger's face aren't equal, i.e.,
 in looking after one's possessions
 the owner's timely absence is
 often better than a stranger's
 presence. Sequel, after-effect:
nan tēnāi karēn, *ōnā māre sālum*
karēn, *pad-ta dā mass ki ō nantō*
dushmani karē, we went to the
 extremes of friendship and married
 his son to our daughter, and the
 only result was that he treated us
 with enmity; *khākhārnā pad his*
o (prov.), fire ends in ashes.
 That which is left behind, in-
 heritance: *kanā pad kanā mārana*
e, all I leave goes to my son.
 Behind, after (used in the oblique
 as a postpositional noun, Grammar
 § 361): *i nā padaṭi tūliva*, I'll
 sit behind you; *ōfk nā padaṭ*
tammānō, they're after you. After
 (used as a postposition, Grammar
 § 374): *ō kaneān pad rāhi mass*,
 he started after me; *tūaseān pad*
kask, he died after a month.
 Back again (used adv. in the
 oblique, espec. in the loc. in -āi):
dā kitābo hamēkā ki harṣe, *padāi*
hamērē tikh-ta, put the book back
 in the exact place you took it
 from.—*pad kashsbing* To draw
 back: *ni dāsā tēne pad kashshānus*,
 have you now drawn back?—*pad*
shāghing To keep back, delay:
pad shāghpa kane, *ō kaneān must*

hinōe, don't keep me back or he'll get ahead of me.—pad tining To show one's back, flee: dushmank pad tissunō, the foe has fled. To put behind, disobey, disregard: nī kanā hito pad tissunus? have you disobeyed my order? tēnā pīre pad tiss. daun mass, he disregarded his saint, and this was the result [Drav. piṇ, piṇ etc., back-side, (and hence prob. rel. to pēn); cf. espec. Tuḷ. pedaṅgu, behind the back, Tel. pidapa, Gōṇ. pajjā, Kuṛ. pistā, afterwards, Kui betō, behind; Bal. padā, behind, seems fr. Bal. pad, track, Av. pada, but poss. affected by Brā. padāi, q. v., or vice versa?]

pād¹ Leg, foot, confined to compound words [Bal. phādhi; Skt. pad, pāda]

pād² Shooting-shelter at the foot of a hill, to which the game is driven from the top and sides: kibla-pāranā pādāi tavār ka, gaḍḍāk bannigaṭi ō, cry out to the shooting-shelter on the west that the urial are coming; i dē-ṭik pāranā pādāi tūlōk ut, haie pā ki mēlhtā mōne handāngi ēte, I'm in the shelter on the east, tell the beater to drive the urial this way [Av. pāda, standing-place]

pād³ Grazing-ground of game-animals: sirāp karisa bassut, gaḍḍātā pādāi hurāt, kā irat khwāhingaṭi ō, I stalked along and had a look at the urials' grazing-ground, and saw that a couple were grazing; murūtā pād e, randāte-tā khaṇisa? khwāhisunō? here's the hares' feeding-place, can you see their tracks, have they been grazing? [P. pāda, meadow, pasture]

padāi Back again: i pagga padāi hatarēva-ta, I'll bring it back to-morrow; ōfk padāi bassur, pārēr shikār aff, they came back and said there was no sport; harchi tavār karēn-ta, pēndwār mōne harṣitau, for all our calling he wouldn't turn round again.—padāi kanning To put in the back-ground, ignore: tēnā bāvanā hite padāi karē, nāe harīē, he ignored his father's advice and took yours [pad + -āi, loc. of pad]

padanā Next, following: nan tēnā sālume padanā nōkāi baṭingina, we'll

summon our future son-in-law next new moon; ōnā padanā mār kask, his second son died [pad + -anā, gen. of pad, Grammar § 87]

paddām Inflation, distension: kharās paddām halkune. tēl shāgh-ta, paddām-ta shēf tūle, the ox is distended, pour oil down its throat, to make the inflation subside.—paddām halling To be inflated, distended: kitām-bā paddām halkunus, you're puffed out like a flour-bag, i.e. bursting with rage.—paddām tining To inflate: khavāe paddām tiss, he inflated the water-skin [prob. no con. with Skt. dham, or Ir. dam-; -(ā)m prob. subs. suffix]

pādēnk Iron tripod used for cooking: khākhār laggingaṭi e, khōe pādēnkāi bēṭ ka ki zū lahr kē, the fire is beginning to burn, place the kettle on the tripod to get it to boil as soon as possible [pād¹ + -(ē)nk]

padī Back, behind: ōnā hullina nattā tavāre bing, chak khalk padī, he heard the sound of his horse's hoofs, and cast a glance behind; dūte-ta padī tafēr, they bound his hands behind his back.—padī kanning To run away: laghōr kane khaṇā, padī karē, when the coward saw me he ran away [pad + -i]

padikō Hinder, rear: padikō lashkar narrā, the rear-guard took to flight. That which comes after, descendant, posterity: i tēnā kāṭume nē tissunut, kanā padikōk ant kunēr? I've sacrificed all for you, what are my descendants to be left to enjoy? [pad + -ikō, or padī + -kō]

padikō-didār The last look at the dead, Life-history § 244 [padikō + P. didār, look]

padikō-tugh The latter part of the night ['the last sleep']

pādīnk Foot-ring; anklet: hākimtā urāk pādīnk bēnira, gharib tēnat iragh khampak, the wives of the great wear anklets, the poor can't find his bread even [pād¹ + -(i)nk; Bal. pādhi]

padipusht Behind one's back: padipusht kaneāi bāz drōgh tarēne, he's told many a lie about me behind my

- back [pad + P. izāfat + P. pusht, back, 'behind of back']
- pad-ō-mōn One behind the other, in single file: ōfk pad-ō-mōn-a hināra, they were going one behind the other ['back and front']
- padr Inheritance: kanā padr nēki tammipak, kanā ilumk zinda marēr, my inheritance won't fall to you, long live my brothers; dāiskā kane kasasnā padr dū batane, kanāo malhlūk kuningatī e, so far from my coming in for an inheritance from somebody, folks are battenning on what I've got. Leaving no issue behind: nan musi ilum assun, irat padr massur, padr-tā kanki tammā, we were three brothers, two died without issue, and their inheritance went to me [con. with pad; cf. gud]
- pād Old sword, blunt sword: daunō pādas ki nī kane khōnatī tiningatī us, lōritētō bāz e, rubbishy old swords like this one you're giving me in blood-compensation, there are plenty even among the minstrels [cf. Si. bhāḍa? con. with Tam., Mal. māḍu, blunt side of a sword?]
- pāḍa Wooden peg: dā tafare jwānō pāḍa-as khāl, sāt ō dam pēsh-a tammik, have a good wooden peg fastened into this axe-head, it's always coming out. Ancient form of torture, by using a peg as a kind of foot-screw. Form of school punishment by binding pegs between the toes.—pāḍa khalling To drive a peg in. To subject to the foot-screw: sardār duzze halifē, pāḍa khalk, the chief had the thief caught and put the foot-screw on him. To punish by binding pegs between the toes: dāngī ba, dāsā i nē pāḍa khālēva, come here and I'll crunch your toes [hardly con. with pāt, for -t > -d is abnormal; cf. Si. phār-, Mahratti phād-, Skt. sphāṭayati, splits?]
- pagarī Turban, puggaree [Jaṭ. etc.; Si. paggiṛi]
- pagga Dawn, early morning: shwān kure paggato darē, dāiskā batane, the shepherd took the flock out at dawn and hasn't yet returned; ō ainō paggatō bass, he came early

this morning. To-morrow, subs. and adv., Grammat §§ 393-4: nī pagganā bēgaiskā barēsa? will you come by to-morrow night? ainō vām, pagga jang (prov.), give a loan to-day and have a fight to-morrow [presum. P. paga, not Drav. pagal—unless palmē is con.]

paggai Early morning: handārē paggaiān harḍē pir-a kēk, it rains here everyday in the early morning; paggaiān bassunus, vām-a khwāhisa? so you've come early in the morning to dun me? [pagga + -i]

pāgun Thick: pāgunō tappuras shāgh, sēlhanā bērum e, make a thick felt, it's the proper bedding for winter; dā pālhk pāgun ō, machchi dir shā, sut ku-tā, this milk is thick, add a little water to thin it; pāgunō kāghazas kane ēte, tēnā mulkanā rakame nimishta kēva iāita, give me a thick piece of paper and I'll write the sale-deed of my land on it.—Dense: dā jangal pāgun e, himpa ki navā kharmāas marē-ta, this forest is dense, don't go there, it may contain a wolf; ainō jammak pāgun ō, the clouds are thick to-day [? + -un(or-gun?); cf. Tam. paṇai, to be thick, large?]

pahlū } One side of the ribs [Phl.
pahlūk } pahlūk, P. pahlū]

pahnād Breadth, width: tēnā tappurnā pahnād ō murise kach ka ki akhikha-a marūk, handākhō asiṭ kanki jōr ka, measure the length and width of your felt and make me just such another. Side, direction [Bal. pahnād, side; P. pahnā, width]

pahnādī Siding with, connivance.—pahnādī kanning To connive: kane khaṇā, pahnādī karē, hinā, he saw me but winked at it and passed on [pahnād + -i]

pahnād-kash Weaving stretcher [P. pahnā-kash]

pāhō Halter, noose. Hanging.—pāhō tining To hang [Bal., Si. phāhō, Jaṭ. phā]

pahr Fourth of a day or night; three hours [P.]

pahra Watch, sentry-go [var. of pāra¹]

pahrēz Abstention. Care, attention [var. of pārēz]

pahvāl Nomad. Nomadic: dā khalk pahvālō khalkas o, this encampment is a nomadic encampment [Bal. palinvāl, Si. panvahāra, Skt. paśupāla, herdsman]

pāi Pie, one twelfth of an anna [Si., etc.; Skt. pādā-]

paidā Manifest, produced. Born.—paidā kanning To produce: duzze paidā ka yā tēnaṭ duzz us, either produce the thief or you are the thief yourself.—paidā manning To be born: ōnā mār khadō paidā massune, his son was born last year [P.]

padāish Produce, yield.—padāish kanning To yield [P.]

paidavār Produce: daghārnā paidavār ēnakhōnā chara musi rupai e, the yield of the land is only three rupees this year. Produced. Extant: hamō chēdaghāk ainōiskā paidvār ō, those cairns are still extant [P. paidāvār]

paighumbar Prophet. The Prophet [P. paighambar]

pāing To say etc. [loc. var. of pāning]

pāi-pēch Stocking [P. pai, foot, + P. pēch, roll]

paisa Pice, a fourth of an anna. Money, cash [Si. paisō, etc.]

pāi-vāzī Ceremonial visit of a youth to his future mother-in-law after the betrothal, Life-history § 99, and of the bride to her people after the marriage, § 145 [P. pai, foot + P. vāz, relinquishing, opening]

pak Small palmful, mouthful of grain or flour etc.: nantō nutanā pakkas aff, we haven't a mouthful of flour with us; gwanteān pakkas aff (prov.), there isn't a handful of pistachios, i.e. there's just nix. Kiss: ba, kanā sā, kādiān-ne pakkas halēv, come heart of mine, let me kiss you on the chin [Si. phak^u; cf. pakkī, pakking]

pāk¹ Clean, clear.—pāk kanning To clean [P.]

pāk² Favourable, lucky (but only with mōn): ainō nanā mōn dāngī pāk aff, the omens are against our proceeding in this direction to-day;

mōne pāk-a kēva, barām-a kēva, I'll choose a lucky date and marry [= pāk¹]

pākāling To strain through cloth, filter: dīte puchchān pākālis kunēs, ki zirāgh ō makala dūnaṭi bāz e, strain the water through the cloth before you drink it as there are a lot of leeches and worms in the well [fusion of pāk¹ + P. pālūdan, to filter? or cf. Panj. etc. pakhāl-, rinse, Skt. prakṣālayati?]

pakār Necessary [Bal.; P. ba-kār]

pāk-dāmun Chaste. Revered, respectable: ōnā lumma pāk-dāmunō niārias e, kirōng tifēs-ta, his mother is a greatly respected lady, don't you abuse him [P. pāk-dāman]

pākī Cleanliness. Razor for shaving the privities.—pākī harfing To shave oneself about the privities, reach adolescence: pākī harftanus, shēf tūlh, you're still a boy, take a back-seat [P.]

pakkī Small palmful, espec. of medicine powder: kanā pidḍaṭi khali e, kane kavalinā pakkias ēte, I've a pain in my stomach, give me a dose of stomach-ache powder [Bal., Jaṭ., Si. phakkī, Psht. paka; cf. pak, pakking]

pakking To pop into the mouth, of grain and other dry things: dānkūte pakkāka, kungaka, he was eating parched grain, popping it into his mouth; ō khafaiān mish-a pakkik, he's eating dust from very sorrow [Jaṭ., Si. phakk-; cf. pak, pakkī]

pākōra (pākṛō) Wooden frame of a camel-saddle [Bal. pākṛā, Jaṭ. pākhrā, Si. pākhirō; Skt. pakṣa-, side]

pakhīr Poor. Mendicant [A. faqīr]

pal¹ Hedge: nan tēnā mālaki pallas karēnun tahōnā khātirān, we've made a hedge for our cattle on account of the wind. Border of matting round a tent: gidānnā palle gwafēt khulisān ki navā pir kē, I plaited some matting to go round the tent for fear it should rain. Receptacle of matting etc. to hold grain: pallas mūgh khōshaghātā dōhingki, stitch a bag together to carry the grain [Jaṭ. pallā, Si. pal¹]

pal ³ Furrow: i annā juftāi musi pal dastavēsuṭ·ki jugh pinnā, I had hardly ploughed three furrows with my pair of bullocks when the yoke broke [=pal¹? or cf. P. 'field with raised border' ?]

pāl Omen [Paht.; var. of fāl]

palak Moment: palakas sabr ka, wait a moment; palakaseān guḍ bass, he came after a while [Bal. palk; P. 'eye-lid']

palāl Straw of wheat or barley [Jaṭ. palāli, Si. palāl^a, straw of rice; Skt. palāla-]

pālām Pack-saddle of ass or mule [P. pālān]

pālān Pack-saddle [var. of pālām]

palatṛi Sitting with knees swathed round.—palatṛi kanning To sit with knees swathed round [Bal. palatṛi, Jaṭ. palatthi, Si. palthi, Skt. paryasti, sitting cross-legged]

palēfing To make to boil: sūte zū ka palēf ki i iragh kunēv, kāv langārki, quick, boil this meat so that I can eat my meal and go ploughing [c. of obsolete palēnging; cf. palhing]

palēṭkal Political officer; British official [Eng.]

pālēz Melon-patch. Melon-crop [P.]

pālifing To make wet, moisten. To add relish, flavour. mēmānnā bākhōe pālif ēte-ta, bārunāraṭ bandagh jwān-a kḥaningpak, if you give a morsel to your guest add some relish, one shows up badly to give it dry [c. of pālīng]

pālik Spinach [P. pālak]

pāling To get wet: kḥuliva navā pir-a kēk, puchchāk pālir, I'm afraid that it'll rain and the clothes get wet; daske pālif, tāv ēte ki kishkingp, moisten the thread and give it a twist so that it won't break; ō sēkhā c, pālīpak (prov.), he's a shadow and won't get wet, i.e. he's so shameless nothing can shame him; i nā diratī pālīpara, I won't get wet in your water, i.e. I won't play second fiddle to you.

palit Polluted [Jaṭ.; P. palid]

palita Wick of a lamp or candle. Match of a gun. Lint for stuffing in a wound [P.]

palitai Of the nature of a match-lock [palita + -i]

palk Plank: dā darvāzanā palkāte arākā hēsūnus? where did you get the planks for this door from? Pipe-bone of the forearm: ō hūlun aff, maga dūanā-ta palkāk hūlun ō, he's not thickest, but the bones in his forearm are thick enough [Si. pharahō, Panj. phalhā, Skt. phālaka-; note survival of -k; seems otherwise ancient cf. Palki]

Palki Name of a hill in the Jattak country, so-called because a plank of Noah's Ark stranded there [palk + -i]

pallav Border or edge of a garment.—pallav kanning To draw attention from a distance by waving one's mantle: dākā murr e, tavāre bimpak, ō buttanā kātumān sala, pallav ka-ta ki zū barē, he's out of earshot, stand on the top of that peak and wave your skirt to him and make him come quickly.—pallav shāghing (kanning) To wear (of males) a cloth of mourning over the head during the mourning for a male kin [Bal., Si., Jaṭ. pallō; Skt. pallava-, strip of cloth]

pallavi Allied [pallav + -i]

pallav-sharik Ally ['border-sharer']

palmē Day after to-morrow, suba. and adv., Grammar §§ 393-4: i palmē rāhi marōt, I propose to start the day after to-morrow; kane palmēki irā bārēm pugaṇā ō asi bārēmas sēanā bakār e, I want two loads of straw and one of barley for the day after to-morrow [con. prob. not with pagga, to-morrow (despite Drav. pagal), but with pad, after, later, like mulkḥudō, the day before yesterday, with muh, before]

palmē bēga Night of the day after to-morrow ['day after to-morrow evening']

palmē bēgāi On the night of the day after to-morrow, two nights hence ['on the day after to-morrow evening']

palmina Pretext, lying excuse: dāde aei palmina-ascaṭ kanēskā hata, bring him to me on some pretext or other. False accusation, calumny:

drōghanā palmina-as karēr, ōdo kaiz karifēr, they trumped up a false charge and had him put in jail [P. palma]

palsī } Mediation: palsī-khwāhi
palsī-khwāhi } harkas ki kask, khōn af-ta, there's no blood compensation if a man is killed in a mediation.—palsī (palsī-khwāhi) kanning To mediate.

palṭan (palṭan) Regiment [Jaṭ., Psh̄t. etc. fr. French]

pālun Wet, damp, moist: kanā dā puch pālun e, dēāi tikhi-ta ki bāre, this cloth of mine is wet, put it in the sun to dry. Containing sap, of trees: pālunā drakhtāte guḍḍipa, don't fell the trees that are still alive. Fresh, of edibles: dā pālunō maiva-as e, kuningki jwān e, this is fresh fruit, splendid eating; pālunō sūas hata, dā mutkunō asiṭṭ e, gand-a barēk iānta, bring some fresh meat, this is an old bit which smells. With relish added, of bread: pālunō iraghas ēte kane, bārunāte ant kēv? give me bread with some relish, what can I do with this dry stuff [pāl-(ing) + -un]

pālun-sū Undried, unsalted meat: nē pālun-sū dōst-a marēk yā kadit? do you prefer fresh meat or biltong? ['fresh meat']

palvēr Circular fencing, hedge etc.: i ki hināt, kur palvēraṭi ass, when I got there, the flock was inside the hedge.—palvēr kanning To fence etc. round: gidāne palvēr ka ki pir taḥṭi-ta baf, zōrāk dasingaṭi e, put matting round the tent to prevent the rain coming in, it's pouring hard; kajāvae tēnā khērītō palvēr ka ki chunāte-ne kasas khamp, curtain the litter with your wrapper to prevent people staring at your family. To surround: lashkar nanā khalko dākā ēkā palvēr karē, the enemy surrounded our village on this side and that [pal + vēr; Si. palvērō]

pāl Milk: pāl khudānā nūr e, harkas sharaf ētik-ta, rizkanā khwāja marēk, milk is the light of God, he who shows it honour becomes the lord of wealth; nanā vātanaṭi antas ki pālhanām kārē e, kul

zāifanā dūṭi e, mēṭhe bīrik, hizake pōrrik, khassie kaashshik, dir-a kēk, dir ki karē-ta, zikkaṭi shāghik-ta, in our country everything to do with milk is in the hands of the womenfolk: they milk the sheep, churn the milk-skin, extract the butter and clarify it, and when they've clarified it they put it in the ghee bag. Milky juice or sap, of plants and trees: ballā jauzanā pāl hanēn e, coconut milk is sweet; zāifaghāk karkanā pāl bōraki tēlaṭi aṭṭa-a kēra, kātumaṭi khalēra, the women mix the milk of the Akh plant with oil and rub it on their heads as a protection against lice.—pāl tining To give milk: siā-āp ḍaggi e, pāl-a ētik, nei khwājāe kasfik nei zinda kēk (prov.), irrigated land is like a cow, it gives milk which neither kills its owner nor gives him new life [Tam., Mal., Kan., Gōṇ. pāl, Tel. pālu, Kui pālu, pādu, Tuḷ. pēru]

pālhi Belonging to milk, milky. Milch: pālhiā ḍaggi, the milch cow [pāl + -i]

palhing (past stem palhis-) To be boiling, on the boil, stewed: sūk palhingaṭi ō, iraghāte bisingaṭi ō, nī arāng kāsā? iragh kun, the meat's on the boil, they're baking the bread, where are you off to? take some food; sūk palhisunō, ṭukuras kashsha, iraghaseāi kane ēte, i kasari kunisa kāv, the meat's stewed, take out a piece and give it me on a bit of bread, and let me go and eat it on the road. To boil with rage: nī kaneāi palhingaṭi us, tippara ki ant gunāas karēnuṭ, you're boiling with rage at me, but I've no idea what I've done [obsol. except loc. Jhal.; but cf. palēfing; Tam., Mal. puḷ, Gōṇ. piṭi-]

pamba Cotton [P.]

pan Leaf [Bal., pan, Jaṭ. pannā, Si. pan; Skt. parṇam]

panā Protection.—panā tining To protect [P. panāh]

panā bēga To-morrow evening: i umēd-a kēva ki panā bēga sāf marōe, I hope to-morrow night will be fine; nī panā bēga-iskā barēsa? will you come by to-morrow even-

- ing ? i panā bēgaghān guḍ dārē mafara, I won't be here after to-morrow evening [contr. fr. pagganā bēga, 'to-morrow's evening']
- panā bēgāi To-morrow evening, adv.: aga kastavaṭ, i panā bēgāi barēva, unless I'm dead, I'll come to-morrow evening [contr. fr. pagganā bēgāi, 'on to-morrow's evening']
- panarā Drop ear-ring [Si. paniṛō etc., cf. pan]
- panch Five [P.]
- panchik One-fifth [panch + -ik]
- panch shambē Thursday: panch shambē jwānō dēas e, puchchāte tēnā badal ka ki bakhtāvar marēr, Thursday's a good day, change your clothes for luck; panch shambēnā nan khairāt kanningki jwān e, the eve before Thursday is a good time to give alms [P. panch shambih]
- pand Journey. Distance. Distant: ōnā khalk dākān asi marrāmas pand-a marēk, his village is about a shout from here.—pand kanning To travel [Bal., Psht.; Jaṭ. pandh, Si. pandh^u; Skt. panthā-]
- pānē Let him etc., used with the pres. indef. (less commonly with the imper. and rarely in the 1st pers.) to give a permissive, though generally a defiantly permissive force, Grammar § 310: kanā jāba-aṭi mana tir arē, pānē dushmank barēr, let the enemy come, there are still a few arrows in my quiver; ō nā māre khallingaṭi e! pānē khālē-ta, he's beating your boy! then let him beat him; agar chunāe i kasfiv, kancāi pāp-a marēk, huchchātā kasarāi tikhiya-ta, pānē huchchāk kasfir-ta, if I kill the child, the sin is on my head, I'll put him in the path of the camels, to let them kill him; i aḍ karēṭ ki pānē hullik dam kashshir, I halted to let the horses have a breather [hardly con. with pāning, as -n- occurs only in the inf.; cf. perh. Tel. pōn-i, give it to go, let it go?]
- panēr Cheese, cream-cheese [P.]
- panēr-band The wild bush withania coagulans, or Indian rennet [Bal.; 'cheese-binder']
- panēri Seedling.—panēri khalling (tūlifing To transplant [Jaṭ.])
- pāning (imper. pā, pār-ak, pres. stem pā-, past stem pārē-, neg. stem pa-, Grammar §§ 186, 191, 204) To say, speak: ō pārē, pā, ant-a pāsa, say what you have to say, said he; nī rāst-a pārēsa, you were speaking truly. To tell: sardār kane pārē, aga na, i batavaṭa, the chief told me, otherwise I wouldn't have come; nī tēnā ustanā āzāre pā, ki nī dārē antasēki tammānus, tell me your heart's trouble, what you are lying here for; kasarāṭ jwānō irā kissa pārē, on the way he told two excellent stories. To speak of (with gen.): ōnā dārē banningnā hichkas pāpak, no one speaks of his coming here. To call a thing something: ō tēne sardār-a pāik, he calls himself chief; ō bēdire jwān pārē, he pronounced the broth excellent. To correspond with, to suit: dā tōp nā ḍilatō pāpak, this hat doesn't go with the rest of you. To say to oneself, think, suppose: i pārēṭ navā kane yāt illānus, I thought you'd forgotten me [bases pā-, pār- (not pān-, and no con. with Skt. bhān-); Tam., o. Mal. pēc-, Kan. pēi-, Tēl. pēl-, Kur. ba-, Malt. bāc-]
- panja Handful. Handle. Slap, cuff: kanā kātum ōnā panjaghān dāiskā husōn manningaṭi e, my head is still hurting from his cuff.—panja khalling To cuff: nī pēndwār daun pārēs, i nē panja khālēva, if you say so again, I'll clout you over the head.—panja tining To give one's hand on a thing: kantō panja tissune, umēd e ki gahas kantō ganda kappak, he's shaken hands with me on it, and there's hope he'll never behave badly with me again. To have a trial of strength with interlocked fingers: barak i-a-ni panja ētin, hurin dē zōr e, come let's interlock fingers and see who's stronger.—panja tōning To hold up the hand in rebuke, upbraid: kane antei panja tōrisa? i nā ant gunāas karēnuṭ? why rebuke me? what have I done to you? [P.].
- panjā Fifty [P. panjāh]
- panjōti Twenty-five per cent [Si. panjōthi]

pant Advice, admonition.—**pant** halling To learn better: *nā khallingān ō pant halkune, lōvār daun-a kappak*, he has had a lesson from your thrashing and won't behave like this again.—**pant** tining To advise: *ōde pant ēte ki lōvār daun kap*, advise him not to do so again [Bal.; P. pand]

pāp Sin [Si. *pāp*^a; Skt. *pāpa*]

papparēnging To swell, espec. of the body: *kano mungi kungune, kanā mōn papparēngāne*, the wasp has stung me and my face has swollen; *barf ki tammik, daghār papparēngik*, when snow falls, the ground swells. To swell with rage: *nī antei papparēngānus kaneāi ? i nē hich pātanuṭ*, what are you swelling with rage at me for? I've said nothing to you.

pappō Species of date, also called *piun-kāṭumi* or white-headed date.

pappus Lung [loc. Nushki var. of *pif*; Waigeli *Kāfiri papūs*; Skt. *phupphusa*]

pār Side, direction, espec. used in the adv. compounds *dā-pār*, on this side, *ē-pār, hē-pār*, on that side [var. of *pārāgh*]

pāra¹ Side, direction [var. of *pārāgh*]

pāra² Watch, sentry-go.—**pāra** tining To keep watch, act as sentry [P. *pahra*]

pāra³ Mercury, quick-silver: *pāra bōre kastik, puzhzhac vaddēfik*, mercury gets rid of lice and makes the hair grow [P.]

pārāgh Side; *nanā rāstikō pārāghāi ballō mēnas aas*, on our right side there was a large marsh; *ō kanā illa marēk lummanā pārāghān*, he's my uncle on my mother's side; *gudanā dā pārāgh khāzgi e*, *ē pār-ta pāk e*, this side of the cloth is dirty, that side of it is clean. Direction: *ḍung arā pārāghān bass ?* from what direction did the gang come? To, from (used in the oblique as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 353): *i ōde numā pārāghāi mōn-a ētiva*, I'll send him to you; *nī ōnā pārāghān bassunus ?* have you come from him? [var. *pār, pāra*; Si. *pār*^a, Skt. *pāra*-]

pārat Recommendation, intercession.—**pārat** tining To recommend [Bal., Jaṭ.; Si. *pārat*^a; cf. *supārat*]

parch Matting made of dwarf-palm [Jaṭ., *parchhā*, Si. *parichh*^a]

parda Curtain, etc. [town var. of *parḍa*]

pardēs Foreign country [Si. *pardēs*^a; Skt. *paradēsa*]

pardēsi Foreign; foreigner [*pardēs* + *i*]

pārdūcha Camel-crupper [cf. Bal. *pārdin*, Jaṭ. *parding*, crupper? and *dōch*, strap?]

parēt Parade.—**parēt** kanning To parade [Eng.]

pārēz Abstinence: *nājōrnā ballā ilāj pārēz e*, the best cure for a sick man is a little starvation. Care, attention: *ballō pārēzas khwāhik*, it requires a lot of attention.—**pārēz** kanning To abstain from, avoid: *ō bandaghnā tūlingān pārēz ka*, avoid that man's company. To look after: *māre pārēz ka*, look after the lad [P. *pahrēz*]

pari Fairy [P.]

parking To test, examine: *nī ōde parka, rāst-a pāik yā drōgh*, examine him to see if he's speaking the truth or lying [Jaṭ., Si. *parkh*;^a Skt. *parikṣati*]

parmūzak A wild grass used as fodder [cf. P. *purmūz*, hay]

pārōs kā You might almost say, so to say, any one would have thought: *kano ki khaṇā, pārōs kā pōras aas*, *diraṭi tammā, dir mass*, *mōne burzā kattaṭ*, when he caught sight of me, you might have said he was a clod that had fallen into the water and melted, for he couldn't lift up his face: *pārōs kā ōfk must bassassur*, *i hināt khantavat-tā*, one would have thought they had come along already, but I went and didn't see them; *pārōs kā i sardāre bāzāraṭi khaṇāt murrān*, *ērē ki hināt ō allau*, I could have sworn I saw the chief in the distance in the bazaar, but he wasn't there when I went; *pārōs kā kanā ilumnā tavāre*, perhaps that's my brother's call [2nd pers. sing. prob. fut. of *pāning* + *kā*, 'you will probably say that']

parpuk The wild tree *tecoma undulata*, used for timber [Bal. *phārphugh*]

parra¹ Feather, wing [P. parr]

parra² Flank of a hill [P. parra, side, border]

parla Wooden trestle covered with a shifi, on which the household rugs, etc., are kept; also called barūk [P. 'rider's baggage', Psht. also 'household furniture']

parvā Caro, concern [P.]

pār Old sword, blunt sword [loc. Nushki var. of pād]

parḍa Curtain. Screen, pretence: kanki parḍa-as ka, aga na i bēzzat-a marēva, devise some screen for me or I shall be disgraced. Device to protect: khwāja, kanki parḍa-as ka ki kanā chūchaghāk langariān kahingaṭi ō, master, provide something or other for me, for my children are starving. Good fortune, salvation: nā parḍa e ki nō khantavat, it's lucky for you I didn't see you; nanā parḍa mass ki dā dire khañān, it was our salvation that we found this water; tūfako biṭe, khākhar darō, parḍa ki sum laggitau, he dropped the gun and it went off, thank goodness the bullet didn't hit.—parḍa kanning To curtain off, screen. To save: khudā parḍa karē, aga na bāmbān tammāsus, God preserved you or you would have fallen from the roof [P. parḍa]

parḥing To instigate: kane parḥēs ōnā khallingki, dāsā tēno kashshānus, you put me up to kill him and now you've retired into the back-ground. To provoke: parḥpa-ta, bēaklas e, kāik kasase khalēk, don't provoke him, he's a fool and will go and beat some one.

parivār Kind of needlework, not as fine as mōsum.

parō Proclamation. Announcement.—parō tining To proclaim, announce [Bal. pharō, Si. parhō]

pārō¹ Hog-deer [Bal. pārā, Si. phārḥō, Psht. pahārāi]

pārō² Tribal section [Bal.; cf. Si. phār-, Skt. sphāt-, split?]

parpar Flutter, sound of fluttering: parparaas e, tippara ki antas e, there's a fluttering noise, I don't know what it is.—parpar kanning To flutter: chukkāk kutāmnā tēnā

rahāi parpar karēr ki kano khañr, the birds fluttered about their nest when they saw me; kanā ust parpar kanningaṭi e, my heart's fluttering. To fidget: parpar kappa, zara-as tūh, nē ōtīva, don't fidget, sit a while and I'll give you some [imit.; cf. var. firfir, and Jaṭ. phar phar]

pās¹ Smearing of animals, espec. with boiled ashes as a cure for mange etc.: hēttā pāsānā vakht karrāi e, early spring is the time for smearing the goats with ashes.—pās kanning To smear animals as a cure: i tēnā huchhāte gōkurt ō tēlatō pās karēt, garr illā-tā, I smeared my camels with sulphur and oil, and the mange left them [Psht. 'smearing with oil and limo'; Si. pōchō, smearing with mud]

pās² Measure of time, usually six hours. Measure of irrigation water [P.]

pasand Approved, acceptable.—pasand kanning To approve, accept [P.]

pāsārau Galop: asi pāsāravat Tōbae sar massun, we reached Toba in one galop [Bal. pāsārō, raid]

pasēt Plough rope.

pash Small bit: nā girṭeān pashshas illētanō, they haven't left a scrap of your things; khalanā pashshas kanā khano laggā, a small bit of stone hit me in the eye. Tiny, fragmentary: pashshō bandaghas e, he's a tiny fellow; ō kantō pashshō hitas karē, he only had a fragmentary conversation with me.—pash pash kanning To cut up into little bits: pash pash karēt-ta razānati tikhūt-ta, I cut it up small, and put it in the pot [cf. P. pashiz, small bit of money?]

pāsh Evident, visible: ḍakkōkā dōstiān pāshangā dushmani jwān e, open enmity is better than concealed friendship. Manifest, distinguishable: zāifa kōkai pāsh e, you can tell a married woman by the inner corner of her eye. Running (of water): dārē pāshō diras aff, there's no running water here. Openly: daun harkas tēnā dushmano pāsh-a. pāpak ki nī kano pārēs, no one speaks openly to his enemy as you've spoken to me.—pāsh kanning To display to view,

uncover : ant ēsunus ? pāsh ka-ta ki huriv, what have you brought ? out with it and let me have a look. To appear, come into sight : dāsā pāsh karēnō, banningaṭi ō, now they've come into sight, here they are [Bal. phāsh, P. fāsh]

pashkhōsha Stone-marten. Whipper-snapper : dā nā ēlō mātēām-bār aff, pashkhōsha e, this one isn't like your other sons, he's a little weasel [Bal. bashkōshagh, lynx]

pashm Wool [P.]

pashōvān Penitent [P. pashimān]

pashsha Gnat, mosquito [P.]

pat Trust, faith. Credit [Bal., Jaṭ. pat, Si. patⁱ]

patan Wide, broad : nā gud kanā khēriān patan e, your head-cloth is wider than my wrapper.—patan kanning To widen [Bal.; Av. pathana, P. pahn]

patanī Width, breadth [patan + ī]

patāsa } Small cake of purified sugar;
patāsk } sweetmeat [Bal. patācha, Jaṭ. patāsa, Si. patāshō]

pāti Pulse pottage.

patk The wild tree populus euphratica [Bal. pukht]

patkēnk Sprinkling of flour, on which bread is kneaded etc.

patlūn European trousers [Eng. 'pantaloon', through H.]

patta Indication, particulars, address : nē patta-ta arē, arāng e ? have you his address whereabouts he is ? Playing cards.—patta khalling To play cards [Bal. patṭha, Jaṭ. pattā, Si. patō]

pattan Ford, ferry [Jaṭ.; Si. pataṇ^u]

pattar Three days mourning among the men, Life-history §§ 275-81.—pattar tōning To sit (three days) in mourning : ō tēnā ilumki pattar tōrēne, he's holding mourning for his brother [Si. pathar^u]

pattī Share, division [Jaṭ., Si.]

pattir Unleavened bread : pattirām-bā hārisune, he's shrivelled up like unleavened bread. Unleavened : pattirangā iraghe hata, fetch the unleavened bread [A. faṭir, P. patir]

pattir-mōni Ugly-face ['dough-faced']

paṭ Bare plain : Nōshkēnā hēng dākō paṭ bāz e, there's a lot of shrubless open plain the other side of Nushki [Bal. paṭ, Si. paṭ^u; Skt. patta, slate]

pāṭ Fuel, firewood : ō pāṭaki hināne, he's gone for fuel ; ainō kanā urāṭi pāṭ aff, iraghe antāi bisiv ? I've got no fuel in the house to-day, what am I to cook the food on ? nanā pāṭ kharās ō huchchanā liḍḍ e, our fuel consists of cow and camel dung. Wood-gathering : dāiskān pātān hāṣēngtane, he's not come back from wood-gathering yet. Wood : dā pātān jōr massune, this is made of wood. Branch : khākhō pātāi swār e (prov.), the crow is perched on the branch, i.e., pitchers have ears.—pāṭ kanning To gather wood : dē ṭik tissaka, hināka jangalāi, pāṭ-a karēka, at day-break he used to go to the jungle and gather wood.—pāṭ tining To put into splints : kanā dū vadḍān pinnā, pāṭ tissur, tafēr-ta, when my arm broke at the joint, they put it in splints and bound it up. To inflame, instigate : nī ōde hardē pāṭ-a ētisa, nantō jang-a ētisa, aval nā jinde khalōn, you're always inflaming him and making him fight with us, but we'll kill you first [con. with Hin. pāṭ, board, Jaṭ. patṭ, beam, etc. seems semantically improb.]

paṭak Short, stunted : nī paṭak us, ē burzangārān puling-a kappēsa-ta, you're too short, you can't snatch it from that tall man ; i paṭak assuṭ, zardalūe kishking kattavaṭ, I wasn't tall enough to pluck the apricot ; dā drakht paṭak e, this tree is stunted [paṭ-ak; Kan., Tul. puṭṭa, Tel. poṭṭi, Tam. poḍḍu; Bal. phutak, patak prob. lw.]

paṭāṭa Potato [Eng.]

pāṭi Wooden. Engaged in wood-gathering. Wood-gatherer. [pāṭ + ī]

pāṭō Grain thrown over the bridal couple, and crushed by them, supposed to be medicinal, Life-history §§ 140, 207.—pāṭō kanning To scrunch and eat.

paṭṭa Lease. Espec. a written permit for the embanking of rain-crop land by a permanent tenant [Jaṭ.

- paṭṭa, Si. paṭō; Skt. paṭṭa, [tablet]
- paṭṭau Biltong : nan sēl^{he} paṭṭav ō māsh-a kunēna, we live on biltong and pulse in the winter [loc. Jhal. for kadit]
- paṭṭi¹ Woman's head-band : tēnā paṭṭie zū ka taf ki kār, hurry up and tie your head-band and let's be off; kanā kātumnā paṭṭi mafa, bash ma, kārēm ka, don't cling to my apron-strings, up and do some work [Jaṭ., Si.]
- paṭṭi² Female : ō paṭṭiōas e, it's a female; dir purr kaning paṭṭiātā kārēm e. narinaki mayār e, it's women's work to draw water, it's a disgrace for a man [loc. Jhal.; hardly = paṭṭi¹; cf. Si. paṭhi, woman, wife? cf. Tam., Mal., Tel. peṭṭa, female of animals?]
- paṭṭi-band Woman : num aga paṭṭi-band matavēre, dushman nuneān māle dattavaka, if you'd not been a pack of women, the foe would never have lifted your cattle ['head-dress binder']
- paṭṭing¹ To open : aga asika bā paṭṭā, kirēngān sēr ētik-ne, if she once opens her mouth, she'll give you your bellyful of abuse [Bal. phat-, Jaṭ., Si. paṭ-; Skt. pāṭayati, splits]
- paṭṭing² To search for, search : kasarāi paṭṭār kḥānār-ta, they searched on the road and found it; kanā kātumaṭi bōḍas e, paṭṭa-ta, there's a louse in my head, have a hunt for it; nā hushārie paṭṭāka, nēṭi massaka, kḥānāka-ta, he searched for your wits and if you'd had any, he would have found them; ōṛki kanā uste paṭṭipa, ōṛān bāz kḥāḥ kungunūṭ, don't probe my heart about him, I've suffered greatly from him [= paṭṭing¹, 'to open to find' ?]
- paṭṭū Coarse woollen cloth [Jaṭ. etc.; Skt. paṭṭa-, cloth]
- paur Orion's belt [Bal.]
- pāvali Quarter of a rupee, four annas [Si. pāeli]
- pāya Hammer of a gun [P. 'foot']
- pāzda Fifteen [Bal.; P. pānzdah]
- pāzēb Anklet, ankle-bells [P.]
- pazzōr Fat, in good condition : kanā huch lāghar ass, asi gūnias harfēka, pazzōr ki mass, musi gūni harfēka, my camel was lean and used to carry one sack, when it got into condition it could carry three. Well-off : gharib ki assus, kasas salām titaka-ne, dāsā ki pazzōr massunus, harkas salām kēk-ne, when you were poor nobody took any notice of you, now you've become well-to-do, everybody salutes you [Bal. pazōr; < pa + zōr; cf. nizōr]
- pazzōri Fatness, good condition. Well-being, prosperity [pazzōr + -i]
- pazhdar Flap at the back of a blanket-tent to keep out the rain [< P. pas, behind, + P. dar, door? cf. pēzhdar]
- pazhmurda Withered [P.]
- pēch Twist. Screw. Machine. Gripes : ōde pēch kasifē, he died of gripes. —pēch halling To be twisted. —pēch tining To twist. To suffer from gripes (with the subj. in the acc.): kane ainō pēch-a ētik, I've got gripes to-day [P.]
- pēcha Woman's plait [P.]
- pēching To twist [fr. pēch]
- pēhing To go into, enter : nan urāṭi pēhān, we entered the house; kōḍas assaka, zāifa pēhā iṭita, there was a cave and the woman went inside it [Bal. phēh-, Jaṭ., Si. pēh-; Skt. praviśati]
- pēlik Gorge of a camel, which flaps out in the rutting season.—pēlik kashshing To flap one's gorge out. To rut, be arrogant : mastangā huchchām-bā pēlik kashshisa, mōnaṭi hum nē kasas sujjiṭak? you're as arrogant as a rutting camel, do you think no one can stand up to you? [cf. P. pēla, purse?]
- pēn Other, another, Grammar § 166. Adj. : pēn hich āvāl matau, there was no other news; ē mōnanā hulli affak, dā pēn asiṭṭ e, that's not the same horse in front, that's another one. Subs. : pēnanā mulkanā bādshāiān tēnā mulkanā pindīng jwān o (prov.), better begging at home than kingship in the country of others. Used appositionally : mātēān pēnān harrif, enquire of boys and others

[Tam. pira, Kan. pira, Mal. pira, pin; hence con. with pad ?]

pēndwār Another time, again [prob. pēn+phonetic d (betw. n & v)+vār, and not < pēn + dō + vār, 'another two time']

pēnjār Another time, again [var. of pēndwār]

pēntin Other place, Grammar § 387: pēntinaṭi paṭṭipa-ta, handārēk e, don't look in any other place, it is here. Elsewhere: pēntin himpa, don't go elsewhere [pēn + obsol. tin, cf. hastin, hichtin]

pēnvār Another time, again [var. of pēndwār]

pēri Whirl, circle, circuit.—pēri kanning To be whirled round, circle round: gul-mēkh dāngi ēngi pēri kunisa mōnaṭi-ta laggā, the heel-peg as it whirled round and round struck him on the head; nā ilum chāpaṭi jwān pēri-a kunēk, your brother whirls round well in the wedding-dance.—pēri tining To whirl something round: zaghme pēri tissaka khalkaka, tā ki kask, he kept whirling his sword and striking about him till he died [Jaṭ., Si. phēri]

pēri Descent, extraction, stock: i jwānō pēriascān uṭ, I come of good descent. Generation: nē aṭ pēri massuno ki Shālkōṭaṭi bassunos? nan panch pēriān handārēk un, how many generations is it since you came to Quetta? we've been here five generations. Ancestor: kanā pērik jwānō bandagh assur, my ancestors were fine men [Jaṭ., Si. pīhi]

pēring To wrap round, roll round, twine round: dā dūsha tēne drakhtaṭi pērāne, this snake has coiled itself round the tree; duzz tēnā natteāi puch pērāsas, the thief had wrapped cloth round his feet. To roll oneself round: kanā dushmank kantō pērānō, my enemies have compassed me around; kanā har kārēmaṭi nī tēne pērīsa, kambakht ki nī us, you coil yourself up in all my affairs, wretch that you are [no con. with pēri; cf. Mal. puḷ-, Kan. poḷ-, Tel. pol-]

pērōzā Turquoise [P. pīrōza, firōza

pēsh In front, forth.—pēsh banning To happen to one as an unpleasant consequence: ō kantō badi karēsas, khudā karē ōde pēsh bass, he had done me a bad turn but by the grace of God he reaped the consequences.—pēsh manning To come up before: ōnā mukaddama jirga-āṭi pēsh mass, his case came on before the council of elders.—pēsh kanning To lay before, propose, submit.—pēsh tamming To come forth: ō dā hitanā binigtō pēsh tammā, hearing this he came out; kanā chappikō dūai chuṭṭas pēsh tammāne, a boil has come out on my left hand. To become dislocated: kanā zānanā much pēsh tammāne, I've put my knee out. To be broken in: nā hulli pēsh tammitane? isn't your horse broken in? [P.]

pēsha Profession, craft, business: pēsha tōsha-a marēk (prov.), one's business provides one with one's livelihood [P.]

pēshan Out, outside: nan dōstāk much massun sailanā khiālat pēshan hinān, we friends collected together and went out to see the sights; i kāv pēshan, huriv ō dēre, let me go outside and see who it is; gwālae hēfē, pēshan hēs, he lifted the sack and brought it outside. Occasionally declined: urāghān pēsh tammā, pēshanāi salis, he left the house and stood outside; shahranā bandaghātā urāteṭi kappi arē, nan pēshanā bandaghāk gahas kappi tafpana, there are privies in the houses of townfolk, we folk in the out-country never build them. Outside (used as a postposition gov. the abl., Grammar § 378): gidānān pēshan salis, he stood outside the tent; dā kārēm hitān pēshan e, this is beyond words. Withdrawal to relieve nature: ō pēshanaseāi hināne, he's gone outside to ease himself.—pēshan manning To become dislocated: kanā dū pēshan mass, my arm got put out.—pēshan kanning To drive out, evict: dā lucheche tēnā urāghān pēshan ka, turn this reprobate out of your house. To ease nature: chunā pēshan karēne, the child has eased himself.—pēshan tining To come out, break out, as of a

rash: ōḍe puslak pēshan tissune,
dāsā hīl illik-ia, pustules have
now come out on him and the
fever will leave him [fr. pēsh?]

pēshānī Forehead [P.]

pēshīm Afternoon: aval-pēshīm, about 2
p.m.; pēshīm-kazā, about 4 p.m.;
burz-pēshīm, about 5 p.m. [P.
pēshin, morning, cf. Bal. burzī
pēshin, 1 or 2 p.m., jahli peshin,
3 or 4 p.m. etc.; for -m < P. -n
cf. mahīm]

pēshīm-kazā Late afternoon, about 4 p.m.
[pēshīm + A. qazā, appointed
prayer]

pēsirāk Bactrian camel.

pēsk White leprosy, leucoderma: bandagh
ki turb ō purvālhe avār kunē,
ōḍe pēsk-a halēk, if a man eats
radishes and milk together he'll
get leucoderma [P. pēs, pēsagī,
leprosy]

pēskī White leper [pēsk + -ī]

pēt Snook, 'long nose' [var. of pitt²]

pēzāda Step-child, whether of the wife or
the husband [Bal. pizādagh, < P.
pēsh-zāda, 'prior-born' or Bal.
pith-zādagh, father's son?]

pēzhdar Front-yard [P. pēshdar, frontis-
piece, lit. 'front-door']

ph- See also words beginning with p-
phad Back etc. [var. of pad]

phād Shooting-shelter [var. of pād²]

phād Old sword, blunt sword [var. of pād]

phāda Wooden peg, etc. [var. of pāda]

phīta Wheel [var. of phīta]

phōk Lost, wasted etc. [var. of pōk¹]

phudēn Cold, etc. [var. of pudēn]

phug Chopped straw [var. of pug]

pī Dung, excreta, espec. of human beings
and of birds: ballurī piāi laṛzik (stock
riddle), the old crone shakes as she
relieves herself—answer, a sieve.
—pī bēghing To go off one's head
(lit. knead excreta): dāsā khudā
khalkune-ne, pī bēghingaṭi us, God
has now struck you down, and
you've gone utterly mad; kantō
jang-a kēsa, khudā karōe pī bēghōs,
if you fight with me, God will drive
you mad.—pī kanning To dung:
dāsā dalvat karēnus, mast us,
likhān pī-a kēsa, you've got so
much wealth together that you're

full of insolence and have wind
in your head (lit. dung through
your neck).—pī kuning To eat dirt,
lick the dust: nī aga daun-a kēsa,
pī-a kunēsa, if you behave like this,
you'll come a cropper. To utter
abuse: nī pī kumpa, bāe tēnā tōr,
stop your abuse and hold your
tongue [Tam., Mal., Kan., Tu].
pī, Kuṛ. pīk, Malt. piku, Gōp. pin,
Kui piu]

piāda On foot. Pedestrian. Footman
[P.]

piādai Condition of being on foot [piādā
+ -ī]

piāla Cup [P.]

piāti Pulse pottage [Mamashahi var. of
pāti]

pich Rheum of the eyes: ō hurēai bash
massune, khank-ta pichchān purr
ō, he's got up late, and his eyes are
full of rheum; bass, kanā khamanā
pich mass, i amar-a karēta? he
came and glued himself on to me,
what was I to do?—pich kanning
To run with rheum: nā khank
pich karēnō, bash-a marēra, dārū
ka-tā, your eyes are rheumy and
getting inflamed, take some lo-
tion to them [Kan. piccu. Tel.
pisaru, Tam. pilai, Mal. pīla; Si.
pichī prob. lw.]

pichārī Heel-rope: nā pichārī munjanā
e (prov.), your heel-rope is only
made of bush rope, i.e. you've
no supporters to speak of [Si. pich-
hārī; Wazirī Paht. pēchwārī]

pichchi Rheumy [pich + -ī]

pichli A wild plant used as a vegetable.

piḍ Belly, stomach: dā huch nanā
piḍdanā sērī e, this camel is all we
have to fill our belly with, i.e. is
our sole source of livelihood;
piḍ hān shēf e (prov.), the belly is
lower than the mouth, i.e., you
mustn't let your eyes be larger than
your mouth; ō piḍdān kabōk ass,
it was stillborn.—piḍ hining To
have diarrhoea (with the subj. in
the gen.): ōnā piḍd-a kāk, he's got
diarrhoea.—piḍ kanning To cause
to purge: julābnā ghōlias kungut,
piḍ karē-ka, I took the purgative
pill and it made me purge [hardly
Jaṭ. pēt, Si. pēt² (Skt. pitakam,
basket) as Brah. -d < I.A. -t
seems improb.: cf. Kan. Tel., Tu]
poṭṭe, Kuṛ. poṭṭa, Gōp. piḍ]

- pid-kash Animal's belly-band ['belly-drawer']
- pid-puch Board and clothing: *nī kantō naukar salisus, i nē pid-puchch-a ētiva*, if you take service with me, I'll give you your board and your clothes ['belly-clothes']
- pid-pur Enceinte ['belly-full']
- pid-sēr High-stomached, insolent. Well-liking, prosperous ['belly-sated']
- pid-sēri Insolence. Prosperity: *ō pid-sēriān mast e*, he's puffed up with prosperity [pid-sēr + -i]
- pid-vad Dropsy ['belly-large']
- pif Lungs, lights [Bal. phiphar, Jaṭ. phiphur, Si. phiphī^u; Skt. phupphusa, cf. loc. Nushki var. pappus.
- pifuk Lung disease among goats, also called buz-mark [fr. pif]
- pig Fat, grease, espec. goat's fat used medicinally: *kuṛi-ta trakhkhāne*, pig shābō-ta, his heel has got cracked, put some goat's fat on it [Bal.; P. pih]
- pihi Dysentery among goats, with ulcers on the liver.
- pihun White, etc. [var. of pium]
- pil Elephant [P.]
- pili Small sheaf of corn [Bal.; loc. var. and dim. of pūli]
- pillōta Poor child, small child, orphan: *dā pillōta ant kanning-a kēk?* what can this poor child do? *ōnā pillōtaghātā kharche i kashshiva*, I'll bear the expenses of his orphans. Undersized, wretched: *kanā hulli hīngune*, pillōtaō kurra-as hēsune, my mare has foaled and it's a miserable little thing it has produced. Miserable, on the point of breaking down: *kanā mār pillōta manningaṭi ass*, dilāsā karṭa-ta, laghōr mass, hōghā, my boy was whimpering, and though I tried to soothe him, he lost heart and burst into tears; *sardār daraka tiss-ta*, pillōta mass, uste tōrē, when the chief threatened him, he nearly broke down but pulled himself together [nearly obsol.; Tam. pillai, Mal. pillā, Kan., Tu]. pilḷe, Tel. pilla, young child, Kur. pellō, female child]
- pilkīn Steps, ladder: *handāi pilkinas jōr karēnō gidrēngki*, they've cut some steps on the hill-pass to get over

by; *urāghān pilkinān tammā*, he fell from the steps up the house; *pilkinas hata ki laggiv chukkanā kutāme kashshiv*, bring me a ladder so that I can climb and remove the bird's nest [prob. = pil-(i)nk, by metathesis; cf. P. pilla, rung of ladder]

pilkū Small steps, small ladder [pilk-(in) + -ū, dim. of pilkin]

pilpil Pepper [P.]

pilpil-pōk Pepper-sprinkler, only used in the stock phrase: *apōk pilpil-pōk*, a rival wife is a pepper-sprinkler [pilpil + pōk²]

pilhing To squeeze, wring out: *kanā puchchāte pilha ki zū bārīr*, wring out my clothes to get them dry quickly; *ē dārūk kanā uste pilhira*, that medicine is wringing my insides out. To massage: *kanā natte zara-as pilha*, dam darēnuṭ, shampoo my legs a bit, I'm fagged out. To press hard (fig.); *aga chās ki masir nē dōst marē*, sālume kharchaṭi jwān pilha, if you want your daughter to be a credit to you, squeeze your son-in-law well over the marriage expenses; *ōde machchi pilha ki bāz maghrūr e*, take him down a peg for he's very conceited [Tam., Mal., Kan. pili-, Malt. pilq-, Kur. pikh-, Gōn. pīr-]

pīmāz Onion: *kasas pīmāz kump*, bāān-ta gand-a bafak (prov.), let him eat no onions and there'll be no smell. i.e., no smoke without fire.—*pīmāz tāring* To cut onions. To back-bite, slander [Bal.; P. piyāz]

pin Name: *nā pin dēr e?* what is your name? *ō hardē nā pine halēk*, he mentions your name daily; *khudānā pinaṭ kane illē*, in God's name let me go; *nanā illa bandas tafē*, ballō pinas karē, my uncle built an embankment and made a great name for himself; *dā gud kul maun e*, kharruninā pin affak itita, this cloth is pure black, there's not a vestige of blue in it.—*pin tamming* To become famous: *ō shūmiān pin tammāne*, he's become famous for his miserliness.—*pin tikhing* To name: *dāiskū shasha-ta matane*, pin tikhtanunta, he hasn't had his sixth day yet so we've not given him his name [Kan. pesar, Tam.; Mai. peyar,

old Mal. piyar, Tuḷ. pudaru, Tam., Mal. pēr, Tel. pēru; cf. Malt., Kuṛ. pinj-, to name]

pinḍi Third finger [hardly fr. pinḍing, 'the begging finger'—for it isn't!]

pinḍing To beg [Bal. pind-, Jaṭ. pinn-, Si. pin-; cf. Skt. piṇḍāra-, beggar]

pingi Pedlar's bag.—pingi kanning To peddle [Si.]

pinī Named, nicknamed: dāṛē Lāl Khān pinīō kasas arē? is there any one of the name of Lal Khan here? kukuṛ pinīā bandagh hamō jangati kasfingā, the man nicknamed the Cock was killed in that fight. Famous, notorious: Khān Khudādādānā bāz pinīō hulli assura, Khan Khudadad had many famous horses; ō pinīō duzzas e, he's a notorious thief [pin + -i]

pinjira Cage [P. panjara]

pinni Calf of the leg. Leg below the knee. Shin bone [Jaṭ. pinni, Bal. phini, Si. pinī; cf. Skt. piṇḍa-, lump]

pinning To be broken: chūchae biṭēa, dū-ta pinnā, you let the child fall, and its arm got broken. To be routed, of an army: Mēngalnā lashkar pinnā, the Mengal army was routed. To droop in death, of eyes: khank-ta pinnānō, dārū kanningnā ant fāida e? his eyes are sinking in death, what is the good of physicking him? To be twisted: dā chilik jwān pinnāne, this rope has been well twisted. [primary though rarer meaning is 'to be twisted,' hence 'to be twisted to breaking-point,' 'to break,' cf. pirḡing, of which it is used as the passive; Tam., Mal. pinnu, to twist, Kan. penē, Tel. pena, to be twisted]

pin-ō-marrām Name and fame, renown: nā pin-ō-marrāme jahān bingune, all the world has heard of your renown ['name and noise']

pinsin Pension [Eng.]

pinz The first thing put into the mouth of a new-born [var. of piz]

pīp Tub, barrel [Bal. pīp, Jaṭ. pīpā, Si. pīp; fr. Portuguese]

pīpal The bush daphne oleoides; the tree ficus religiosus: urāasēti ki pīpal tikḥōk marē, jātū ōṛē bafak, a house where a branch of peepal

is kept, no witch dare enter [Bal. pīpal, Jaṭ. pīppal, Si. pīpir, Skt. pippala-]

pir Rain: istō jwānō piras karē, there was a good fall of rain last night; ēnakhōnā pik hureāi massur, this year's rains were late.—pir dasa-ing (kanning, shōling) To rain, pour [Gōṇ. pirr, Tam. pīṛku, Kui pīju; Tam. pīlku, to drip; Tam., Mal. pey-, Malt. poy-, Kuṛ. poē-, to rain, Kan. poy-, Tel. pōy-, to pour out]

pir Old, aged. Saint. Shrine [P.]

pīra Ancestor. Grandfather, paternal or maternal [P. 'aged']

pīrai Ancestral: dā daghār kanā pīraiā milk e, this piece of land is my ancestral property [pīra + -i]

pirāi-ing (past pirāi-is, occas. pirāiā) To run dry, dry up: Harbōinā chakkulāk khadō pirāi-isur, the Harboi springs ran dry last year; dā bandanā dīr dāsā pirāi-isune, langār ka-ta, the water in this embankment has now dried up, you should plough it; kanā hētanā pālḥ pirāi-ingati e, my goat's milk is running dry; ōnā mērbāni handākha ass, dāsā pirāi-is, great though his favours were, they now dried up.

pirāifing To make to dry up, not to allow to flow: pālḥte lattāraṭi shōlpa asit ki rōzi bāl-a kēk, cō ki mēlḥk pālḥte pirāifira, don't throw the milk on the ground where it may be trodden upon, for one thing good food is being thrown to the winds, for another the ewes will stop giving milk [c. of pirāi-ing]

pirāing To run dry [var. of pirāi-ing]

pirāi-inging To run dry [d. form of pirāi-ing]

pirāmp Sling for throwing: hur ki pirāmpām-bā banningati e, look at him coming like a whirling sling.—pirāmp khalling To sling at (with abl.): pirāmp khalēn chukkātēan, let's sling stones at the birds [Bal. pirāmp]

pirēs Swollen condition, espec. of the body, swelling: nā mōnāi pirēs e, mungias kungune-ne? there's a swelling on your face, has a wasp stung you? [fr. piris-, past stem of piring]

pirghing To break : *chār dik dānkū* hilārnā hēsas, asitte iāntā i harfēt, *pirghāt kungut*, he had brought four balls of parched grain and dates, I took one, broke it and ate it ; *nanā ōnā sangatie khudā pirghp*, may (God never sever the bonds of companionship between him and us. To rend : *khalēghā mēlho pirghā*, the leopard rent the sheep. To defeat : *nē aga dāvā arē*, *ba kār sharā kēn*, *aga kane pirghās*, *mulk nē rasēngā*, if you've a claim against me, let's go to law, and if you defeat me the land's yours ; *girāas ki i nē pāva hamōhun pās*, *tēneān bē shāghpēsta*, *ki navā kanā karēmo pirghis*, repeat what I say to you word for word and don't add anything on your own account or you may spoil my object. To break into, burgle : *istō duzzāk nanā urāc pirghār*, the thieves burgled our home last night. To transgress, disobey (orders, etc.) : *ō dākha sāl nā khizmate karēne*, *ō hich nā hukme pirghtane*, all these years has he served you, and never has he disobeyed your order. To solve (a riddle) : *kanā chāchāc pirghing-a kappēsa* ? can't you solve my riddle ? To break in, discipline : *hullinā gāme jwān pirghānus*, you've broken in this horse's paces splendidly. To shed (one's first teeth) : *nā mār dāiskā dandān pirghāne*, *pirghtane* ? has your boy shed his first teeth yet or no ? To wink (one's eye) : *kaneāi khañ pirghā ki hich pāpēs*, he gave me the wink to say nothing. To droop in death (of the eye) : *khañ-ta pirghingati e*, *kātu-me-ta dāghārāi tikh*, his eye is drooping in death, put his head on the ground. To twist, espec. a rope : *dā rēzo jwān pirgh*, twist this rope properly [primary though now rarer meaning is 'to twist,' hence 'to twist to breaking-point,' to break, cf. pinning, which serves as the passive ; Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel., Tul. *puri*, twisting ; Mal., Tul. also *piri* ; Tam., Mal. *piri*, to sever ; Tul. *piri*, to twist, cancel, counteract ; Malt. *pargh*-, Kur. *pargh*-, to split]

piri Old age [P.]

piring (past stem *piris*-) To swell, of the body : *ōnā nat bāz pirisune*, his foot has swollen a great deal ; *kanā hōk kārēmān pirisunō*, my hands are swollen with hard work ; *hullie ganda zēn karēnus*, *baj-ta pirisune*, you've saddled the horse so badly that its back's swollen ; *hur tēne*, *ama pirisunus khwashān*, just look at yourself, how fat you've grown from very pleasure [Drav. *peru*, large ; cf. Tam., Mal. *peruk*-, Tel. *perug*-, Kan. *perc*-, Tul. *perj*- etc., to grow large]

pirpitēng To screw up (the eyes before crying) : *nī tēnā khante bāz pirpitēfis*, *i nē tifara-ta*, you may pucker up your eyes as much as you please but I won't give it you ; *sharmindaian khante tēnā pirpitēfisa*, *kharink-a bafak*, for very shame you whimper but the tears won't come [c. of obsol. *pirpitēnging* ; con. with *piring* ?]

pirrik Butterfly, moth [Bal. *pirik*, *piruk* ; fr. *piring* ? or cf. Mal. *pirukku*, gnat ?]

piring To twitch involuntarily, commonly regarded as foretelling coming events : *kanā khañ pirrāka*, *chāisut ki pir-a kēk*, my eye was twitching, so I guessed it would rain ; *chappikō khañ pirrāka hōghingki*, the left eye was twitching, a sure sign of coming trouble ; *jōr kanā pirrik ilumtō drōt tiningki*, my lip is twitching, so I shall soon be saluting my brother with a kiss ; *ust kanā pirringati e*, my heart is fluttering [Si. *phar*-, Panj. *phur*-, Skt. *sphurati*]

pir¹ Open plain, level ground : *pēsh tamma pirāi*, *asit ēlōe hurin dē zōr e*, come out into the open, and let's see, you and I, which is the stronger. Mourning-ground at the Muharram : *kharribō kār*, *ki seiadāk pirāi pittingati ō*, come let's go, the Sayyads are lamenting at the mourning-ground. Threshing-ground.—**pir²** *kanning* To gallop : *kanā hulli kulanā randat aas*, *asikatō pir karē*, *ēlōfte illā*, my horse was lying last when all at once it galloped and left the rest behind [Jat. *pir*, Bal. *per*, Si. *pir*]

pir³ *kanning* To make a settlement over something held in common : *kanā hulli ōptō shariki aas*, *pir karēn-ta* ;

hullio ō harfē, kane rupai tiss, he and I had shares in my horse, and we settled our partnership by his taking the horse and buying me out [=piṛ¹, division on the threshing-ground? levelling matters out?]

pissi The wild plum, zizyphus jujuba.

pist Open : vakhtas ki kask, khank-ta pist assur, when he died his eyes were open; darvāzao pist illānus, you've left the door open; mōnaṭi-ta ki dū kanā laggā, pist tammā, when my blow struck him on the face, he fell sprawling; harkasnā mōnaṭi pist us, nē lajj-a bafak? you lay yourself out open to every man's advances (said to a woman), have you no shame?—pist kanning To open : khante must ka, bāe pist ka, i nā bāṭi hanēnō girāas ētiva, shut your eyes and open your mouth, and I'll pop something sweet in; harkasnā mōnaṭi bāe pist-a kēsa, khwāhisa, you open your mouth in front of everybody and beg.

pish The dwarf palm, nannorhops ritchieana, used for matting [Bal. phish, P. pēsh]

pishkau Ringlet, lock, flowing hair : padān pishkavaṭi-ta halkut, I caught him behind by his locks [cf. P. pish?]

pishshī Cat : i pishshie dū khalkut, kanā dūe shurrā, I stroked the cat, and it scratched my hand; nī kantō pishshī ō mūshanā juṭṭe karēs, you played cat-and-mouse with me; khālēghā yā shēro ki pās pishshinā malh, ama ki marē, nētō jang-a kēk (prov.), call a leopard or tiger the son of a cat, and of course he'll go for you; ō pishshinā mār, nī ant kanning-a kēsa? you wretched son of a cat, what can you do? [prob. not con. with Bal. pūshī, P. pushak, pūshak, but with Tam., Tel., Kan. pilli, for -sh < Drav. -l, cf. mash, mish]

pit Thorn : nataṭi kanā pitas hinā, drusto nan tughān shāghā kane, a thorn ran into my foot and it kept me awake all night. Spine or quill of a porcupine, etc. : dūsha ki bā biṭik, jaduknā pitāk laggira-ta, dūsha hich kanning-a kappak, when the snake tries to bite, the hedgehog drives its quills into him,

and the snake can do nothing.—pit kaḍ kanning To raise obstacles : nī kasarāi kanki pit kaḍ karēnus, you've put stumbling-blocks in my way.—pit khalling To back-bite : sardār nā mōnāi kane pit khalkus, ōnā khīāl dāngi allau, you slandered me to the chief, but he paid no attention to it [cf. Malt. patō, sharp, Kuṛ. patt-, to pierce?]

pitī Thorny : dā pitīō drakhtas e, this is a thorny tree. Covered with quills or spines : jaduk ō sinkur pitīō sādār ō, the hedgehog and the porcupine are prickly animals [pit + -i]

pīta Wheel [Bal. phitō, Jat. phitā, Si. phithō]

pitagh Shoulder-blade. Especially the shoulder-blade of a sheep or goat used in divination after the roast flesh has been torn off : pitagh-bin pitaghe hurā, nane khābar mass ki narribō, bēgāi lashkar-a barēk, the seer examined the shoulder-blade, and we were told we should fly as an army was coming that night.

pitagh-bin One who practices divination from shoulder-blades; seer [pitagh + P. bin, seeing]

pitārkh Step-father : lumma ki barām karē, mātuna-a marēk, hāva ki barām karē, pitārkh-a marēk (prov.), a mother who remarries becomes a stepmother and a father a step-father—in their children's affections [cf. Bal. pit, P. pidar, father]

pitāv Sheltered spot exposed to the sun : dēanā pitāvāi babō tūlin, ērō yakhi e, come and sit in this sunny nook, it's cold over there. Hole in the game of marbles. Holed out : nā gōri pitāv e? has your marble gone into the hole? [Bal. pētāfa, P'sht. pitāō, P. patau]

pitki Alum [Bal. phitki, Si. phitiki]

pitruk A wild edible plant.

pitṭ¹ Curse : nē pitṭ e, curses on you—said with arms and fingers outstretched; pitṭas tammo iāine, antei daun karēs? curse you, why did you behave like this? [fr. pitṭing]

pitṭ² Snook with the hand held sideways to the face : nanā pitṭān khār

karē, narrā, he got angry at our pulling long noses at him, and ran away; ō tēnāi piṭṭe harfēne, pēnanā pāningān ant sharm-a barēk-ta? he's got so accustomed to people cocking snooks at him that is he likely to be abashed by what anybody says? Ashamed: piṭṭ-a mafēsa ki nī dārē bassunus, kanā salāmki batanus? aren't you ashamed of yourself for coming here and not coming to see me?—piṭṭe kanning To pull faces, cock snooks at: chūchae piṭṭe kappa, khaṇanā-ta dīr tammik, guṛā ghairat bafak-ta, don't pull faces at the child or it'll lose all sense of shame and won't resent anything afterwards; daunō gandaō kārēmas karē ki piṭṭe karēn-ta, he played such a dirty trick that we cut snooks at him [hardly=piṭṭe; cf. Si. phithi, scornful interjection, hoot]

piṭṭing To curse: ō kane piṭṭā, kaṇe ghussa bass, khalkuṭ-ta, I lost my temper with him for cursing me and struk him. To beat the breast in grief: ō hōghisa, piṭṭisa bass, she came along wailing and beating her breast [Bal., Jaṭ. piṭṭ-, Si. piṭ-, Pkt. pittei]

piun White: puṭāk-ta piun ō, his hair is white; tēnā piunā puchchāte pitēṭi ghāndānus, you've trailed your white clothes (i.e., your fair fame) in the mire. Silver, when contrasted with khisun, red: asi tange khisunān purr karē, asi tange piunān purr karē, he filled one side of his saddle-bag with gold and the other with silver. Cleared of (with ust as the subj.): kanā ust nēan piun massune. pēndwār kanā mōnaṭi bafa. I'm now done with you, never come into my presence again. Black, blackened (euphemistically in the case of relatives or friends): mōnāi nā piunō ṭikkas e, murr ka-ta, there's a smut on your face, rub it off; dāsā ki drōgh pāninge hēl karēnus, dāsā mōn nā piun e, now that you've taken to lying, your face is indeed black.—piun kanning To whiten, bleach: puchchāte siḷ, piun ka-tā, wash the clothes and get them white. To make clear, elucidate: nī hite ghōraṭi illās, piun kattavēs-ta, chiva kāsā, arāng-a kāsā, you

left the matter in uncertainty, and didn't make it clear, when or where you're going. To satisfy oneself about (with uste, and the obj. in the loc. in -āi): nan tēnā uste piun karēnun iāita, we have satisfied ourselves about him. To wash one's hands of (with uste, and the obj. in the abl.): i tēnā uste piun karēṭ iānta, ō tēnā gandaghā kārēmtēan dū harfpak, I washed my hands of him for he won't give up his evil ways. To blacken (euphemistically in the case of relatives or friends): kūsē tēnā dēgaṭi khōshkānus, piun karēnus, zū siḷ-ta, you've rubbed your shirt on the kettle and made it all black, wash it quickly [pi-un; con. with Tam., Mal. vel-, ven-, Tel. vel-, Tul. bol-, Kan. bil-, Kur. biḷ-, shining, white?]

piunī Whiteness. White of an egg. Whitewash. White of the eye.—piunī kanning To whitewash [piun + -i]

piun-kāṭumī Grey-headed. Species of date also called pappō ['white-headed']

piun-khānī Shameless ['white-eyed']

piun-pulli The wild plant matricaria lusiocarpa, used as a drug for fever ['white-flowered']

piun-rish White-bearded. Grey-beard ['white-beard']

piun-rishī Condition of having a white-beard [piun-rish + -i]

piun-zar Silver ['white-money']

piz } The first thing put into the mouth
pizz } of a new-born to influence his after-life: khwāja kane pāre ki nā chūcha ki paidā mass, barak khabar ēte, i piz-a ētīva ikita, guṛā jwānō bandaghas marōe, the master told me that I was to come and tell him when my child was born, and he would give me some natal food to make a good man of him; kanā māranā piz sardārā urāghān e, hamōrān hushār e, my son's first food came out of the chief's house, hence his intelligence; nā piz kharāb e ki nī daunō hit-a kēsa, you must have sucked in evil with your mother's milk, to talk like this; daun ki dudēngati us, khazmanā pizas ki ntaves? didn't you eat some venison at

your birth, that you run like this ?
har jah hāzir us, lōrinā pīzas kun-
gunus, you're here, there and
everywhere, you must have eaten
something belonging to a gipsy
when you were born [any con.
with pizzēr, 'after-effects' ?]

pizzēr Behind, back : pizzēr tammā, ki
dam darēngāsas, he fell behind
because he was fagged out ; piz-
zēr shāghās-ta, ki iraghe bistavēs,
you kept him back through not
having baked the bread. After,
behind (postposition gov. the abl.) :
ō tūaseān pizzēr kask, he died a
month later ; kaneān pizzēr paidā
massus, kaneān must dudēngatī
us (prov.), you were born after
me, and yet run before me—i.e.,
you're teaching your grandmother
to suck eggs ; kaneān pizzēr sala,
stand behind me [con. with pad,
Drav. piṇ, piṛ etc., backside, cf.
espec. Tam. pīraku, Gōn. pijjā,
Kur. pisa]

pōchi Knee-cap : ōnā punanā pōchi
harsēngāne, jahāi hata taf-ta,
aga na, jōr-a mafak, his knee-cap
has been put out, get it back in
place and bind it, otherwise it
won't get well.

pōchkō The wild grass althaca ludwigii,
used as fodder.

pōd Clod of earth [var. of pōr]

pōgh¹ Charcoal : zindaō pōghas hur,
tōpiāi tikhi, ki chilum kashshiy, look
out a bit of live charcoal and put
it on the top of the hookah, I want
to smoke ; handunō hit-a kēsa
kane, ki ustāi pōghas tikhis, what
you say to me is as if you'd laid
live charcoal on my heart.—pōgh
kanning To char : pātte hush,
pōgh ka, gidānati hata ki tēne
bāsifin, set the wood alight and
char it and bring it indoors to
warm ourselves [cf. Tel. boggu ?]

pōgh² The wild bush calligonum poly-
gonoides [Bal. phōgh, Jaṭ. phōgg,
Si. phōgg^a]

pōh Intelligent. Intelligence. Under-
standing.—pōh kanning To make
to understand, instruct.—pōh man-
ning To understand [Bal., Psht.]

pōk¹ Wasted, thrown away : kanā khwārik
kul dā hullitō pōk massur, all the
trouble I took over this horse was
wasted ; ēnakhōnā fasle malakh

kung, nanā tukhm pōk mass,
this year's crops were devoured
by the locusts, and our seed was
thrown away. Useless, fruitless :
ōnā pōkō hitas e, his are empty
words ; dā pōkangā kārēme ki nī
kanningatī us, kane tēnā fāidac
nishān ēte, shew me what advant-
age you gain from this useless work
you're doing. Off (of a bet) :
nan shart-a tafina ki kanā hulli
nārān tēz e, aga hullitēan asit
niāmātī lang mass, kanā ō nā shart
pōk e, we'll wager that my horse is
faster than yours but if one of the
horses goes lame in the middle, our
bet's off.—pōk kanning To render
useless, nullify : nāibe vadḍi tiss,
kanā dāvāc pōk karē, he bribed the
deputy and got my case thrown
out [Bal. pōk, pugh, rejected, Si.
phōk^a, empty, hollow, Hin.
phōkaṭ, worthless]

pōk² Sprinkling, sprinkle of powder :
ṭap bārisune, kish aff-ta, pōkas ka-
ta, the wound is dry and there's no
pus, so put a sprinkling of powder
on it ; pōkān hich fāida mafak,
sijla-as hum tikhi-ta, there's no good
in a sprinkle of powder, put a
plaster on as well.—pōk tining To
sprinkle : mishas harfē, pōk tiss,
he picked up some earth and
sprinkled it ; dārū zara-as khaṇatī-
ta pōk ēte, sprinkle a little powder
in his eye ; dū-ta ditari mass,
liḍḍas hushāt, ṭappāi-ta pōk tissut,
his hand was bleeding, so I burnt
some dung and powdered it over
his wound ; bē iāita pōk tiss, he
powdered it with salt [cf. Psht.
pūg, Si. phūkār^a, squinting out of
the mouth, sprinkling ?]

pōl Bridge [P. pūl]

pōlāt Steel [P. pūlād]

pōling Stain : dā ant pōlingase ki nā
puchchāi laggāne ? what's this
stain you've got on your clothes ?
khisunā puch pōling-a harfpak
(prov.), red cloth doesn't show
stains, i.e., a rich man escapes
censure. Stain on one's character ;
pollution : pōlingas tikhā iāikanā,
khudā kane pāk karē, he put a
stain on my character, but God
cleared me ; pōlingas naneāi
tikhingāne, ki kiāmatiskā murr
maf, a stain has been put on us
which will last till Judgment day

[Bal. pōlink prob. lw.; cf. Tam., Mal. pula, Kan. pole, taint, pollution ?]

pōlō Hollow, empty : drakht pōlō e, iāita laggipa ki navā pinne, the tree's hollow, don't climb up it for fear it break ; dā gadḍa pōlō o, iṭita mazḍi all, this fruitstone is hollow, there's no kernel inside ; khanāṭ-ta, iṭōta hit karēṭ, pōlō e, ōṛān hiech-a mafak, I saw him and had a talk with him, but he's got nothing in him, and one can make nothing of him [Bal. pōlō, Panj. pōlā, Si. pōro ; con. with Mal., Kan., Tuḷ. polḷu ?]

pōriā Wages. Hired labour.—pōriā kanning To work as a labourer [Bal. ; Jaṭ. pōrhiā, Si. pōrihiō]

pōriāgir Hired labourer [pōriā + P. -gar, worker]

pōrring¹ To hatch : kukkur baidaghāte tēnā pōrringaṭi e, pishshīān sambāle-ta kēs, the hen is sitting on its eggs, keep the cat away from her ; baidaghāte chiva pōrrik ? when will she hatch out the eggs ? [Mal. porunn- ?]

pōrring² To churn : pālḥ pōrringaṭi e, she's churning milk ; hīzako pōrra, khassī ka, churn the milk-skin and make butter ; dīranā pōrringūn khassī pōsh tammipak (prov.), you can't get butter by churning water, i.e., you can't make silk purses out of sows' ears ; nā huchchāi swār massuṭ, kane hīzā-kūm-bā pōrrūka, I rode your camel and it churned me up like a milk-bag. To stir up, worry : i nē jwān-a pōrriva, I'll stir you up properly [= pōrring¹ ; or cf. Kan. pose ?]

pōr Clod of earth : pōras harf, kuchakāi khassa, pick up a clod and fling it at the dog ; urāghūn pōras tammā, kanā duṭi laggū, a clod fell from the house and struck my arm ; kane ki khanā, pārōs kū pōras ass, dirāṭi tammā, dir mass, mōne burzā kattau, when he saw me, he was, so to say, a clod of earth fallen into the water, for he melted away and couldn't lift up his face [var. pōḷ ; cf. Kan. peṭṭa, Tel. peḷḷe ? or Skt. pinda-, lump ?]

pōrō Hard-formed, of grain [fr. pōr]

pōs Vulva [cf. Tam. pocca, Kan. pucci, Kuṛ. pōlā, Tel. pūṭa ?]

pōstān Bullock's nose-string [= P. pōz, snout + tan (īdan), twist ?]

pōstin Sheep-skin coat [P.]

pōshāk Clothes [P.]

pōshing To suck : kamunde 'pōshisa urāghāi hināṭ, I went home sucking the sugar-cane ; chūcha tēnā hōre pōshingaṭi e, the child is sucking its finger ; i nā dittatōki malās uṭ, dēas pōshōṭ-tā, I'm thirsty for your blood, one fine day I'll feast on it. To absorb : ḍaghār dire pōshā, the earth absorbed the water.

pōta¹ Weft-thread before being passed through the warp [P. pūd]

pōta² Rag-ball for playing. Stallion's sheath.—pōta kanning To put the stallion's sheath into the mare [A. fūṭa, rag, testicle]

pōṭā Cardamom [Bal. phōta, Si. phōtō]

pōṭāsk Cardamom [loc. Lahṛi var. of pōṭā]

pōṭau Bald plain [Si. pōṭhō ; cf. Jaṭ. pōṭa, land out of reach of flood-water]

prāvēz Fine needlework pattern [P. farāwēz, lacc, ornamental edging]

prinching To squeeze, squeeze out : kanā dūe bāz princhās, husōn karēs-ta, you squeezed my hand so hard that you hurt it ; puchchāte princha ki bārīr, squeeze the clothes dry. To massage : kātum kanā khālḥ kanningaṭi e, likhe kanā princha, my head's aching, massage my neck. To press hard (fig.) : sardār princhā-ta, kulle ki kungas, iānta kashshā, the chief put pressure on him and made him disgorge everything he'd taken ; ōde princha ki kane naukari ēto, press him to give me some service [Bal. prich-, pīrich-]

prish Millet.

prishk Spark : khūkhārnā prishkas shah-rase bass e (prov.), a spark is enough to set a village on fire ; ō prishkasēnā kachchaṭ khānik, he's got just a glimmer of eye-sight left [Bal. patrushagḥ]

prung Red stone bead : ōnā masīras all ki prunganā dāna-as e ! khudā nazarān rakke-ta, it's not a daughter he's got, it's a jewel of price ! God preserve her from the evil eye.

pū Worm, maggot, caterpillar: pir ki kük, kasatteāi pük bāz pēsh tam-mira, when it rains, the worms come out on the roads in hundreds; huchchanā bāmusān pūas tammā, a maggot fell out of the camel's nose; dā shirgōnanā būtavāi bāz pū arē, there are a lot of caterpillars on this shirgona bush; i daghārnā pū ut, I'm a land-worm, i.e., I know all about agriculture (cf. use of 'book-worm'); i nā ustanā pū ut, I know you inside out. The supposed worm in the nerve of a tooth: kanā dandāne pū kungune, I've got tooth-ache.—pū kanning 'To become maggoty, etc.: kaditāk pū karēnō, shēf ka, pūte-tā kashshe, the biltong has gone maggoty, take it down and get the maggots out; hullinā rēsh pū karēne, the gall on the horse is full of worms.—pū tamming 'To become maggoty etc.: khāzgān kātum-ka pū tammāne, ainō mashiv-ta, my head has got full of lice with the dirt, let me wash it to-day; nā sāat ō damanā pāningān kanā khafk pū tammār, my ears got full of worms—i.e., I got fed up—with your incessant chatter [Tam., Mal., Kan. pulu, Tel. purugu, Tul. puri, Gon. puri, Kui priu, Kur. pocgō, Malt. pocru]

puch Clothing, clothes: i tēnā puchchāte dāsā badal karēnu, I've just changed my clothes. Cloth: puchchas hush, pōgh ka, sagha, tappāi-ta pōk ēte ki ditar sale, put a light to a bit of cloth and char it and powder it up and sprinkle it on the wound to stanch the blood [con. with P. pōsh (v. pōshāk) improb.; cf. Tam., Mal. puda, Kan. pude, Tel. pōde, Tul. pōdepu]

pūch Empty: dā dū nā pūch e, your hand here is empty—said in the game of challav-pūch. Thrown away, squandered: rupaik-ta pūch massur hinār, his money was all squandered away.—pūch pāning 'To address disrespectfully: tēneān ballāte pūch pāpēs, navā nā dandānte kashshir, don't cheek your betters or they'll have your teeth out [P.]

pūda Rotten: maiva pūda massune, the fruit has become rotten; dā pāyte ki hēsunas kul pūda ō, jwān ō, this

fuel you've brought is excellent, it's all worm-eaten.—pūda kann-ing 'To go rotten [P.]

pudēn Cold, chilly, cool: dā dir pudēn e, bē-shōling-a kappēsa iṭita, this water's too cold for you to bathe in. Not inflamed, rid of inflammation: chūchanā dū hushingāne, huf ka-ta ki pudēn marē, the child's hand is burnt, blow on it to cool the inflammation. Especially with reference to the division of diseases and remedies into hot and cold, Life-history § 171 seq.: tirma-aṭi mat ō hūtanā sil jwān e, antei ki pudēn e, in summer a male or female goat-skin is the right remedy (for a male and female respectively), as it's cold. Stale, of bread: dā iragh pudēn e, this bread's stale.—pudēn kanning 'To cool, chill. To relieve of excitement, quieten: ō hōghā, hōghā, tēnā uste pudēn karē, she wept and wept and relieved her mind [pud- + -ēn; Gon. pini, Malt. panye, Kur. pannā s., Kui pēni s. and a.; cf. Tam., Mal., Tul. paṇi, dew, Mal. also a cold, fever, shiver, Tul. also snow]

pudēnā hilh Ague ['the cold fever']

pudēni Coldness, cold: pudēniṭi rābi ma ki manzile zū rasēngis, start while it's still cold so as to reach the next stage betimes [pudēn + -i]

pūdgil Slime: dā dīcān pūdgilnā gand-a barēk, jōc pāk kattanō, there's a smell of slime from this water, they haven't cleaned the channel [< pūda + P. gil, mud, 'putrifying mud']

pudi Coldness, cold: kanā hōk pudīān bārisunō, my fingers are numbed with the cold; dārē pudī zōrāk e, nan sēlhe handārē gidārēng-a kappana, the cold here is too severe for us to be able to pass the winter hereabouts. Frost: istō drakhtāte pudī darē, the frost struck the trees last night [pud(-ēn) + -i]

puff Hiss, hissing [imit.]

puffāra Sound of hissing [puff + -āra]

pug Chaff, chopped straw [Bal. phug; cf. P. puk, pūk, tinder?]

pughut Frog [Bal. pugut; imit., cf. P. ghūk; Malt. pokroto, toad]

puk¹ One of the throws in the knuckle-bone game; the back of a knuckle-bone [P.]

puk² Face-downwards, on one's face: puk tammāne, bash ka-ta, hur ki mōnat-ta laggāne, he's lying face-downwards, pick him up and see whether it has hit him on his face; sōbān tā shāmiskā puk tammānus, kārēm-a kappēsa, you lie on your face from morning to night and do nothing [prob. —puk¹, 'showing one's back']

pūkēnging To blow oneself out with rage: hīzakām-bā pūkēngānus tūsumis, you sit there blown out with rage like a bladder; sardār ainō tēnā rājāi pūkēngāsas, the chief had got infuriated with his tribesmen today; nā ilum kaneāi pūkēngāne ki i ōde hichhas titavat, your brother has been annoyed with me because I gave him nothing [m. of pūking]

pukhtū Cross-beam between the two pegs at the top and bottom of the loom.

pūking To blow out, inflate: dā khavāe pūka, blow this water-skin out; hur gōj tēne pūkāne, look the go-lizard has blown itself out; surnāe jwān-a pūkik, he's a great hand at blowing the pipe [Jaṭ., Si. phūk-; Skt. phūtkaroti, blowing]

pul Robbery. Loot, plunder: kane dā hulli pulaṭi dū tammā, I got this pony in the loot [fr. puling]

pulāv Pilau, meat with rice and relish.—pulāv bising To cook into a pilau: nī khīāl pulāv bisingatī us (prov.), you're cooking thoughts into a pilau, i.e., building castles in the air [P. palāv]

pūli Sheaf of corn [Bal. phuli; Panj. pūlā, Skt. pūla-, bundle, straw]

puling To rob, plunder, snatch [Bal. phull-, Si. phur-]

pull Flowar: ōnā mōn lālanā pullām-bā khīsune, his face is as red as a tulip [Bal. pull, Jaṭ. phul, Si. phul", Skt. phulla]

pullā Parched Indian corn or juwari [Jaṭ. phullā, Si. phulō]

pullā-shakar Sugared pop-corn ['parched corn sugar']

pulli Ornament at the side of the nose. Cap of a gun [lin. phulli]

pullur Small-pox husks [con. with pull?]

pul-makkī Tape-worm ['flowering-worm'? or is pul- older form of pū (cf. Drav. pulu) preserved in compd. ?]

pulō Nose-ring: shēfkō pulō, nose-ring hanging from the centre of the nostrils; burzānkō pulō, nose-ring higher up at the side of the nostril [Bal. phulūh; cf. pull, pulli]

pulūs Police [Eng.]

pun Knee: punte daghārāi khalk, he knelt on the ground; punteāi tūlh, kneel down; kane khudā khan ō punān shāghp, God preserve me from going blind or lame [con. with pinni, cf. Kāfiri punu, calf, Skt. piṇḍaka-, lump]

Pundū Bottom, of a receptacle etc.: khavānā pundūṭi shikkas khāl, taf-ta ki dīr himp iānta, drive a peg into the bottom of the water-skin and tie it up to prevent it leaking. Fundament, buttocks: tēnā pundūnā pāk kanningki bassune, he's come to clear himself—of some accusation; sardār ki kaneāi mēr-bāni karē, nā pundū hushingā, just because the chief shewed me favours, your nose was put out of joint; nī tēnā pundue tinūi tikhis, inā ire barām-a kēva, you can just lump it, marry your sister I will. [Drav. piṇ, back-side (and hence con. with pad etc.); cf. espec. Gōn. pēndā, anus, Kuṛ. pēndā, under-part, Kui piṇḍari, rectum]

pundūnā-gal Buttock [gen. of pundū + Bal. etc. gal, cheek]

pundū pāsh Naked ['fundament-bare']

pundū-pāshī Nakedness [pundū-pāsh + -ī]

pūnzik } Reed instrument: tēnā pūnzike
pūnzuk } tōr, stop your reed instrument, i.e., hold your tongue. —pūnzik khalling To play on the reed: jwān pūnzik-a khālck, he's good on the reed. To chatter: pūnzuk khālpa, shut up [imit. ?]

puppō Species of date [var. of pappō]

pūra Full, complete: khān tēnā faujanā dasta-as pūraō Mastungnā hallingki mōn tiss, the Khan sent a full wing of his army to take Mastung. Fulfilled, completed: ōnā pāra pūra mass, his watch was over [Jaṭ.

- pūrā, Si. pūrō; Skt. pūraka-, filling]
- pūrchink Wild lavender, mentha sylvestris, used as a cooling drug [? + -nk]
- purr Full. Loaded. Occas. declined: nāpī purraṭ vahāka, the canal was flowing in full flood.—purr kanning To fill, fill up, load: dīr jōaṭi vahingaṭi e, hur khavāo purr kēn, look here, water's running in the stream, let's fill the water-skin [P.]
- purrap Female calf [Bal. phurap; Jaṭ. purāph, female camel fr. one to four years]
- purruk Long hair (of males only) cut short at the shoulders: tēnā purrukāte mashiva, I want to wash my locks [cf. Drav. puri-, twisting, Mal. fine long hair?]
- purs Subscriptions paid on the occasion of a death in the family, Life-history § 283 [P. 'enquiring,' i.e., condolences]
- purvālḥ Fresh milk: tubē purvālhām-bār assaka, the moon was white as milk [purr + pālḥ, 'full milk' from which no cream has been extracted]
- purz Soft down etc. [town var. of purz]
- puṛ Hand-mill stone: shēfkō puṛ, the nether grind-stone; buṛzānkō pur, the upper grind-stone [Jaṭ. puṛ, Bal. pur, Si. puṛ]
- puṛi ; Drop. of liquids: khavāṭi puṛink ; puṛinkas diranā aff, there isn't a drop of water in the skin; bēdirnā puṛias kane titau, he didn't give me a drop of broth [puṛi-nk; Bal. phuri, Si. phuri]
- purpur Drizzle: piranā purpur e, it's just drizzling; daghār purpurān pālitaṭ, the ground didn't get wet from the drizzle.—purpur kanning To drizzle: ainō sōbatō jamar karē, o khudānā hukmaṭ irā musi vār purpur karē, it was cloudy early this morning, and by the grace of God it drizzled once or twice [Si. phurphur]
- purz Soft down espec. of the dwarf-palm, used for stuffing mattresses, etc., and as tinder. Scrap, tatter [P. purz]
- purza Scrap, tatter: kāghaznā purza-as kanki dākha dēaṭi mōn titanus, all this time you've not sent me a scrap of paper.—purza purza kanning To tear to ribbons: puchhāte harrās. purza purza karēs, you rent the clothes and tore them to ribbons [fr. purz]
- pūs Dainty made of pounded pistachio and dates. Fig.: chāva māk pūsas bēghānō, banningaṭi o, here are the young folk, I'm sure they've been up to some pretty mischief.
- pūsēnging To become rotten, go bad: o maivaghāte bāsuniṭi dūmbās, pūsēngānō, that fruit you covered up in the heat has gone bad [P. pūs-]
- pūskun New: dā asi pūskunō gwāzias e ki o nanc iāita hēl tissune, this is a new game he has taught us; dā zamāna-aṭi pūskunō khiāl bāz e, nowadays there are a lot of newfangled ideas. Fresh: ainō bāzāraṭi pūskunō maiva vadī massune, fresh fruit have made an appearance in the market to-day. Recently, just: tāiskā pūskun dū sillāsun, ki mēmānas rasēngā, we had only just washed our hands when a guest arrived; kanā mār pūskun vadī mass, ki kanā bāva kask, my boy had just been born when my father died; dāsā tukhm pūskun kharringaṭi e, the seed is only just sprouting [pūs- + -kun; Tam., Mal. put-, Kan., Tuḷ. pos-, Kur., Malt. pun-, Gōn., Kui pūn-]
- pūskun-rish Just growing a beard. One who is just growing a beard ['new beard']
- pūskun-rishī Just growing a beard. Condition of just growing a beard [pūskun-rish + -i]
- puslak Pustule.
- puspus Whisper, whispering.—puspus kanning To whisper [imit.; Bal. etc. phusphus]
- pussī Damping.—pussī kanning To damp: bāsuni bāz ass, puchhas pussī karēt, bajāi tēnā shāghāt, the heat was intense, so I damped a cloth and put it on my back [Jaṭ.; cf. Jaṭ., Si. pus-, to be wet; Skt. prusyati]
- pūshar Cold in the head: sēlḥ charaō kulla o pūsharas e, winter is one long

cough and cold; kane pūshaṛ karēne, I've got a cold; i ainō gulgulāpnā pullāte gand kashshāt, kane pūshaṛ karē, to-day I got hay-fever from sniffing at the roses. Unripe, yellow, of apricots and peaches: zardalūk dāsā pūshaṛ ō, the apricots are now yellow [fr. pūshing; in the second meaning appar. confused with pūshkun]

pūshing To snuffle, sniff, snort: pūshingaṭi us, chāva ki pūshaṛ kēk-ne, you're snuffling, I fancy you must have caught a cold; iragh kunisa pūshāka, tippara antei, he sniffed as he ate his food, I don't know why; kharās ki kane khaṇā, pūshā, the ox snorted as soon as he saw me [imit.; Bal. punsh-]

pūshkun Yellow: pūshkunō puchch antei bēnānus? what have you put on yellow clothes for? Pale: sardārṇā urāghān ki bass, pūshkun pūshkun ass, tippara ki ant pārēne-ta, he was mighty pale when he came out of the chief's house, I don't know what he's said to him [pūsh- + -kun; cf. Kan. pulla, Tel. pulli, Tuḷ. puli, acid, and Tel. pulli, Tam. pullilu, pale yellowish colour; for -sh < -l see mash, mish; prob. not con. with Tam., Tuḷ. pacce, Mal. paju, Kan. pasu, Tel. pasi, green]

pūshkunī Yellowness. Yoke of an egg [pūshkun + -ī]

pusht Generation, pedigree [P.]

pushtivān Prop, buttress [P.]

pūt Navel, umbilical cord: pūte-ta dāi ganda tarē, dāsā nājōr e, the nurse cut his navel-string badly, and now he's ill.—pūt kanning To get dirt into the navel: pūt karēne-ta, pūte-ta mūshk, he has got dirt into the navel, rub it [Tam. pokkaḷ, Mal. pokkil, Kan. pokkuḷ, Tel. pokkili, Tuḷ. pūvolu; con. with pūtuṛō, blister]

pūtār The grass panicum jumentorum [Si. pūtār*]

pūtk Smut on corn: pūtkanā sababān kanā faṣl kharāb mass, my crops were spoilt by smut.

putrēnging To enter: putrēng-a kappēsa, murr sala, i putrēngiv, you can't enter, stand aside and let me enter [Tam., Mal. pud-? Bal. putur- prob. lw.]

putul Small goat-skin bag, chiefly used for holding water, milk or ghee: nanā putule dirān pur ka, fill our bag with water [con. with putunk?]

putunk Bundle: putunke taf, gurā baḍḍāi ka-ta, tie up the bundle before hoisting it on your shoulder; putunke tēnā malā, taṭṭi-ta bāz giṛā assur, when he opened his bundle he found a lot of things inside; amarō putunkas e baḡhala-ṭi-ne? what sort of bundle have you under your arm? putunkām-bā tammāsas, harfēt-ta, he was lying like a bundle, so I picked him up; yakḥān druste nan putunk massasut, I had lain bundled up the whole night because of the cold. Knot, knotted string: kanā khwātā putunk arāfēk e? where's my string of beads?—putunk kanning To make into a bundle: ōde putunk ka, harf-ta, roll it into a bundle and lift it up [put- + -(u)nk; Tam., Mal. podi, Kan. pōde, Tuḷ. pude]

pūtuṛō Blister: dā pūtuṛōe sīla khalb, trakhkhif, take a needle to this blister and burst it.—pūtuṛō halling To become blistered: bāzangā kārēm kanningān kanā dūk pūtuṛō halkunō, my hands have got blistered from over-much labour; nā gandaghā kārēmteān kanā ust pūtuṛō halk, my heart has been wounded by your evil ways.—pūtuṛō tining To make to blister: khākhār ōnā nate hushā, pūtuṛō tias, the fire scorched his foot and made it blister [Tam. pokkaḷ, Mal. pokkuḷi, Kan. pugul, Tel. pokku, Tuḷ. pokke, Malt. poka; con. with pūt, navel]

puṭ Hair: nā puṭāk piun massunō, ni hichch-a tippēsa, though your hairs have grown grey, yet you know nothing; bēdiraṭi mēlhanā puṭas e, there's a sheep's hair in the broth.—puṭ kanning To pluck, of a fowl: dā chukke puṭ ka, pluck this chicken. To pluck, of the tobacco crop: dāsā tambākhāte puṭ kanningaṭi ō, they're now plucking the tobacco crop. To thrash: halkur puṭ karēr-ta, they seized him and thrashed him [Bal. phut]

puṭau Small-pox [Skt. sphoṭa-, eruption? if so, very early]

puttī Spine, loin : puttina haḍ, the vertebral column [Jaṭ. puṭh, Si. puṭhō; Skt. praṭha-, back]

pūzik Reed instrument [var. of pūnzik]

puzhō The wild plant convolvulus microphyllus, used as fodder [fr. puzhza]

puzhza Human hair : nī handunō hit-a kēsa ki puzhzae sila-aṭi shāghin-gaṭi us (prov.), the stuff you talk is like threading needles with hair ; nī antei tēnā puzhzae gwand karēnus ? why have you cut your hair short ? [hardly con. with P. pash ?]

R

r- Loc. Jhal., espec. Zahri, var. for dr-, Grammar § 183, e.g., rakht, rōgh for drakht, drōgh.

-r¹ Pronominal suffix of the 3rd. pers. plur. in the affirmative verb. Changes in the negative verb to -s [orig. simply plur. in force, cf. Drav. -ar; appears also in -re, the pronominal suffix of the 2nd. pers. plur.; is essentially identical with -s- in the personal plur. suffix -sk in the noun; and with -r in the personal interrogative dēr, where it has lost its plur. force]

-r² Pronominal suffix of the 1st. pers. sing. of the present indefinite in the negative verb [orig. not pronominal or radical, but simply phonetic, being a survival of the -r- which bridges hiatus in the 1st. pers. sing. of the pres.-fut. neg. and throughout the fut. and past condit. neg., v. -r-]

-r³ Sometimes added, appar. merely phonetically, e.g., amar for ama; frequently elided, e.g., aga for P. agar, ō (and -ō) for ur (and -ur) in the verb.

-r- (i) Used to bridge hiatus, e.g., ama-r-i, -bā-r-ō, and -pa-r-a, -pa-r-ōṭ etc., in the present-future, future, and past conditional of the negative verb; (ii) changes optionally and often preferably to -r- before s, z, t, d, e.g., harsing, burz, hartōmā, hardē, Grammar § 16; (iii) regularly coalesces in the noun plur. with -k in the nom. and with -t- in the

oblique, Grammar §§ 29, 37; (iv) coalesces in certain verbs with -s in the past affirmative and with -p- and -t- in the negative, Grammar §§ 217, 231, 243, e.g., bar-s > bass, kar-p > kapp, tir-tavaṭ > tittavaṭ; (v) under the influence of the nasal in the infinitive ending becomes -n- or -nn- in the infinitive of certain verbs, sometimes optionally, e.g., tōning more rarely tōring, hunning more rarely huring, and sometimes invariably, e.g., danning, bases da-, dar-, pāning, bases pā-, pār-, Grammar § 186.

rabāb Rebeck, stringed instrument, played with a small piece of wood [A.]

rabaring To babble : tēnā mōnaṭ rabaringaṭi us, ant-a pāsa ? you're just babbling at random, what do you want to say ? chūchaki tughatī rabaring jwān aff, it's bad for a child to talk in its sleep. To be delirious : istō ki hilh karēsas-ta, rabaṛāka, when he had fever last night he was delirious [cf. Jaṭ. rabbar-, to quarrel]

rabbālav Betrothal deputation, Life-history §§ 88-90, 94 [Jaṭ. rabbāl, asking betrothal]

rabbi Species of Panjur date.

rabī Spring-drop [A. rabī', spring]

rabōda Chatterbox : rabōda-as e, khaf tōpa, he's a chatterbox, don't listen [con. with rabaring ?]

rabōdai Chattering, tittle-tattle.—rabōdai kanning To chatter, babble : rabōdai kappa, jwānō hit ka, don't chatter so quickly, speak properly [rabōda + -i]

rad Mistake : kanā radē māf ka, pardon my mistake. Mistaken, off the mark, at fault : rad manningaṭi us, khīāle tēnā tēntō ka, you're mistaken, keep your ideas to yourself.—rad kanning To miss (with abl.) : khalk tūfakas, rad karē iānta, he fired a shot but missed; nan tārma ass, kasarān rad karēn, the night was dark and we missed our way.—rad tamming To go astray : bichātas naneān rad tammā, sōbiskān pattān-ta, kharmāk kungasur-ta, hōje-ta khanān, one of our young goats strayed from us, and we

RĀDĀR

searched for it till dawn, but it had been devoured by wolves for we found its entrails [Bal. rath, radh; fr. A. radd, rejection, cancelling, worthless?]

rādār Ambling, smooth-paced. Ambler [P. rāhvār]

radi Mistake [var. of rad, rarely used except in the form radikā]

radikā By mistake, accidentally: *i nē razāat, khaltavat, radikā laggā, I didn't hit you on purpose, it struck you by accident; radikā khāl kātumati-ta laggā, ditak pēsh tammār, the stone hit him accidentally on the head, and blood flowed [radi + -ikā]*

raf Ledge of a hill: *gaddāte hur ki mashanā rafat-a kāra, look at the ural going along the ledge of the hill; gwasht rūtingki hinān, mashanā ērakō rafāi rūtān hampēn, we went to cut grass, and we cut it on yon ledge of the hill and loaded up with it [P. 'shelf']*

raftār Pace, paces [P.]

rag } Vain [Bal. ragh, P. rag]
ragh }

raghāmīng To instruct: *nī ki ōdo raghāmās, ō bass kane pārē, i bāvar katavat, though you instructed him, he came and told me he didn't believe in it.*

rah Side, bank: *jalanā rahāi vāgū khanāt, I saw crocodiles on the bank of the torrent; Shālkōṭaṭi kasarnā rahāi drakhtāk katār ō, in Quetta trees line the road. Crust: daunō iraghas bisēsas, kane rahān-ta gappalas tiss, kungut, sēr karēt, she'd baked such splendid bread that though she only gave me a bit off the crust, I stayed my hunger with it. Side, direction: ē rahāi ki nī hinās, i nē khanāt, gurā tittavat arāng hinās, I saw you when you went in that direction but didn't know where you went after that. By the side of, near (used in the oblique as a postpositional noun, (Grammar § 365, 370): rahāi-ta himpa, navā khālē-ne, don't go near him, he may strike you; sume ki khalkut, rahān-ta gidārēngā, ō trah karē, my bullet*

went to one side of him, but it made him start [Bal. 'edge'; P. rāh, rah, path]

rahī Side, direction etc. [rah + -i; var. of rah]

rāhī On the way, journeying, starting on a journey: *pagga Kalātāi rāhī-a marēna, we'll be on our way to Kalat to-morrow; ōnā rāhī manning mana dēān guḍ marōe, his start will probably be some days later.—rāhī kanning 'To send on a journey: aga i ōde rāhī kēv, ō ant pārōe? if I send him off, what do you think he'll say? To send: dā hullie kanā mālum kanki rāhī karēne, my father-in-law has sent this horse for me [P.]*

rahm Compassion [A. rahm]

rahzan Highway-robber [P.]

rāi Opinion: *ahvāle bingus, dāsā tēnā rāie pā, you heard the news, now give your opinion on it. Espec. jirga award: jirganā rāi nanā fāida-aṭi e, the jirga award's in our favour [A.]*

rais Headman, village officer who supervises the division of water, etc. [A.]

raisī Headman's rights or perquisites [rais + -ī]

rāj Subjects, fellow-tribesmen: *kanā rāj kane ilunteān dōst e, my tribesmen are dearer to me than my brothers. Relations. Family, stock [Bal., Jaṭ. etc. rāj, Si. rāj]ⁿ; Skt. rājyam, rule]*

rājis Sharp, of first-class metal, well-tempered: *Shālkōṭāi ki kāsā kanki rājisō tūfakas hata, when you go to Quetta, bring me a best quality gun; kanā zaghm rājisā chākhūām-bār e, my sword is like a razor-blade. Fashionable, dandified: ō tēne dāsā jwān rājis jōr karēne, he's turned himself into a regular dandy now [Eng. 'Rogers'—the famous Sheffield cutlers]*

rak Protection, defence. Protected. Kept apart, segregated.—*rak kanning 'To protect. To keep apart, segregate: zōrākō hilhas e-ta, ōde rak kabō, kase illēpabō, he's got high fever, segregate him and let no one near him; harjō kuchakas*

- ōde kungasas, seiadāk dam karēr-ta, rak karēr-ta, khudā durāk karēr-ta, he had been bitten by a mad dog, but the holy Sayyids breathed over him, and they kept him segregated and God made him well; mashe rak karēnun, kase illēpasa, we've cut off the hill, they won't let anyone out [Jaṭ. rakb, Si. rakh; Skt. rakṣā]
- rakam** Writing, inscription, document, sale-deed [A. raqm]
- rakking** To protect, keep [fr. rāk]
- rakht** Camel's pack-saddle.—**rakht** kan-niṅg To saddle, of camels.—**rakht** tikhiṅg To impose a burden: sarkār must girāas ki halkaka paisa tissaka, dāsā pūskunō rakhtas tikhiāne ki girāas tifak, Govern-ment used to pay for everything it took, but they've now imposed a new burden on us, for nothing is paid [P. 'furniture, harness']
- rām** Dark patches on a pregnant woman, Life-history § 38 [Skt. rāma-, dark-coloured]
- rambi** Hoe [Jaṭ., Si.; Bal. ramba]
- raml** Fortune-telling.—**raml** khalling To tell fortunes [A. 'geomancy']
- rammāl** Fortune-teller [A.]
- rān** Thigh [P.]
- rand** Footprint, track: duzzātā rande harfēt, kōḍaṭi khanāt-tā, I picked up the robbers' tracks, and found them in the cave; halk rande-ta, hinā Kachchiṭi, he followed his tracks, and went to the Kachhi. Mark left by a wound etc.: nā kuchaknā gaṭṭanā rand dād e, this is the mark of your dog's bite. In the track of, in pursuit of, after (used in the oblique as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 366): ōnā randat hin ki mashanā kātumāi khaningā, arāṅg hinā, go after him to see where he went after he was seen on the top of the hill; ghāfil mafa, dushmank nā randatī ō, don't get careless, the foe is on your tracks.—**rand** harfiṅg To pick up tracks, track up, trace.—**rand** kanniṅg To make footmarks: rand kappa ki navā khaningē, don't leave footmarks or they'll be noticed. To mark māre kanā shatāteat khalk, baje-ta rand karē, he birched my boy and left weals on his back [Bal.; Si. rand; Jaṭ. 'value mark on metal']
- rand-bīn** Tracker [rand + P. bīn, seeing]
- rang¹** Colour. Sort, kind.—**rang** tiniṅg To dye [P.]
- rang²** The wild plant astragalus squamo-sus, used as fodder [cf. P. 'growing herbage']
- ranj** Affliction, vexation, pain. Consump-tion, Life-history §§ 214-15: ōde ranj halkunc, sīnkurnā sū ṭtibō-ta, jōr-a marēk, he's suffer-ing from consumption, feed him up with porcupine and he'll recover [P.]
- rant** Barren after one birth [cf. Si. rand, stoppage, Skt. randa-, maimed?]
- rapatiṅg** To grumble. To talk in one's sleep. To tattle, babble [redupli-cated formation fr. ratiṅg, like laparza fr. larza]
- rapōṭ** Report.—**rapōṭ** kanniṅg To report [Eng.]
- rār** Rag. Slice [loc. Nushki var. of rīr]
- rār-rār** Torn [var. of rīr-rīr]
- rasāla** Cavalry [A. risālat]
- rasēfiṅg** To make to arrive: i ōde nā kulave rasēfēt, ō kane hich javāb titau, I delivered your message to him, but he didn't give me any answer. To make oneself to arrive up to, overtake, Grammar § 345: i rumbāt, rasefēt-ta kandanā kātumāi, I ran and overtook him on the highest part of the pass [c. of rasēfiṅg]
- rasēfiṅg** To arrive: nan rasēfiṅgtavan ki iraghe tayār karē, no sooner had we arrived than she got the food ready. To reach to, be level with: izrāiltō dinnā dū-a rasēfiṅgik? who can stand up to the Angel of death? To be acquired, to come to: dāsā rāzī us ki nā māl nē rasēfiṅgāne? are you satisfied now that you've come into all your property? [m. and more common form of rasiṅg]
- rasing** To arrive [P. ras-]
- rasm** Custom, ceremonial custom, rule [A.]
- rāst** Right, not wrong, true, straight. Right, not left.—**rāst** pāniṅg To

speak the truth: *sharmān nē pātavat, aga rāst pās, i darōān iragh kuntanut*, I didn't tell you as I felt ashamed, but to speak the truth I've eaten nothing since yesterday [P.]

rāsti Condition of being right. Truth. The right side, of cloth, etc.: *dā gu lanā rāsti chappi drust-a mafak*, one can't tell the right and the wrong side of this cloth apart [P.]

rasūl Prophet [A.]

ratti Mildew, smut, rust on wheat crops [Jaṭ. *ratti*, Si. *ratī*; Skt. *raktā*-, red]

rating To grumble: *hardē ki i pēshanān urāti barēva, nī ratingaṭi us*, antei? whenever I come into the house from outside, you're grumbling, what's the reason of it? *chōkarie pā ki raṭip, khwāja binik, khālēk-ta*, tell the hand-maid to stop her grumbling or the master will hear her and beat her [Si. *raṭ*-, to say; Skt. *raṭ*-, scream]

raun Round. Turn [var. of *rōn*]

ravā Right, lawful. Worth while [P.]

ravāj etc. Custom [var. of *rivāj* etc.]

ravaṛing To sweep clear: *nā kasare ravaṛānō, nī chiva kāsa?* they've cleared the way for you, when are you off? i.e., I won't let you go, however much you try; *dush-mank nane ravaṛār hinār, dāsā antas arē ki nan nē ētin?* our enemies cleared us right out, so now what is there that we could give you? [Si. *rōṛ*-, to strip off leaves, etc.]

rayat Subjects. Subject [A. *ra'iyat*]

rāz Secret, mystery [P.]

razā Pleasure, wish, preference [A. *rizā*]

razān Platter, bowl, pot [P. *rēz*? or cf. *rēzān*, *rizān* pouring = 'what things are poured into?']

rāzdār Confidant [P.]

rāzi Content, satisfied, pleased [A. *rāzi*]

razū Second watering, after the sprouting of the seed. [cf. Si. *rijā*-, to water, and Si. *rij*-, Jaṭ. *rij*-, first watering]

-re Pronominal suffix of the 2nd. pers. plur. in the verb [Drav. *-ir* etc.; for *-r*- cf. *-r'*; for the vowel,

which is espec. significant of the 2nd. pers. and is represented initially by the related sound *-ē* in the present, past, imperfect, and pluperfect of the negative verb, cf. *nī* and Drav. *nīr*, *nīm* in the plur.]

rēfing To deceive, cheat: *dākā kane rēfā darē, aga na ōṛtō gahas hintavaṭa*, he seduced me from here, otherwise I should never have gone with him [P. *rēv*-, deceit]

rēg-ravān Moving sand, quicksand, [P. *rēg-i-ravān*]

rēghān-rav Babblers, babbling: *Brāhūi pīr ki mass, gurā bāz hīt karisa rēghān-rav marēk*, when a Brahui grows old, he becomes a garrulous babbler [cor. fr. *rēg-ravān*]

rēghān-ravī Babble, babbling.—*rēghānravī* kanning To babble [*rēghānrav* + *-i*]

rēk Sand, stretch of sand, sand-hill [P. *rēg*]

rēkī Sandy [*rēk* + *-i*]

rēkistān Sand desert; the Registan [P. *rēgistān*]

rēl Railway. Train [Eng.]

rēr Rolling, roll: *khalanā rēranā mōnān murr ma, navā guḍḍe-ne*, get away from in front of the rolling of the stone, or it'll knock you over. Run of a bird: *i chanzas rēraṭi khalkuṭ*, I shot a bustard on the run.—*rēr* kanning To roll: *i tafare ki khalkuṭ, lughūsht halkuṭ*, *rēr karisa māsāi tammāt*, as I struck out with my axe, I stumbled, and rolling over lay flat on the ground. To run, of birds: *kakavāk rēr kanningaṭi ō, mōne-tā halh*, the chikor are on the run, head them off.—*rēr kuning* To roll over: *khālēghā matase halk, hartōmāk rēr kungur, ghaudaṭi tammār*, the leopard seized a hill-goat, and they both rolled over and fell into the chasm.—*rēr tining* To make to roll: *gōṛie rēr ēte, chūchaghāte gwāzi ēte*, set the marble rolling and amuse the children [Jaṭ., Si. *rērh*-, to roll something over, *riṛh*-, to roll oneself over]

rēs Twist.—*rēs tining* To twist: *dras-sante rēs ēte, rēzas jōṛ ka*, twist the goat's hair into a rope. To

have a twist inside (used impersonally): *kanā piḍḍaṭi binguniān rēs-a ētik*, I'm so hungry I've got a twist. To be chagrined (used impersonally): *kane rēs tiningaṭi e, ki kanā dushman sardārtō tūsune*, I'm upset because my enemy is sitting with the chief; *kanā hitāteān ōde rēs tiningaṭi e*, he's uncomfortable at what I said; *nē rēsas-a ētik, i chāva, maga tippara ki ant-a marēk*, I know you've got something worrying you, but what it is I don't know [fr. *rēsing*]

rēsing To twist, plait, spin [P. *rēs-*]

rēsh Wound, sore, gall. Wounded, sore, galled.—*rēsh kanning* To wound, gall [P.]

rēsha Fibre; roots [P.]

rēz Rope, of goats' hair [Bal.; P. *rēsmān*]

rich Bear [Jaṭ. *richh*, Si. *richh^u*]

riḍ¹ Short-tailed sheep: *riddām-bā hich giṛāseāi khīāl-a kappēsa*, you're as thoughtless as a short-tailed sheep; *nī riḍḍase us*, you're a silly sheep [Bal.; Si. *riḍhⁱ*]

riḍ² Disease among dogs and cats, the chief symptom of which is vomiting, believed to be caused by beating the animal with an iron bar and to be cured by making it eat out of an iron pan.

right The wild plant *suaeda monoiea*, used as fodder [P. *raghīdā*, *tares* ?]

rikhēb Stirrup.—*rikhēb tining* To mount: *rikhēb ēte, khairat rāhī ma*, mount and be off in peace [A. *rikāb*]

rikhī Coward, cowardly [fr. *rikhing*]

rikhing To have diarrhoea [fr. P. *rikh*, diarrhoea]

rikhōk Acute diarrhoea among sheep and goats [fr. *rikhing*]

rip Ricochet: *sumanā rippān kanā mōnāi mishk chaṭ halkur*, the dust spirtled up on my face from the ricochet of the bullet. Prevarication: *kanā khīālaṭi kul-ne ripp ō*, to my mind all yours are lies.—*rip kuning* To ricochet: *khale ki khassāt, rip kung dirāi*, the stone I flung went ducks and drakes along the water; *tūfaknā sum irā jahāi rip kung*, the bullet ricocheted twice.—*rip tining*. To make

to ricochet: *dik yakh tafēnō, babō kān, khāl khassin, rip ētin*, the water's frozen over, come let's go and fling stones and make ducks and drakes. To prevaricate: *dāsa rip tiningaṭi us*, you're prevaricating [imit.]

riṛ Rag, strip: *handā guddān riṛas harra, kane ēte, tear me off a strip of this cloth*. Slice: *galavnā riṛas tis-ka, zabr hanēn ass*, he gave me a slice of musk-melon, it was mighty sweet [Bal. *rēr*, Si. *riṛ^a*, *liṛ^a*, Jaṭ. *liṛ*]

riṛing To roll over or down: *harchi burzā kēva-ne, riṛisa shēf-a tammisa* (prov.), the more I help you to rise, the worse you roll down [fr. *rēr*; var. *ghīring*]

riṛ-riṛ Torn, split: *ōnā shalvār riṛ-riṛ massune*, his trousers are torn to ribbons; *dā gud riṛ-riṛ e*, this cloth is in rags; *bāz dēan i khaṇingaṭi ut ki ōnā kharāsnā srump riṛ-riṛ e*, I've noticed for some days that his bullock's hoof is split; *kanā ust nā dūān riṛ-riṛ e*, my heart has been broken by you.—*riṛ-riṛ kanning* To tear to ribbons: *gude riṛ-riṛ karēnus, dāsā lighiṛ ma*, you've torn the cloth to ribbons, now you can remain naked; *dā sāate dushmante riṛ-riṛ karēn*, we cut up the enemy this time all right ['rag rag']

ris Jealousy, envy, rivalry.—*ris kanning* To be jealous, envy: *ō kantō ris-a kēk*, he's jealous of me [Jaṭ.; Si. *ris^a*]

rish Beard: Oath by the beard: *kane rish e, ki i nē asi dēas khaṇōṭ*, by my beard I swear I'll pay you out one fine day; *kane ōnā piunā rishāi, ki ō nē hich pātane*, I swear by his grey beard, that he said nothing to you. Bearded, growing a beard: *kanā aulikō mār dāsā rish e*, my eldest son is now getting hair on his face [P.]

rishk Louse-nit [P.]

ritāch The wild plant *euphorbia caledenia*, used as fish-bait.

rivāj Custom: *nan kānūne tippana, nanā dāvāc rivājaṭ faisala kabō*, we don't understand law, settle our dispute according to custom [A. *ravāj*]

rivāji Customary; pertaining to custom: dā rivājiō dāvāas e, dārki jirga kabō, our dispute raises questions of custom, so refer it to a council of elders [rivāj + -i]

riza Cumin [P. zira by metathesis]

rizk Wealth. Good fortune [A. rizq]

rōcha Fast. Fast of Ramzan. Fasting: ainō rōcha massunūṭ, I've been fasting to-day.—rōcha tōning To fast, keep the fast [Bal. rōshagh, P. rōza]

rōcha-khwār Not keeping the fast: nī rōcha us, rōcha-khwār us? are you keeping the fast or not? [P. rōza-khwār]

rōdang Maddener: machchi rōdang lahr ēte, nā tāzinā bāṭi shā, pēndwār kutri hatipak, boil a little madder and pour it down your greyhound's throat and she'll never have puppies again—acc. to Brahui ideas [P.]

rōfa Broom.—rōfa kanning To sweep up [fr. rōfing]

rōfing To sweep: urāe zū rōfa, mēmānk barēra, sweep the house quickly, the guests are coming. To sweep away, demolish: kanā urā rōfingāne, my house has been wiped out; nan dushmante rōfān, daghāre iāntā pāk karēn, we swept the enemy away and cleared the ground of them [Bal. rōp-, P. rūf-]

rōhau Tearing wind, tempest: ainō sakhtō rōhavas e, khākhare laggif, tēne bāisifin, there's a fierce hurricane to-day, get the fire to burn up and let's warm ourselves. Catastrophe, distress: rōhavas tammā, nanā khalke rōfā, a calamity fell upon our village and wiped it out; ēnakhō rōhavas e, tippana mōnatī ant marōe, there's great distress this year, we don't know what's going to happen [cf. Si. ruhi, cloudy weather, Skt. rubheti, fog? or con. with rōfing?]

rōhavi Tempestuous: rōhaviō bimāriās bass darē-ta, a violent disease came and snatched him from us [rōhau + -i]

rōina Open karez channel [P. ravāna, flowing]

rōk Light, bright: rōk mass, it got light: khantā rōk, oh light of

my eyes.—rōk halling To flare up, blaze: khākhārām-bā rōk halkaka, it lit up like a fire.—rōk kanning To light: chirāghe rōk ka, light the lamp [Bal.; Av. raokshna-; cf. rōshkh, rōshnāi]

rōma Puberal hair [P.]

rōn Round. Turn: nēān pad kanā rōn e, it's my turn after you; rōnaṭ babō, muchchīaṭ bafabō, come by turns, don't come in a body [Eng. fr. use in the army]

rōr Calf [Bal.]

rōshkh Light, flood of light.—rōshkh tining To shine [P. rukhsh; cf. rōk, rōshnāi]

rōshnāi Light, brightness [P.]

rōta Root [Bal. rōtag; any con. with Bal. rud-, P. rōi-, to grow?]

rōtink Intestines [rōt-(i)nk; Bal. rōth, P. rūd]

rōtk Root: rōtkāte-ta kashshipa, pēndwār ama kharrōe? don't pull its roots up, how could it grow again? bāz khalkunus-ta, ōnā rōtkāte kashshānus, dāsā illō-ta, you have beaten him soundly and taken the spirit out of him, now you can let him go. Fibre, strand, string: aga dask aff. rōtkas kashshibō, kanā kuse gandibō, if there's no thread, pull out a strand and cobble my shirt; ō asi girikas rōtkanā kane tiss, he gave me a ball of string. Woof [con. with rōta]

rōz Daily allowance. Subsistence: babō, tēnā tūanā rōze halbō, himbō, come take your month's allowance and go [P. rōza, rōzi]

rōzgār Livelihood, daily labour [P.]

rōzgir Eclipse of the sun [Bal. rōzh-gir; = P. rōz, day + P. gir, taking; cf. māgir]

rōzi Daily food, sustenance [P.]

rūdār Favourite, espec. wife in favour [P. 'possessed of rank or dignity']

rukhsat Permission to retire, leave [var. of ruskhat]

rulling To roam, wander: ōnā māk dāfē ēfē rullira, khwānpasa, his boys wander all over the place and won't settle down to their books [Bal. rull-, Jaṭ., Si. rul-]

rum Run [var. of rumb]

rūmalās Openly, barefacedly, Grammar §400: *nī rūmalās nane illās hinās*, you barefacedly ran off and left us; *ō rūmalās kane pārē, i hāvar kattavat*, he told me roundly that he didn't believe it [Bal. *rimlās*; acc. to folksetym. fr. P. *rū*, face + malling; prob. cor. of P. *bar-malā*, openly]

rumb Run: *ō rumbat pēshan mass*, he came out at a run.—*rumb kanning* To run, hurry: *rumb ka, ōde haṛsa*, run off and turn him back; *bandagh-ta rumb karisa* bass, his man came up running [Bal.; P. *ram*]

rumbing To run: *ḍah ki bass, nan rumbān, ōftetō tud tammān, māle haṛsān*, as soon as we got the alarm, we ran off and came up with them and rounded the cattle [fr. *rumb*]

rūmī¹ On heat, of camels [A. *raum*, anxiously desiring, + -i]

rūmī² Ancient subterranean vaults now in ruins in the Brahui country.—*rūmī kanning* To deposit a child's corpse on the shelf of a ruined vault instead of burial, Life-history § 250 [P. 'Turkish', 'Roman' etc.]

rung Hill-track; short cut [Bal. *rūngrā*, Jaṭ. *rung rāh*]

rup The best quality drug prepared from hemp.

rupai Rupee [Bal. *rupiyā*, Jaṭ. *rupeiā*, Si. *rupiō*, etc.; Skt. *rūpyam*, silver]

rūsēnging To drop off, of hair etc.: *ōnā puzhzhaghāk rūsēngānō, kāṭum-ta ḍāk e*, his hair has fallen off and his head's quite bald; *daunō bīmārias karē ki dāsā sū-ta rūsēngāne*, he was so ill that his flesh has now fallen off him; *dā drakhtanā maivaghāk rūsēngānō*, this tree's fruit has all fallen down [m. of *rūsing*]

rūsing To pull off, pull out, pull up: *drakhtanā pannāte rūsa*, pull off the leaves of the tree; *ē bandaghe hurak*, pullāte *rūsingati e*, look at that man plucking the flowers; *rishc-ta rūsiṭa ki badnām-a marēsa*, don't pluck his beard or you'll get disgraced; *kanā mulke rūsā*, he devastated my field.

ruskhat Permission to retire. Leave, permission: *nā ruskhatat nan dārē bassun*, we came here with your permission. About to depart: *chāva-ne ki dāsā dunyāghān ruskhat marēsa*, I fancy you're now departing this life.—*ruskhat halling* To get permission to go: *nan sāibān khazmanā shikārnā ruskhate halkun*, we got the officer's permission to shoot deer.—*ruskhat kanning* To take leave: *sardārān ruskhat karēr hinār*, they took leave of the chief and went off. To divorce: *tēnā arvattō khwash affēs, ruskhat ka-ta*, if you're not pleased with your wife, divorce her.—*ruskhat tining* To give permission to go. To dismiss: *tēnā naukare ruskhat tissut*, I dismissed my servant. [A. *rukhat*]

rūsh The wild plant *sisymbrium sophia*, used as fodder for cattle and camels and as a drug for fever.

rushvat Bribe, bribery.—*rushvat kuning* To take bribes: *i daun tittavat ki ō rushvat-a kungaka*, I didn't actually know that he took bribes [A. *rishvat*]

rūting To reap: *ispustas rūta, hulliki hata*, cut some lucerne and bring it for the horse; *kāṭum ispustas aff ki rūtingat pēndwār kharrōe* (prov.), the head isn't like lucerne to grow again after it's been cut. To mow down, overcome: *dushman-te rūtān*, we mowed the enemy down; *ōde ki rūtōs, nī hum rūtingōs*, if you cut him down, you'll be cut down yourself [Bal. *run-*, *rut-*, Si. *lun-*]

R

r- Not used initially.

-r Has appar. feminine force in a few terms of kinship: *ir*, *masir*, *balghur*, *malkhur*, *ballurī* [*<* Drav. -l ?]

-r- Change (i) -r- < -r- is usual before -d-, -z-, espec. in loanwords, and occasional before -t-, -s-, Grammar § 16; (ii) -r < -d (less prob. *vice versa*) is occasional: *bōr* and *bōd*,

pōr and pōd, gēr and gēd; (iii) -r- < -d- (or poss. -de-) is regular in the demonstrative and interrogative pronouns and adverbs, §§ 127-8, 144, 388, e.g. dārān < dādān < dādān (or poss. dādeān); its appearance in the possessive § 54 and definite adjective §§ 89, 90 is due to this analogy.

8

- s¹ Pronominal termination of the 2nd person singular in the verb.
- s² Pronominal termination of the 3rd person plural in the negative verb [<-r¹, change induced by use of -r in the 1st pers. sing. pres.]
- s³ One of the signs of past time in the affirmative verb [either doubled or preceded by -i- (-i-); though in nearly all cases the base of the verb ends in s, r or l, Grammar § 217, hardly reduplication simple; cf. Tel. Gōn. -ci, -si, Kur. -c; poss. related to -t-, -k-]
- sā¹ Barley: sā dāsā pūshkun e, chukkāte khālbō ki faale nushkān kappas, the barley has now turned yellow, beat off the birds or they'll damage the crops; nī khwash affēs, kanā iraghe sā ka, if you don't like it, turn my bread back into barley, i.e., just lump it. Used fig. of a daughter: nane khudā asi sānā dāna-as tissune, God has given us a grain of barley, i.e., nothing but a daughter; pēn barāmas ka, sānā dāna-aṭ ant karōs? you must marry again, how can you carry on your family with only a daughter?
- sā² Breath, soul, life: hit karēs, sāe nā kashshōṭ, if you utter a word, I'll squeeze the breath out of you. Darling: sā, dāngī ba, darling, come here; nī kanā sā us, you are all in all to me.—sā kanning To sigh: ō sā karē pārē, she sighed and said.—sā tamming To come to life: hullinā kurrae bingunūṭ ki panch tūāi sā tammik, lummanā piḍḍaṭi surik, I've heard that a colt comes to life and moves in his mother's womb after five months.—sā tining To breathe

one's last: ō nā pine halk, sā tias, she died with your name on her lips [Psht. sā, Bal., Jaṭ. sāh, Si. sāh^u, Skt. śvāsa]

- sāat Moment, while, time [A. sā'at]
- sāat-ō-dam Every now and then, continually: sāat-ō-dam kaneāi harēsa pāsa, kane paiaa ēte, every hour of the day you come to me begging for money; sāat-ō-dam bafa himpa, sardār khanik, ghussa marēk, don't continually come and go, or the chief will see you and get annoyed ['moment and breath']
- sabab Cause, reason, motive [var. of savab]
- sabakh Lessons [A. sabaq]
- sabbar Strong: sabbar us, tēnā nibbarā dushmanān khul, strong though you be, beware of your weak enemy. Influential, rich: sabbarā bandaghān harkas umēd-a dēk, everybody looks to the man of influence to help him; adā, aga sabbar-a marēsa, tēnkin us, nanki affēs, brother if you grow rich, it's for your own sake, a precious lot of good it does us.—sabbar kanning To strengthen: ōlā^{kh}e tēnā sabbar ka, ki mizilikā rasēfene (prov.), strengthen your pack-animal that it may carry you to the journey's end, i.e., be strong in your religion that it may carry you safe to the Day of Judgment [Si. sabbar^u, Jaṭ. sabbal; cf. Skt. sabala-]
- sabbari Strength: ba ilum, tēnā nibbarie sabbarie hurin, sōb khudānā dūṭi e, harkase ki ēte, come, brother, let's put our weakness and strength to the test, victory is in the hands of the Lord to give it to whosoever he will [sabbar + -i]
- sābit Steadfast, established, proved. Whole, unbroken: sābitō iraghas pakhīre ēte, give the beggar a whole bread; ōde dā dagharki sābitō rupaiaas tissunūṭ, I've given him one rupee, neither more nor less, for this kid.—sābit kanning To prove: aga nā mālas darēnūṭ, kaneāi sābit ka, if I've taken anything of yours, prove it against me [A. sābit]
- sabr¹ Patience.—sabr kanning To be patient, to wait [A. sābr]

sabr ² Aloe [A. ṣabir]

sabri Patient. Demanding patience, deferred [sabr ¹ + -i]

sābūn Soap [A. ṣābūn]

sabūt Proof.—sabūt kashshing To prove [A. ṣubūt]

sabz etc. Green, dark [var. of sauz, etc.]

sāching To be to one's liking, suit, agree with: Kachchīṭi ki hināt, dīr-ta kane daun sācāṇā ki hūlun massuṭ, when I went to the Kachchi, the climate suited me so well that I put on a lot of flesh; ōnā naukari ne sāchitau, narrās? so service with him wasn't to your liking and you ran away? [cf. Hin. sāj-?]

sad Hundred [P.]

sād Honest. Innocent, cleared: kān kāzīnā mōnāi, aga nī duzz massus, nēān māl halōṭ, aga sād massus, khair, let's go to the Qazi, if you're proved thief, I'll take back my property, if innocent, well and good; duzz ō sādānā khābar kane aff, barak nē kamēr-a ētīva, I can't tell thief from innocent, come I'll put you to the ordeal by ploughshares [Bal., Jaṭ.; P. 'pure']

sadā Shout, call.—sadā kanning To shout, to call [A. ṣadā]

sāda Simple, unadorned. Foolish: ō daun sādā e ki khāme ēte, bissune halḥ iānta, he's so simple that you can present him with the unripe and take the ripe from him [P.]

sadaf Mother-of-pearl; button [A. ṣadaf]

sadagh The plant haloxylon griffithii, the ashes of which are used as washing soda.

sadakhā Propitiatory sacrifice, to avert misfortune etc.: nāsadakhā marēv, may I be devoted as a sacrifice for you; khōlum sadakhā e nā, palāle dū khālpēs (prov.), the wheat is entirely at your service but please don't touch the straw—said in mockery of extravagantly insincere professions [A. ṣadaqat]

sadakhāi Accursed: sadakhāi barkatō, nī mulke halōs, oh you wretched dwarf, so you would conquer the world! [sadakhā + -i]

sādār Animal: ō sardāras aff, sādāras e, he's not a chief, he's a beast. Creature [Bal. sāhdār; sā + P. -dār, 'breath-possessing']

sadi Century [sad + -i]

sāf Clean, clear; shōke dīr harfēne, pāik āmān sāf e (prov.), though the flood is carrying him away, the fox still remarks that the sky is clear—said when a man won't realise the seriousness of his position. Clearly: nī sāf pās, please talk distinctly. Light before sunrise: pagga sāfanā vakhtāi-a kāva, I'll start to-morrow before sunrise; sāf tammāne, bash ma ki kān, the false dawn has broken, up and let's be off.—sāf kanning To clean; clarify [A. ṣāf]

safar Journey [A.]

sāg Vegetables, greens [Bal., Psht. sāg, Jaṭ. sagg, Si. sagg^u, Skt. śāka]

sagg Endurance, self-control: sagg khārēn e, maiva-ta hanēn e, self-control is bitter, but its fruits are sweet.—sagg kanning To practice self-control, endure: sagg ka ki nēki jwān e, practice self-restraint, it's good for you [fr. sagging]

sagging To endure, put up with: i nā hīte saggipara, I can't abide your talk [cf. Jaṭ. sagg-, Si. sagh-, to be able, Skt. saghnoti]

sāgi Identical, the same: dā sāgiā bandagh e, this is the same person [Bal.; Jaṭ., Si. sāggi]

saghas Hip.

sagging To pound: dārūte sagha, kanā khanaṭi shā, pound the medicine and put it in my eye; tavār kappa, i nā dārūte jwān saghiva, don't make a noise or I'll pound your medicine well, i.e. I'll give you something to make a noise about; haḍdāte-ta saghānus, dāsa khū-dāghān khula, illē-ta, for God's sake let him go. now that you've given him a good dressing-down [=sa-gh-ing, -gh- bridging hiatus as in hōghing, bēghing etc.; Bal. sa-, P. sā-]

sah } Breath, etc. [var. of sā²]
sāh }

sahār Early dawn [var. of sahūr]

sahi Acquainted, informed, aware: i sahi affat, I don't know.—sahi kanning To acquaint, inform: sai

bandaghas ōde nanā banningnā
 ahi karēsas, someone had told
 him of our coming [Si.; fr. A.
 sahih, certain, authentic]

sāhi Gasping. At the point of death.—
 sāhi kanning To gasp. To take
 breath, rest: dam darēnut, sāatas
 illē ki sāhi kēv, I'm tired, let me
 rest for a moment [säh + -i]

sahṭ Jewels [Bal. sahth]

sahūr Early dawn [Jaṭ.; A. sahar, dawn,
 saḥūr, meal before dawn in the
 Ramzān]

sāib Master; gentleman; British officer
 [A. sāhib]

said Game-animal, deer [Bal. saidh; A.
 said]

sail Rambling, sight-seeing. Spectacle,
 show, fair [var. of seil]

sajji Roasted: sajji massune, harf-ta, it's
 roasted, lift it off the fire. Roast
 meat: khazmanā sajji kulle sūteān
 hanēn e, a roast of venison is the
 sweetest of all meats.—sajji kann-
 ing To roast: mashaṭi mēlhas
khalkun, sajji karēn, kungun, we
 shot a wild sheep on the hill, and
 ate it roasted. To wear out:
 bāz kārēmān sajji karēnus-ta,
 dāeā illē-ta, you've tucked him
 up with over-work, now let him
 go [Bal.; Si. sijh-, to be cooked]

sakat Moment: ō name-is sakatas tōrē,
 he only kept a moment with us.

sākōr Tamarisk gall used for dyeing
 [Bal. sākūr, Si. sākūr^a; Jaṭ.
 sākūr, astringent]

sakhāvat Liberality, generosity [A.]

sakhi Liberal, generous [A.]

sakht Hard, firm. Difficult. Very, much.
 Occas. declined: sakhtān pā, speak
 up [P.]

sakhti Hardness, firmness. Difficulty.
 Severity. Adversity: sakhtinā
 vakhtāi kane kārēm batavēs, pēn
 chivakht kārēm barōs? if you were
 no use to me when times were bad,
 when are you likely to be? [P.]

sāl Year. Especially the first anniversary
 of the death of a male: pagga ōnā
 ilumnā sāl-a marēk, to-morrow is
 the anniversary of his brother's
 death.—sāl tining To celebrate
 the first (and only the first) anni-
 versary of a male's death, Life-
 history, §§ 306-7: dā nōkai nan

sāl-a ētina, sūge murr-a kēna,
 this new moon we celebrate the
 anniversary of his death, and
 leave off mourning [P.]

salā Advice, counsel.—salā kanning To
 consult.—salā tining To advise
 [A. salāh]

sāla Years of age: ō musi sāla marōe,
 he's about three years old [P.]

salām Salutation, peace: salām alaikum,
 peace be with you; va alaikum
 salām, and on you peace; kanā
 salāme ōde ētis, pās-ta ki i pagga
 barōt, please give him my greet-
 ings and tell him I hope to come
 to-morrow.—salām kanning To
 greet. * To surrender: tēn-pa-tēn
 jang karēr, ōftā sum dārū ki
 kuṭṭā, bassur, salām karēr, they
 had a pitched battle, but when
 their ammunition gave out, they
 came in and surrendered.—salām
 mōn tining To send messages to
 the shades by the dead, Life-
 history § 247 [A.]

salāmat Safe, preserved: nī salāmat
 marēs, kane ōnā parvā aff, may
 you live long! as for him, I don't
 care [A.]

salāmi Salute of guns. Salute with a
 rifle. Slope; sloping.—salāmi
 halling To present arms [P.]

salāmati Safety: i nā salāmatie khwāhiva,
 I pray for your safety; nī tēnā
 chunātā khair salāmatinā āvāle
 bingunus? have you had good
 news of your family? [P.]

saling } (imper. sal, saia, sale, pres. sal-,
 saling } sali-, past salis-) To stand,
 stand up: sala, khaf tō, ki ō ant-a
 pāik, stand and listen to what he
 says; vakhtas ki sardār bass, num
 kul ōnā mōnāi bash mabō, salibō,
 when the chief comes, you must
 all get up and stand before him:
 To stand up against: nī kantō
 salipa, nī kanā matṭ affēs, don't
 attempt to stand up to me, you're
 not my equal. To stand up for: ē
 jahas ki i nēki saliv, ōfk nēki
 salipasa, they won't stand up for
 you as I would. To stand in one
 place, wait: i numā randat-a
 barēva, num ballā kārēzāi kanki
 salibō, I'll follow you later, wait
 for me at the big karez; kane
 salipa, kasar murr e, i rasēngpara,
 don't keep me waiting, there's

such a long way to go, I won't get there. To remain with, take service with: *kantō naukar sala*, stay on in my service; *num Brāhūik antei faujaṭi salipēre*? why won't you Brahuis take service in the army? To be left standing, survive: *ālam narrā*, *balla salis*, the people ran off and the old woman was left alone; *nan ēlōfte kungenun, dā salisune*, *nī kun-ta*, we've eaten the rest and this is left over, you'd better eat it; *nanā khalkaṭi daunō nādurākhias tammāne ki kullān iraṭ salisune*, such an epidemic has broken out in our village that out of the lot only two have survived. To cease to go on, stop: *khudānā hukmaṭ dē ki nēm-rōch mass*, *tahō salis*, thank God at midday the wind dropped; *barf salisune*, *bārēnte hampitō ki tēne kashshin*, the snow's stopped, pack up the baggage and let's get out of this; *harchi ki pārēt-ta*, *ō salitau*, *ēde khālisā hināka*, despite all I said to him, he wouldn't stop but went on beating him; *dāsā nanāi ō ōnāi salisune*, *khudā nane mōn-pa-mōn kapp*, now that all is over between us and him, may God never bring us face to face. To cease from: *ē dēaseān ki nan hit barsān*, *ō kanā urānā bannīgēn salisune*, ever since we had words, he's stopped coming to my house; *kanā kukur baida tiningān salisune*, my fowl has given up laying eggs; *i hiningān salipara*, I can't help going [con. with Tam., Mal., Kan. el., Tel. lē-, Kur., Malt. il-, rise, stand?]

sālum Son-in-law: *sālume ki bīris, gurā nētō jwān-a marēk* (prov.), squeeze your son-in-law dry and he'll keep on the right side of you, i.e., he won't treat his wife properly unless he is made to pay sufficiently for her. Also brother-in-law: *ō nā īr-sālum e yā masīr-sālum e?* is he your brother-in-law or son-in-law? Bridegroom.—*sālum kanning* To take as son-in-law (or brother-in-law): *kanā māre sālum ka*, *nan-a-nī asiṭṭ-a marēna*, dushmank naneāi durripasa, you take my lad as your son-in-law, and we two will then become as one, and our enemies

won't dare to attack us [*sāl-um*, on the analogy of *ilum*, *mālum*; Si. *sālō*, Jaṭ. *sāla*, brother-in-law; Bal. *sālōkh*, betrothed, bridegroom; Skt. *śyāla*]

sālumi Condition of being a son-in-law: *sālumiki kōshish karē*, *maga ṭikki-ta bistau*, he tried hard to get accepted as son-in-law but couldn't pull it off [*sālum + -i*]

salvāt Proclamation: *i dā hīte salvātaṭ-a pāva ki jihān bine*, *ki nan nī dōst un*, this I proclaim for all the world to hear that you and I are friends. Especially the announcement of a gift at circumcision, Life-history § 59 [A. *salavāt*, prayers, benedictions]

salvātī Public gift to a son at his circumcision [*salvāt + -i*]

samā Information, knowledge: *aga kane samā massaka ki ō chārias e*, *i ōde zinda illētavēta*, had I had an inkling that he was a spy, I would never have let him go alive; *nē kanā samā e?* do you know anything about me? *nane samā tammā ki duzzāk bassur*, we got wind of the arrival of the thieves; *ōde dūnyānā samā tammipak*, he's no knowledge of the world. Consciousness: *istōān ki tusēngāsas*, *dāsā machchi machchi samā manningaṭi e-ta*, he went off yesterday into a dead faint, and he's only now regaining a little consciousness. Circumspection: *samāat tarēs*, mind you come circumspectly.—*samā kanning* To ascertain: *samā ka ki mēmānk bassunō*, find out whether the guests have come.—*samā tining* To wake up (trs.): *ōde sama ēte ki kān*, wake him up and let's be off [Bal. *samā*, Si. *samā*; A. *sama'*, hearing]

sāmār Furniture, baggage [P.]

samānd Dun-coloured, dun, of horses [P.]

samanū Favourite dish of pottage [P.]

sambāl Watching, guarding.—*sambāl kanning* To look after To look out for. To support. To awaken. [Jaṭ. *sambhāl*, Si. *sambhāl*, Skt. *sambhāra*]

sambarēnging } To get ready for a
sambaring } journey: *nan dāsā sambarēngāṭi un*, *num kharribō*

- dirāi tūlbō, nan-a barēna, we're still getting ready, you be off and sit by the water, we'll follow; pagga dākā sambarik mōn Kachchiāi, he's getting ready to leave here to-morrow for Kachchi. To start off: nī dāsā sambarēmpa, illē ki i khabar ētiv, guṛā harchi ki pāsa, pā, now don't you go starting off, allow me to get my word in, and then you can say what you please [Bal. sambar-, Si. sambhir-, Jaṭ. sambh-, Skt. sambhar-]
- sāmbing To have in safe keeping, cherish. look after [Bal. sāmb-, Si., Jaṭ. sāmbh-, Skt. sambhar-]
- samundār Sea, ocean [Bal., Jaṭ. etc.; Si. samundir^u; Skt. samudra]
- sān Levy or supply of men-at-arms under the feudal system [P. 'muster of an army']
- sanad Written authority, certificate, document [A.]
- sand Joint, knuckle [Bal. sand, Jaṭ. sandh, Si. sandh^u, Skt. samdhā]
- sānḍ Stallion [Bal. sām, Jaṭ. sām, sāmḍhā, Si. sām^u; Skt. sāmḍa-, uncastrated]
- sang Gripes: kanā piḍḍaṭi sangas tiningaṭi e istōnā sūān ki i kunguṭ-ta, I've got a pain in my stomach from the meat I ate last night; nē sang tiningaṭi e ki ō kane bērifē? are you sick because he gave me a robe of honour? [no con. with P. zanja?]
- sāng Betrothal: dā sānge ki nī karēnus, khwash affēs, handun chāsa ki piāsēṭi lichchānuṭ? so you're not pleased with the betrothal you've contracted and look upon yourself as stuck in a dung-hill? —sāng bātinging To make formal proposals for a betrothal.—sāng kanning To woo, betroth oneself to.—sāng tining To give a girl in betrothal: nī ki ōde sāng tissun, ōrān ant jwānias khaṇās, ant drust-a kēsa ki ō dēr e, dinnā mār e? having admitted him into your family circle, did you ever get any good at all out of him, and how do you know anyhow, who he is or who his father was? [Bal.; cf. Jaṭ. sāngā, Si. sāngō, relationship, companionship, Skt. sanga-, association]
- sangar Breastwork of stones, entrenchment [P. sangur]
- sangarēnging To be filtered: dite tāsasēṭi shāgh, tikh ki sangarēngir, guṛā sāf-a marēra, pour the water in a cup and let it stand for the sediment to sink, and the water will get clear; chūchanā dārūk luṛd ō, sangarēf-tā, ēte-ta, the child's medicine is muddy, filter it before you give it to him. To go bad (rare meaning): zardālūk sangarēngānō, kumpēsa, shōla-tā, the apricots have gone bad, you can't eat them, throw them away.
- sangat Companion, Accomplice. Accompanying [Jaṭ. sangat, Bal., Si. sangati; Skt. sanga-, association]
- sangati Companionship, intercourse [sangat + -i]
- sāng-band Related by marriage. Relative ['betrothal-bound']
- sāngi Betrothed: ōnā har musi masir sāngi ō, all his three daughters are engaged [sāng + -i]
- sanj Harness.—sanj kanning To harness: hullie sanj ka, harness the horse [Bal., Jaṭ.; Si. sanj^u]
- santri Sentry [Eng.]
- sanṭ Barren: nā arvat sanṭ e, pēn barāmas ka ki chūcha-as marē, your wife is barren, marry again to get a son; kanā mādiān sanṭ e, tippara ki ant kēv-ta, dērān harriṭiv dārūas ikita, my mare's barren, I don't know what I ought to do to it or whom I should ask for medicine for it [Jaṭ. sandh, Si. sandh^u; cf. Skt. sand(h)a-]
- sāṇi Present [var. of sāṇi]
- sar Beginning: sardār daun hushār e, ki ōde sarān halk, tā ki hīte iāita sābit karē, the chief's so shrewd that he drew him right on from the beginning until he proved the case against him. (In compound words) head.—sar halling To head for, set out for: nan dāsā mōn Kachchiāi sar-a halēna, we'll now make for the Kachchi; sar halh ki kām, sangatāk salisunō, make a start and let's be off, our comrades are waiting.—sar kanning To make to arrive: i bārēnte bakhkhālāna darēṭ, sar karēṭ, I took over the shopkeeper's bales and

delivered them at their destination; *kanā hite tēnā ilume sar karēs?* did you pass on what I said to your brother?—*sar* manning To arrive at: *sōbāi ki rāhi massus, nēmrōchāi Dashvaṭi sar-a marēsa*, if you start at dawn you'll make Dasht at noon.—*sar* tining To head off, lead off: *mēlhte sar ēte, zū barak*, lead the sheep off and come back quickly [P.]

sār¹ Consciousness, senses, wakefulness: *nī sārāṭ us, nasha karēnus?* are you in your right senses or drunk? *ōde sār aff*, he's in a sound sleep. Sensible, in one's right mind: *dā sārō bandaghas e*, this is a man with his wits about him. Awake, alert: *ō khāchōk e, sār e?* is he asleep or awake?—*sār* kanning To come to one's senses, awake: *ōnā tavārtō i sār karēt*, at his shout I awoke; *kane aval khabar allau, dāsā i sār karēt*, *nī kanā kātumnā randat us*, though I had no idea of it before, I now awoke to the fact that you're after my life.—*sār* tining To wake up (trs.): *ō khāchāsas, lashkarnā tavāre ki bingut*, *ōde sār tissut*, he was asleep, but when I heard the noise of the army I awoke him [Si. *sār*²]

sār² Upbringing, fostering: *dānā sāre dēr-a kēk?* *har mire-ta hur ki kharān pazzōr e*, who can vie with his methods of breeding, look, every one of his ewes is fatter than a ram; *ōnā sāras e ziātō*, *maga i um tēnā pāraghān vass-a kēva*, he's a great hand at looking after things, but I don't do badly myself. Brought up, looked after: *dā huch kaneān sār-a mafak*, I can't afford to rear this camel.—*sār* kanning To look after, bring up: *bāz dē massune ki i dā chukke sār kanningatī ut*, *hēl-a kappak*, I've been training this bird for days, but there's no taming it; *kanā lumma kanā chunāte sār-a kēk*, my mother is looking after my children; *ō kanā hullie jwān sār karēne*, he's looked after my horse well [perh.=*sār*¹; Si. *sār-sambhāl*]

sara Head of a dead man or animal; *langār-a karēta, bandaghānā sara-as pēsh tammā*, I was ploughing

when a human skull got turned up; *mēlhanā sarae kāyibō*, *kunēn-ta*, boil the sheep's head, and let's eat it [fr. *sar*]

sara-ō-pācha Sheep's head and trotters [P. *sar-u-pācha*]

sārā Relief of nature: *sārāseāi kēva*. I want to go 'outside'.—*sārā* kanning To relieve nature: *chunā tēnā puchchāteāi sārā karēne*, the child has made a mess in his clothes [A. *sahrā*, jungle, open air]

saral Yearling, of horses and donkeys: *kanā lavand dāsā saral e*, my colt is still a yearling [Bal. *saral*, Jaṭ. *sarl*, Si. *sarl*²]

sarali Condition of being a yearling, of horses and donkeys: *dā hulliāi saraliṭi swār massunō, dāsā kadd-a kappak*, they've ridden this horse when he was a yearling, and now he'll never grow to full size [saral + -i]

sarand Comb.—*sarand* kanning To comb: *tēnā pishkavāte sarand ka*, comb your locks [Bal. *sarrand*, =*sar* + Bal. *rand*-, to comb]

sarāp, etc. Stalking, etc. [var. of *srāp*, etc.]

sāravān Camel-driver [P. *sārbān*, *sārwān*]

sarbāla Ascent: *dā sarbālaghān ki gidrēngin, hēpār shahr-a kharāningik*, when we get over this ascent, the village will be visible the other side. Ascending, steep: *dā sarbālaō kasaras e, gwar-bandāte chikkibō ki navā bārēm k tammir*, this is a steep ascent, pull the breast-ropes tight to keep the loads on [P. *sarbālā*]

sarband Choked up: *maṭṭ tiss, khōlume sarband karē*, the silt came down and choked the wheat. Addled: *kanā kukurnā baidaghāk sarband massunō hūrraghān*, my fowl's eggs have addled owing to the thunder ['head-bound'; cf. P. *sar-basta*]

sarbarā Performer of the duties of chief etc. during a minority; guardian [P. *sar ba-rāh*]

sarda Cold-weather sweet-melon [P.]

sardār Chief; the head of a tribe [P.]

sardāri Chiefship [P.]

sargasht Passing of gifts round the head at births, circumcisions, weddings, Life-history §§ 29, 62, 119, 122: *siālāk bassunō tūsunō, sargasht shiniki kanningatī ō, nī hur ki dēr dēr-a kēk*, the kin have arrived and are already seated and are busy with the circuit of the gifts and the showering of the sweets, have a look and see who exactly they are that're doing it [sar + P. gasht, 'head-passing']

sargir Catarrh in horses [var. of *sirgīr*]

sargōri Distribution of sweets, dates, etc. after a burial, Life-history § 273 [sar + P. gōr, grave, + -i]

sargwaz Lying at the head of a water-channel: *nanā ḡaghāk sargwaz ō, har sāl ābād-a marēra*, our lands are at the head of the water-channel, so they get irrigated every year ['head-channel']

sarhad Frontier [P. sar-had]

sari Crested plume on the head of a camel or horse [sar + -i]

sāri Sensible, sane: *ō sārīō 'bandaghas e*, he's a sensible fellow; *ō ganōk e, sārī e?* is he mad or sane? Sensible being: *sārik daun-a kappasa ki nī-a kēsa*, sensible people don't act in the way you do [sār + -i]

sāring To keep, store, preserve: *tēnā kōnt ō ṭapputte barūkāi sāra*, keep your carpets and felts folded nicely on the trestle [fr. sār + -i]

sarjalabi Leading goat of a flock: *lumma masirnā mannisht karēne, ki tēnā masirnā barāmnā sarjalabi piraki khairāt-a kēva*, the bride's mother has vowed to give the leader of the marriage flock in alms in the name of the saint ['head of the flock']

sark Wooden bowl: *sarkas hata ki pālhte shāghin*, bring a bowl to pour the milk into. Measure of grain (about 5 seers): *khōlum rupainā dāsā chār sark e*, wheat is now selling at four sarks the rupee; *nī aga tēne sarkas-a pāsa, kane khafōas pā*, if you flatter yourself you're a bowlful, regard me at least as a handful, i.e. I'm not altogether insignificant.

sarkār Government, the British Government [P.]

sarkāri Belonging to Government.—*sarkāri kanning* To confiscate: *ōfk narrānō, ōftā ēnakhōnā fasle sarkāri karēnō*, they've absconded, so one has confiscated their existing crops [P.]

sarkuk Tortoise: *sarkukkāk irā ḡaulanā ō, asit khēranā, asit dariāvanā*, tortoises are of two kinds, land tortoise and water tortoise; *ditā rahāi ki māl-a khēchik, sarkuk mitte hurik*, when flocks sleep by the side of the water, the tortoise sucks the ewes [acc. to folks-etym. fr. sark; cf. the fable of the man who sold short measure and was turned into a tortoise]

sar-kūṭi The first shaving of the head, Life-history § 50-2 [sar + kūṭ + -i]

sar-mard Man's height: *dir sarmardān burzā e*, the water is deeper than a man's height: *dūn dāsā sarmardān shōf e*, the well is now out of one's depth. As high as a man: *kanā khōlum sarmard e*, my wheat is as high as a man stands [P. sar-i-mard]

sarnāma Address, superscription [P.]

sarōzān Married man [cf. *janōzān*]

sarpand Wise, understanding: *sarpandā bandagh drōgh-a tarpak*, the wise man doesn't tell lies.—*sarpand kanning* To make to understand, instruct: *ōde jwān sarpand karēnuṭ, pēndwār dāfē bafarōe*, I've taught him a thing or two and he's not likely to come here again.—*sarpand manning* To understand: *kanā hite sarpand-a marēsa?* do you understand what I say? [Bal. *surphadh*; = P. sar + P. pand, 'head-advice']

sarrēnging } (past *sarris, sarrā*) To grow
sarring } up (always used contemptuously): *bishām-bā sarrēngānus, balun massunus, maga akl aff-ne*, you've grown up like a donkey, but have got no sense; *nā masir dāsā sarrāne, nī sāng-a tifēsa-ta?* nī *badnām-a marēsa*, your girl is now grown up, why don't you betroth her? you'll create a scandal; *nī dāsā sarrisunus, nē lajj-a bafak, pēnanā urāṭi kāsā, iragh khwāhisa?* you're now grown to man's estate, aren't you ashamed to go to other houses and beg for food?

sarring To bray: lāgh sarrā, ōde tughān
bash karē, the donkey brayed and
woke him from sleep [imit.]

sars Excelling, excellent [Si. sars^u]

sarsām Delirium [P.]

sarshēfa Descent: har sarbālae asi
sarshēfa-as arē (prov.), every
ascent has a descent, i.e. no light
without a shadow. Descending,
down-hill: kasar dāsā sarshēfa e,
the road now goes down-hill
[Bal. sarshēf, P. sarāshib]

sar-shōdī The ceremonial washing of the
head, especially at the mourning
among the women, Life-history
§§ 292-4 [sar + Bal. shōd, wash-
ing + -ī]

sārtifikat Certificate [Eng.]

sarvāg Thong or whip attached to the
reins: daunō murghunō maizilas
karēn, dāsā kanā mādiān
sarvāge saggipak, though we came
such a long stage, my mare hasn't
yet felt the whip ['head-rein']

sārvān Camelman [P.]

sar-zōr Headstrong, refractory. Pulling,
of a horse [P.]

sarēnging To rot, etc. [m. var. of sarīng]

sarēnk Chill, catarrh: kane sarēnk
karēne, chāas ēte-ka, kunēv, khā-
chiv, khēd kē-ka, I've got a chill,
give me some tea to drink and
send me off to sleep, and make me
break into a sweat [Bal. sarēkh]

sārī Present, existing [Bal. sānī, Si.
sānī, companion]

sarīng (past stem sarā-, rarely saris-)
To rot: puṭavāk-ta gand karēnō
sarānō, his pocks smell and have
begun to rot. To ferment: nut
khamir massune, sarāne, bash ma
bis-ta, the flour has got yeasty
and begun to ferment, up and bake
it. To fester: ṭappe sil ki navā
sare, wash the wound or it may
fester. To gangrene: mēlhanā
butōre ki kharmā kungas, sarāne,
the tail of the sheep that the wolf
bit has gangrened [Jaṭ. Si. sar-]

sat Bravery, manliness: sat narīnanā
sharaf e, bravery is the honour of
a man.—sat kanning To be brave,
play the man: narīna ki sat kattau,
gudas kātumāi kē, urāṭi tūle
paṭṭiām-bā, if a man plays the
coward, let him put his clothes
over his head and sit in the house

like a woman. To make a rush
at: ōde padān sat karē halk, he
sprang on him from behind and
seized him [Jaṭ. sat, Si. satⁿ, Skt.
sattva-]

satar A hundred times, Grammar § 108.
Ever so often, ever so much: nī
satar pās, nā hite bāvar-a kappara,
repeat it until you're blue in the
face and I still won't believe you
[< sad + vār]

sāting To look after, cherish [Psht. sāt-]

sattī Brave. Virtuous, chaste. Virgin,
unmarried woman: tēnā masīre
barām-a tifak, sattīe kēk-ta, he
won't marry off his daughter,
he's making a nun of her [sat
+ -ī]

sattū Flour made from parched unripe
grain: sā-anā sattūas hatibō,
pālhaṭi shāḍibō ki kunēn, bring
some parched barley flour and mix
it in curds for us to eat [Jaṭ.
sattū, Si. satū, Panj. sattū, Skt.
saktu-]

sāt Medical plaster: ī narōmbnā shira-
ghān sāt jōr-a kēva, I'll make a
plaster out of a decoction of
narōmb.—sāt kanning To apply
a plaster to: kātum kanā khāl
kanningaṭi e, sāt ka-ta, my head's
aching, put a plaster on it; tar-
kāk-ta ki pinnār, sāt karē-tā,
khudānā hukmaṭ durākh massur,
when his ribs broke, he put a
plaster on them, and thanks be
to God they got all right [cf. Si.
sāthⁿ, medical rubbing or patt-
ing?]

sāt-ō-sugun } Treatment of the sick by
sāt-sugun } divination or magic [var.
of sugun-ō-sāt]

saudā Trading, trade, selling.—saudā
kanning To sell [P.]

saudāgir Trader, merchant [P.]

saudāgiri Trade, merchandise [P.]

saukā Comfortably off, rich: saukāō
bandaghaseān vām halh, borrow
from a man of substance. Fat:
māl kanā saukā e, my oxen are
fat; mana dēān guḍ saukā marōe,
it'll probably fatten in a day or
two. Comfortably, at ease: kanā
hulli saukā-a kāk, my horse has
smooth paces.—saukā kanning To
fatten: saukā kappa-ta, ganda
marēk, don't fatten him, he'll get

- spoilt [Bal. saukha, Jaṭ. saukhā, Si. saukhō]
- sauz Dark, greenish [P. sabz]
- sauzārang Dark in appearance [P. sabza-rang, green]
- sauzbar Autumn harvest of green cereals [sauz + P. bar, produce]
- sauzvari Belonging to a special breed of fowls, whose eggs are specially prized for egg-fighting owing to their hard tips ['belonging to Sabzwar on the Helmand']
- savā Except, without, prep. gov. abl., Grammar § 383; also used post-positionally, § 384 [A.]
- savab Cause, reason, motive [A. sabab]
- savāb Heavenly recompense [A. savāb]
- savāe Except, without, prep. gov. abl., Grammar § 383 [savā + -e]
- sāvan The month July-August [Bal.; Jaṭ. sāvan, Si. sāvaṇ^a; Skt. śrāvaṇa-]
- sāvani Autumn or kharif crop [sāvan + -i]
- sāzish Machination, intrigue.—sāzish kanning To intrigue [P.]
- sāzū Levelling of culturable land for irrigation [P. sāz, preparing]
- sēb Wool prepared for the making of carpets: kanā malkhur sēbe tarēne, pagga darōe-ta shahrāi rang kanningki, my daughter-in-law has spun the wool for the carpet and intends to take it to the village to-morrow to get it dyed.
- sēbit Steadfast, etc. [hill var. of sābit]
- sēchōb A tree, the wood of which is used as fuel and for walking-sticks [siā + P. chōb, wood, tree]
- sēḍāi Dysentery with ulcers on the liver among cattle [cf. Jaṭ. saṭ, fatal cattle disease ?]
- sei Three, practically confined to the compound numerals bist ō sei, 23, sei sad, 300, etc., and to compound words, Grammar § 95 [Bal. sai, P. sih]
- seiad Sayyad. Holy man [A. saiyid]
- seiak One third, Grammar § 107 [P. sihyak]
- seil Rambling, sight-seeing: ō harḍē bēgatō seilaki kāk, he goes regularly for a walk in the even-

ing. Spectacle, show: ō bandaghas aff, seilas e, he's not a man, he's a regular peep-show.—seil kanning To ramble about, see the sights. To look on at: matṭāk ki tēn-pa-tēn mōn-pa-mōn salira, guṛā harkas seil kē-ta, when Greek meets Greek, then may all the world look on [Bal. sēl, Jaṭ. sail, A. sair]

sei-shām The meal in the dead man's house on the third evening after his death, Life-history §§ 282-3: ōnā sei-shāme tissut, guṛā rāh massut, I started after giving his third-day death-feast ['three-evening']

sei-shambē Tuesday: kasas ki sei-shambēnā dē kātum shōle yā mashe, ōnā kātum zaghamat-a kāk, he who shaves or washes his head on a Tuesday, will lose his head by the sword [P. si-shambih]

sei-tāki Quartan fever [sei + tāk^a + -i]

seital Threefold, triple, Grammar § 106 ['three-fold']

sēk Fomentation.—sēk tining To foment [Jaṭ. sēkā, Si. sēk^a]

sēkhā Shade, shadow: kanā sardārānā sēkhā pudēn e, my chief's shade is cool, i.e., we live in peace under his protection; kanā pāningāi salitavēs, dāsā sēkhāṭi-ta tūlh, you didn't stop when I told you, now sit in the shade of it, i.e., just take the consequences. Ghost: sēkhāas khalkune-ta ki daun tam-māne, he must have seen a ghost to be so overcome [cf. Phl. sāyak, P. sāya ?]

sēlh Winter: bāz Brāhūik sēlhaṭi Kach-chiāi-a kāra, crowds of Brahuis go to the Kachhi in the winter; sēlhanā maiva khākhār e, the fruit of winter is the fire; selhe harchi ki yāt kēs, pudēn e (prov.), think of winter as you will, it's cold, i.e., once bad always bad [prob. not con. with Jaṭ. siāl, Si. siār^a, winter, Skt. śitala, cold; but Tam., Tuḷ. salī, Kan. caḷi, Tel. calī, Kui jilī, cold]

sēr¹ Sated, satisfied. One who is satisfied: swāre piśōanā ō sēre langaynā khabar-a tammipak (prov.), a rider never knows how a wayfarer travels nor a full man how the hungry fares.—sēr kanning To

sate, satisfy: ō machohi iragh kung, sēr karē tēno, he ate a little food, and sated himself. To become sated, tired of: nī dāsā kanoān sēr karēnus, you've got tired of me now [P.]

sēr³ Weight equal to about 2 lbs.: ēnakhō dukkāl e, nut rupainā chār sēr e, there's famine this year and wheat is only eight pounds to the rupee [P.]

sēri Satiety, repletion. Plenty [P.]

sēsar Crocodile [Bal. sesar, Jaṭ. sisār, Si. sēsar^a; P. siyah-sār]

sēsū Small hill-partridge, sisi [Bal. sēsi, Jaṭ. sisi, P. shishū]

sēzda } Thirteen [P. sēzdah]
sēzda }

si¹ Clarified butter, ghee: khassite dir karēn, si karēn, zikkātēti shāghān, we melted the butter and turned it into ghee and poured it into the skins; Brāhūtā sharaf mark ō zindaṭi si e, the dish of honour among Brahuīs in life or death is ghee; nī siām-bā jwān affēs, ki nē kasas dōst tōre, you're not so precious as ghee for folks to love you; shaitāno pārēr, mish-a kunēsa? pārē maga si arē-ta, they asked the devil: will you eat dirt? and he said 'it contains ghee, I suppose?'—said in praise of ghee. Oil extracted from nuts: khatanā sie charp ka, nā puzhzhaghāk vaddira, apply olive oil, and your hair will grow.

si³ Thirty [P.]

siā Black. Adulterous [P. siāh]

siā-āp Perennial water. Irrigated by perennial water [Bal. siā-āf, 'black water']

siā-kārī Adultery [P. siāh-kārī]

siā-kunēt Dark bay ['black bay']

siāl Relation. Stranger, guest. Rival, equal.—siāl kanning To rival [Bal., Pasht. siāl, Si. siāl^a, Jaṭ. siāl]

siālī Relationship: dā kanā illa-malh-a marēk siālīti, this is my uncle's son by relationship [siāl + -i]

siālgiri Equality, rivalry [siāl + P. -giri, taking]

siā-mār Black snake [siā + P. mār, snake]

siā-zamīn Dark loam soil ['black land']

siā-zānū With black points ['black-knee']

sichak } Beard or awn of barley
sichānk } [loc. Nushki; cf. Bal.
sichōk } suchin, sichin. needle?]

sifat Praise.—sifat kanning To praise: kakkavnā ziṛo shāirāk sifat-a kēra, poets sing the praises of the run of the Greek partridge [A. sifat. description]

sihr Magic [A. sihr]

siĵla Ointment, plaster.—siĵla kanning To anoint: ō ṭappe jwan siĵla-a kēk, he's an excellent hand at anointing a wound.

sikh Roasting-spit; skewer. Bar. Ramrod [P.]

sil Skin: tēnā silo khārifpa, don't scratch your skin; hullinā baje zēn hal-kune, surisa surisa sile harfēno, khāza karēno-ta, the saddle has caught the horse's back and moved so much that it's taken the skin off and made it raw. Hide: silas hēsut, zaghmanā bando mūghāt, I brought a piece of hide, and stitched the sword-belt. Especially the wrapping of the sick in the skin of a newly slaughtered sheep (in winter) or a goat (in summer), Life-history §§ 170-1: baghair silān ōde pēn dārū asar-a kappak, antei ki hih-ta dācā mutkun massune, i nē pāva ōnā ilāj sil e, nothing but the hide will have any effect on him, as his fever is of such old standing, yes, the hide's the cure for him, I tell you. Fruit-skin, rind, pod, shell > bādāmnā uste kashsha, silte-ta kumpa, take out the kernel of the almond, and don't eat the shells.—sil biṭing To shed one's skin, slough: dūsha-as aff ki sil biṭēno (prov.), he's not a snake that he can cast his skin, i.e., once bad always bad.—sil kanning To skin: mēlhe tar ō zū sil ka-ta, slaughter the sheep, and skin it quickly; ō tēne sil karēno, dāsā pēsh tammāne, he has skinned himself and now stands bare to view, i.e., he has cast off all pretence and shows himself as he really is. To wrap somebody in the skin of a newly slaughtered sheep or goat as a

cure: *sēlhaṭi niāṣias nājōr marē*,
ōdo *kharanā silatō sil-a kēna*,
narinaki miranā sil bakār-a marēk,
in the winter if a woman's ill,
we wrap her in a ram's skin,
in the case of a male one must
employ a ewe's skin; ōdo *irā*
tūān hih-a karēka, tēne sil karē,
bachchā, he had fever for two
months, when he tried a sheep's
skin and recovered [no con. with
Jaṭ. *chhil*, Si. *chhil*^a, Skt. *chhalli*;
Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel. *tōl*, Mal. also
toḷi, Kan. *togal*, sōle, Tuḷ. *tugalu*,
sūli; cf. also Kan., Tuḷ. *suli*-, to
skin]

silā Arms, weapons [A. *silāh*]

silā Needle: *silā-as hata*, *kanā dūān*
dā pite kashsha, fetch a needle
and take this thorn out of my
hand; *nā hit kanā ustaṣi silāām-bā*
jakhkhā, your words pierced
my heart like a needle; *bāzangā*
nājōriān silāām-bā massune, much
illness has made him as thin as
a needle; *nā hitāk daun ō ki huch*
bārēmtō silanā dukkān gidārēngik,
what you suggest is as if the
camel with its load were to pass
through the eye of a needle.
[con. with Jaṭ., Skt., siv-, to
sew?]

silling To wash: *puchchāte silbō*, *pihun*
kabō-tā, *bāz khāzg karēnō*, wash
the clothes and make them white,
they've got very dirty; *kutte*
chiva sillire, *karghire*? when do
you wash and shear the sheep?
nan tēne sillānun, *sāf karēnun*,
mōnaṭi harchi khudā kē, we've
cleared ourselves and there's not
a spot on our character, hence-
forth God's will be done [Kan.
tol-, Tel. *tol*-, Tuḷ. *tor*-?]

sil-ō-dāgh Curative use of the hide of
a freshly slaughtered animal and
branding, Life-History §§ 169-71:
nanā Brāhūitā ballā dārū sil-ō-
dāgh e, the sovereign cure with
us Brahuis is the hide and brand-
ing ['hide and brand']

sim¹ Boundary, border: *Shāl ō*
Mastungnā sim Mōbinā kanḍ e,
the Mōbi pass is the boundary bet-
ween Quetta and Mastung [Bal.
sim, Si. *sim*^a, Jaṭ. *sī*; Skt. *simā*]

sim² Hair-parting: *nā sim chōṭ e*, your
parting is crooked; *sime tēnā rāst*
ka ki kārēmk-ne rāst marēr, put

your parting straight that your
affairs may go straight.—*sim*
kanning To part, espec. one's
hair: *kātume tēnā sim ka*, *mach-*
chi tēl shāgh, part your hair and
oil it a bit. To disperse: *khudā*
dā jammare naneān sim kē, may
God drive away this overclouding
calamity from us.—*sim* manning
To be parted, dispersed: *jammār*
sim massune, the cloud has dis-
persed. [Jaṭ. *sindh*, Si. *sindh*¹;
Skt. *simā*]

simāb Quicksilver, mercury [P.]

sim-kash Hair ornament [*sim*² + *kash*]

simsōk The plant *nepeta glomerulosa*,
made into a decoction which is
inhaled for coughs and colds:
simsōke aga haft mutṭukhaṭi ḍak-
kis, *pihshī khaṇā-ta*, *kunēk-ta*,
if you wrap up *simsok* in seven
covers and a cat spots it, it'll eat
it.

simurgh Griffin [P.]

sina Chest, bosom. *Pneumonia* [P.]

sindān Anvil [P.]

sinjid } The Trebizond date or Bohe-
sinjit } mian olive, *olaeagnus hor-*
tensis [P. *sinjid*]

sinkur Porcupine: *hubbō sinkurām-bā*
rishe-ta jinde-ta, look at his beard
and whole appearance, just like
a porcupine [Bal. *sikun*, P. *si-*
khūr]

sinkuṭ Not properly ripened, shrivelled
:p: *ēnakhōnā faslāk bēdirān*
sinkuṭ massur, this year's crops
shrivelled up for lack of water.
Pulled down, out of condition:
dā kanā mār nājōriān sinkuṭ
massune, this lad of mine has
got very pulled down with his
illness.—*sinkuṭ* kanning To half-
roast: *dānkūte sinkuṭ karēnus*,
chāva ki tīn pudēn massune, you've
only half-done the parched wheat,
I suppose the pan's got cold. To
damage, spoil: *hite ki sinkuṭ karēs*,
guṛā kaneāi illās-ta? so you first
upset everything and then left
matters to me [cf. Si. *sēkō*, dry-
ing up of crops]

sipāhi¹ Indian soldier, sepoy [P.]

sipāhi² Bankrupt, beggared: *o dāsā sipāhi*
massune, he has just gone bankrupt
[folks-etym. cor. of P. *suwāli*,
beggar]

- sipāhigiri Military service [P. sipāhgari]
 sipurd Charge, trust. Entrusted [var. of supurd]
 sirā Inn, sarai, courtyard [P. sarāi]
 sirāp, etc., Stalking, etc. [var. of srāp, etc.]
 sireh The oilseed brassica campestris or sinapis dichotoma [Bal. sare, Jaṭ. sarhō. Si. sarih*, Skt. sarṣapa-]
 sirēshkō The wild onion eremurus vehitinus, used as a vegetable.
 sirf Only [A. sirf]
 sirgīr Catarrh in horses [Jaṭ. sargir; P. 'head-seizure']
 sirk Shoo, sound used in driving off wasps: sirk ma, sirk ma, shoo, shoc.—sirk kanning To shoo off, of wasps: mungite sirk ka, shoo the wasps away [imit.]
 sirka Vinegar [P.]
 sirōz Stringed instrument played with a bow.—sirōz khalling To play on the siroz [P. sih-rūd, three-stringed guitar]
 sirōz Stringed instrument [loc. Sar. var. of sirōz]
 sirr Secret, mystery [P.]
 sirring To recoil: kanā nariān sirrā, i padāi tammāt, my horse recoiled, and I fell backwards. To ricochet: sum kanā sirrā, khantavat-ta arāng hinā, my bullet ricocheted, and I didn't see where it went. To prattle: nī dākha sirripa, nēki jwān aff, don't babble so much, it's not good for you [cf. Drav. tir-, to turn round?]
 sirēnging } To wait for: nī hin, kanki
 sirīng¹ } sirīpa, i pagga barōt yā palmē, go on, don't wait for me, I may come to-morrow or the day after; i sirēngānuṭ tūsunuṭ, ō dāsā aff, tippara ant mass-ta, I've been sitting and waiting for him, but he's not here yet, I can't think what's happened to him; nane sirīfēs, tēnaṭ batavēs, pēn dē kasas nēki tūlparōe, you kept me waiting and didn't turn up yourself, another day no one will wait for you [Si. sir-]
 sirīng² To affect for ill: istō kane mungias kung, kane daun sirā, natteān kātumiskā pirisuṭ, last night a wasp stung me and affected me so badly that I swelled from

my feet to my head; nājōri daun sirāne-ta ki hich durākh-a mafak, the illness has affected him so much that he can't get well anyhow; pit kane daun sirāka ki dah dēiskā jōr matavat, I was affected so badly by the thorn that it took me ten days to recover.

- sī-sēr A household measure used among the women, equalling roughly one a half chotra [P. si-sēr, 'three seers']
 sitānī Quartan fever [cf. P. sih-tā, three-fold?]
 sitting To hop: kanā sum khazmanā nataṭi laggā, musi natāi siṭṭisa hinā, my bullet hit the deer on the leg, and it went hopping on three legs; dā langangā bandagh dēr e, ki dākān siṭṭisa kākī? who's this lame man going by here limping? To talk big, prate: dākha burzā siṭṭipa, shēf tūlh, don't hop so high, take a back-seat, i.e., don't talk big, shut up; nī ki siṭṭōs siṭṭōs, tēnā vāme halōs, pēn ant karōs? for all your incessant prating, you'll take your loan and what else can you do? [Bal. siṭ-, siṭṭ-; cf. Kan. siḍi, to bounce?]
 sizā Punishment.—sizā tining To punish [P. sazā]
 -sk Personal plural suffix, Grammar § 30 [$-r^1 + -k^1$]
 sōb¹ Morning, early morning [Bal.; A. ṣubh]
 sōb² Victory.—sōb kanning To be victorious [Bal. sōb, Jaṭ. sōbh, Si. sōbh²]
 sōch Thought, reflection, care.—sōch kanning To reflect, ponder over [Jaṭ. sōch, Si. sōch*, etc.]
 sōf Apple [Bal. sōf, Jaṭ. sū, P. séb]
 sōgav Secure, in firm possession.—sōgav kanning To hold fast, keep in safe custody: sōgav ka-ta ki narrik, hold him fast or he'll run off; sōgav ka-ta ki nā ilum khamp-ta, aga na ō hum khwāhik, keep it safe and don't let your brother see it, or else he'll want it too; māle tēnā sōgav ka, hamsāye tēnā dōst ka (prov.), look after your property, and you won't lose your friends [Bal., Jaṭ. sōgōs, Si. sōghō]

- sōghund Oath.—sōghund kuning To swear [Bal. sōgind, saughan; P. saugand]
- sōhān File.—sōhān kanning To file [P.]
- sōhb¹ Morning, early morning [var. of sōb¹]
- sōhb² Victory [var. of sōb²]
- sōhruk Measles [var. of surkhuk; cf. Bal. sohr, P. sūr, red]
- sōi Land fallow for a year.
- sōjar British soldier [Eng.]
- sōng Stampede, shying, panic: kanā hullina sōngān kul hullik sōng halkur, the shying of my horse made all the other horses shy.—sōng halling To stampede, shy, become panic-stricken: kanā kur sōng halk, my flock stampeded; handun kḥaningisa ki sōng halkunus, you look as if you were panic-stricken.
- sōr¹ Lamb: nanā mik ēnakḥō jwānō sōr hingunō, our ewes have brought forth splendid lambs this year; sōras kḥanāt bōrō, ust-ka kḥwāhis ki halēv, bahā-ta kubēn ass, I saw a lamb, a red one, which my heart was set on buying but the price was too stiff. Term of endearment: ba tēnā bāvanā kḥumbaṭi, kanā sōr, come to your father's arms, my lamb.
- sōr² Brackish: hamē dūnanā dir sōr e, the water in that well's brackish. Sour: dā sōrangā pālhte kumpa, don't drink this sour milk; ō sōrō maiva-as e, it's a sour fruit [Bal. sōr, P. shōr]
- sōra Saline deposit, saltpetre. Nitrous earth [P. shōra]
- sōr-bij Red variety of maize [Bal. sohr, red + bij, 'red seed']
- sōr-kḥan Lecherous: ō sōr-kḥanō bandaghas e, tēnā kḥalkaṭi illēpabō-ta, he's a lecherous fellow, don't let him inside your camp ['brackish-eye']
- sōr-pālhi Milkwoman. Seller of milk, used as a term of abuse as Brahuīs do not sell milk [sōr¹ + pālḥ + -i]
- sōtōfing } To provoke, instigate: ō nē
sōtīfing } kanēki sōtīfō, nī sar halkunus bassunus kanā kḥallingki, he egged you on against me, so you've set out and come along to strike me [c. of obsol. sōtēnging, sōtīng; cf. Si. sūt-, to threaten?]
- sōzāk Gonorrhoea. Sexual debility [P.]
- srāp Stalking after game: shikār-a kēsa, srāpaṭi amar us? you go in for shooting, what are you like at stalking? srāpnā shikār mashaṭi sakht e, stalking game is a difficult business in the hills.—srāp kanning To stalk: i srāp karisa matase kḥalkuṭ, I stalked a markhor and brought it down; kḥalēghā ki gaḍḍāte kḥanā, piśahīām-bā srāp kēk, as soon as the leopard espies ibex, he stalks them like a cat [Bal. surāf]
- srāpi Stalker. Rendezvous of raiders [srāp + -i]
- srāping To stalk game: tavār kappēs, ō dā pāraghān srāpisa banningaṭi e, navā shikār-as kḥanāne, don't make a noise, he's stalking along this side of the hill, perhaps he's seen something [fr. srāp]
- srōsh } Elbow [Bal. sarōsh, surūshk]
srōshk }
- srump Hoof [Bal. srumbe, surum, P. sum, sumb]
- sū Flesh, meat: sūte sajji kabō, navā gand kēr, roast the meat or it'll go bad; zīl sūān jītā massune, ki kanā illa kaneān jītā marē, the nail must part from the quick before my uncle and I will part; bimārīān ōnā sū shōlingāne, he's lost flesh from his illness; kanā sū nā kunōi aff, I'll make no meal for you, i.e., you can do me no harm [hardly con. with Si. sāgg^u; cf. Tam. tū, Kui ūju?]
- sūar Pig, boar [Jaṭ. sūhar, Si. sōr^u, etc., Skt. sūkarā-]
- subak Light, not heavy: dānā dū subakk e, mēlh-ta jwānō sātasēkā litīri-a kḥalkaka, he's got a deft hand, the sheep he killed quivered for quite a long time—for it's unlucky to kill outright, as this might imply that the sheep was not in good health. Light-minded, frivolous: nēai makhūk kubēnō kḥiālas karēsas, nī tēne subak karēs, people had credited you with being serious, but you showed yourself frivolous. Put to shame: dāeā subak massunus? are you now put to shame? [also Bal.; P.

- sabuk** ; vowel interchange helped by Brā. adj. ending -ak]
- subēdār** Native officer [Hin. etc. *subedār* fr. P.]
- subēdāri** Rank of subēdār [subēdār + -i]
- subhān Allāh** Praise be to God, interjection of surprise : subhān Allāh, dā amarō sādāras e, good God, what sort of animal is this ! [A. subhāna'llāh]
- sūd** Interest [var. of sūt]
- sūg** Grief. Mourning apparel, Life-History §§ 298, 302.—sūg kanning To grieve, be in mourning : dēki sūg karēnus ? whom are you in mourning for ? i.e., why so sad ? [P. sōg]
- suggur** Bard, balladmonger, poet : sug-gurās e, jwānō sheir-a pāik, he's a bard who composes good ballads [regarded as archaic]
- sūgi** Appertaining to mourning : zāifa-as ki ōnā arē kahe, ōrki sūgiō puchch-a bēnik, if a woman loses her husband, she puts on mourning for him [sūg + -i]
- sugun**) Treatment of the sick by
sugun-ō-sāt) divination or magic, Life-History §§ 218-9 [Si. sāth^u-sug-gun^u ; Si. suggun^u, Jaṭ. sagan, Skt. śakuna, omen ; Si. sāth^u, omen, superstitious rubbing, v. sāt]
- suhēl** Canopus. Autumn. South [P. suhaii]
- sujjing** To occur to one's mind : khwāja, aga nē naukarias sujjik, nī kanki hur, sir, if any service occurs to your mind, you might think of me ; nē kasas sujjik ki kanā māre dārū kē ? can't you think of any one who could physic my son ? [Jaṭ., Si. sujh- ; Skt. śudhyati, becomes clear]
- sukhdāsi** A variety of rice.
- sulah** Peace, truce.—sulah kanning To make peace [A. sulh]
- sulung** Hole, tunnel.—sulung khalling To make a tunnel [Jaṭ. salung, Si. suringh^u, Skt. surungā]
- sum** Arrow : sumanā kātumāi zahr-a tissuna, we used to put poison on the tips of our arrows. Bullet : sumte dir kabō, navā jang marē, melt the lead into bullets, there may be a fight.—sum tining To give an opportunity for a shot : i hināt mashanā talaṭi, khazmate khaṇāt, kane sum titavas, I went and spotted the deer in the valley, but they didn't give me a shot [hardly A. sahm, or Skt. sūlam ; or = P. sumb, hole, as zaghm, sword = P. zakhm, wound ; cf. Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel. ambu ?]
- sumba** Pleurisy [Bal. sumbagh, stitch in the side ; P. sumba, perforation]
- sumbār** Fresh milk with sour milk added : pēn girāas nane gharibāte aff, sumbār bāz e, nume ētina, though we poor folk have nothing else, we've lots of sour milk which we'll give you with pleasure ; guḍḍe dōān sumbār-a khwāhisa (prov.) ? you come after the milking, and yet ask for sour milk, i.e., you've come after the feast.—sumbār kanning To mix fresh milk with sour : kanā pālhk sōr ō, sumbār kabō-tā, my milk's turned sour, add some fresh milk to it [Si. sambay^u, Jaṭ. sabāin]
- sumbul** Buffooning, Buffoon [A. sumbul, flower]
- sumbuli** Buffoonery : sumbuli khāna-vādaki jwān aff, buffoonery doesn't bescom a gentleman.—sumbuli kanning To play the buffoon : nī kantō sumbuli kappa, don't play the fool with me [sumbul + -i]
- sun** Empty, desolate [Bal. sunya, Jaṭ. sunjā, Si. sunō, Skt. śūnyā-]
- sundūkh** Box [A. sandūq]
- sundūr** Red lead, used in ointments [Si. sindhur^u, Skt. sindūra-]
- sung** Transit dues [Bal. sung, Si. sung^u, Skt. śulka-]
- sūng** Stampede, etc. [loc. var. of sōng]
- sūnj-rūnj** Investigation.—sūnj-rūnj kanning To investigate, ascertain : sūnj-rūnj karēs ant pārē ? did you find out what he said ? [jingle based on Si. sūnjha, spying about]
- sunnat** Circumcision, Life-History §§ 53-63.—sunnat kanning To circumcise : nā mār sarrisune, nī sunnat antei kappēsa-ta ? your son's old enough, why don't you have him circumcised ? [A.]
- sunt** Beak, bill, muzzle : tōtinā sunt khisun e, chōt e, the parrot's beak is red and curved ; i tēnā suntati nē halkuṭ, chirrēfēt, balun karēt,

handārki ki nī kanā dushman marēs? I took you under my wing (lit. in my beak) and shewed you round, and made a big man of you, and all in order that you should become my enemy? Projecting corner: kanā shāl divālnā suntāi tikhōk e, my coat has been put on the end of the wall. Bottom of a hill sloping into a beak: nanā khalk mashanā suntāit e, our camping-place is on the bottom slope of the hill.—sunt khaling To peck. To poke one's nose into: kanā hitaṭi sunt khālpa, don't poke your nose in my affair [cf. Jaṭ. sunḍ, Si. sūṇḍh, Skt. sūṇḍā, trunk, proboscis]

supārish } Recommendation [Si. su-
supārisht } pāras, P. sifārish]

supurd Charge, trust: I tēnā māle nā supurdaṭi illānūt, I've left my cattle in your charge. Entrusted.—supurd kanning To entrust [P. sipurd]

surāghī Tracker [P. surāgh, track, + -ī]

sūrat Shape, form [A. sūrat]

surb }
surf } Load [P. surb]

suriat Handmaid, concubine [A. surriyat]

suring To move: zara-as ēng sura, ki i tūliv, hit kēv, move a little over to that side and let me sit and chat; kanā puchchātēti kakkas-a surik, there's a flea moving about in my clothes; kanā piḍḍaṭi chūcha surik, the babe is leaping in my womb; surif-ta ki hit kē, jog him to make him speak; sardārnā mōnāi kano antei surifēs? why did you jog me in front of the chief? [Bal., Si. sur-, Jaṭ. surr-]

surkh Red. Roan, of horses [P.]

surkhakō Measles [var. of surkhuk]

surkhi Red rust in wheat [P. 'redness']

surkh-mār Kind of snake [surkh, red + P. mār, snake]

surkhuk Measles [P. surkhak]

surma Antimony.—surma kanning To paint with antimony [P.]

surmadān Antimony-box [P.]

surnā Pipe, flute.—surnā khaling To pipe [P.]

surōsh Elbow [var. of srōsh]

sursāt Supplies, provisions. Especially supplies furnished by the cultivators to the Khan, landlords or officials [Jaṭ. etc.; P. sursāt fr. Turk.]

surump Hoof [var. of srump]

suruṭ Halting, corrupt, broken, of language: ainō kachārīti tūsas, daunō suruṭtō Brāhūias karēka, ki kas tittavaka, to-day he was sitting in the assembly, and speaking such broken Brahui that no one could make head or tail of it. Halting, uneven, of gait: dā hulli suruṭtō kasaras-a kāik, jwān pēsh tammitane, this horse has uneven paces, he's not broken in properly; daunō suruṭtō hinin-gas-a karēka ki hairān massut, he made such slow going that I was amazed.—suruṭ kanning To talk incorrectly: suruṭ kappa, jwāniat hit ka, ki nan chān, don't talk a jargon of your own, talk properly that we may understand you.

sust Weak; idle; loose.—sust kanning To loosen. To slacken down, lessen: pir dāsā sust karēne, the rain is now leaving off [P.]

susti Weakness; debility. Idleness [P.]

susur Gum, resin [Si. airs^u]

sut Watery, washy, thin: kanā ilumnā urā suttō bēdir zara-as ēs, kanā mōnaṭi tikhā, kanā ust batau-ta, my sister-in-law brought some washy broth and set it before me, but I had no appetite for it; ainō kanā pālhk sutt ō, har dēām-bār maṭṭ affas, to-day my milk is watery, not thick as on other days.—sut kanning To water down: pālhtēti dīr shāghbō, sut kabō, kasarite ētibō, pour some water in the milk, and thin it a bit, and give it to the wayfarers [Bal.]

sūt Gain, profit. Interest.—sūt kunning To take interest: sūt kunning harām e, usury is against our religion [Bal.; P. sūd]

sūti Usurer.

suvēl Canopus. Autumn. South [loc. var. of suhēl]

swāl Question, query.—swāl kanning To question. To beg: ō kaneān swāl karē, rupaias tissut-ta, he begged from me and I gave him a rupee [A. su'āl]

swār Horseman. Mounted.—**swār** kan-ning To ride. To train water: *sū ka, dire dāghārāi swār ka*, hurry up, train the water on to the field.—**swār** manning To mount up to: *dā dāghār zila e, dir kātumāi-ta swār-a mafak*, this land is on the rise, water can't be got up on to it [P. *suwār*]

swāra Breakfast, morning meal. About nine in the morning.—**swāra** kan-ning To break fast, take break-fast [Bal. *savārak*; cf. Si. *savārō*, *savērō*, Jaṭ. *savēlē*, early in the morning]

swārī Riding.—**swārī** kanning To ride [swār + -i]

SH

shā Short form of the imper. sing. (and also of the neg. stem) of *shāghing* [var. of *shāgh*, v. *shāghing*]

shābālav Best man, of a boy at his circumcision, Life-history §§ 56, 60; of a bridegroom, §§ 111, 117, 119, 144 [P. *shāh-bālā*]

shābās Bravo. Grammar § 451 [P. *shābāsh*]

shābit Broad, wide: *kanā kaush shābit e*, my shoe is wide; *dā shābitō urāas e*, this is a broad house; *dā lōp shābit e, dāgharnā līkhān pēsh tammik*, this noose is too wide, it slips off the kid's neck. Morally or mentally broad: *kanā ust shābit e, harchi ki pāsa, pā*, I'm broad-minded, say what you like.—**shābit** kanning To widen: *darvāzanā bā tank e, zara-as shābit ka-ta*, the opening of the door is too narrow, widen it a bit.

shab-zinda Merry vigil on the first night after the new moon of the seventh month of pregnancy, Life-history § 16 [P. *shab*, night + *zinda*, alive]

shād Glad, happy [P.]

shadda End of a turban: *tēnā shaddao jōr ka, sardārnā salāmāi hin*, adjust the end of your turban before you go to pay your respects to the chief; *daunō bahāduras e, ki shadda-ta dāghārāi girr e*, he's such a swagger fellow that his turban drags along the ground

[Bal. *shaddō*, Si. *shadō*, turban; hardly con. with P. *shamla*, end of a turban]

shādī Gladness. Nuptial rejoicing [P.]

shādī-ghamī Good and ill, common weal and woe: *nan mark-ō-zind karēnun, shādī-ghamīti asi olōāi bafana himpana*, we've severed all family connections and never pay each other visits at family celebrations ['gladness sorrowing']

shādmāni Rejoicing. Espec. joyful drumming at weddings, etc.—**shādmāni tōning** To hold a drumming on some joyous occasion: *jango sōhb karēne, shādmāni tōrēne*, he has won the fight and is holding a drumming merry-making [P.]

shaf Night, rarely used outside compounds [Bal.: P. *shāb*]

shafā Remedy, cure: *davā kanā e, shafā khudānā* (prov.), I give the medicine, but the cure lies with God—man proposes but God disposes.—**shafā tining** To cure: *khudā nē zū shafā ēte*, God restore you soon to health [A. *shifā*]

shaftālū Peach [P.]

sh gird Pupil, disciple [P.]

shāgirdāna Tip to apprentice who delivers goods. Miller's perquisites [P. 'gratuity']

shaghām Taunt: *nā shaghām kane zaghmān ziāt husōn karē*, your taunt hurt me more than a sword; *kane pēndwār tēnā iraghānā shaghāme khalpēs*, don't again cast it in my teeth that I've had board and lodging from you.—**shaghām khalling** To taunt: *kane shaghām khalk ki nī narrānus, handārāi i onā hullinā khafē tarēt*, he taunted me with running away, that's why I cropped his horse's ear [Bal. *shaghān*; cf. P. *shighār*, reproof]

shāghing (imper. *shā*, *shāgh*, neg. stem *shā-*, *shāgh-*) To put in: *asi silaskane ēte, ki nan tēnki hīzakas kēn hilārnā shāghingki*, give me a hide, as we want to make ourselves a skin to put dates in. To pour in, pour out; *khavāsn dīte shāghing-a kappēsa, chunak us?* can't you pour the water out of the skin, are you so small? *khōati bē shāgh*, pour salt into the kettle. To put on: *challavaas masirnā*

dūṭī shāghin. let's put a ring on the girl's finger. To put on to: kattāro lōrie ēte ki dasta-as shāgha-ta. give the knife to the blacksmith to put a handle on. To put round: ōnā likhaṭī dūto tēnā shāghā, he flung his arms round her neck. To put down, lay down: ghālias shābō, sardār bannigaṭī e, spread out a carpet, the chief is coming. To put off: kanā kūse likhān kanā shāghānus, nē mubārak marē! you've stripped the shirt off my neck, and I wish you well of it! To put out: nō hich kārēm aff, nī āskār kane kārēmān shāghingaṭī us, you're out of work yourself, so willy-nilly you want to throw me out of work also. To drive on: ōnā randat tēnā hullie shāghā, he dashed his horse after him. To send out: bāva dāsā pīr e, ahmakḥ massune, kuratō shāghbō-ta, father's now old and grown foolish, send him out with the flocks. To drop (a kid, foal, etc.) prematurely: ēnakḥō sāl dukkāl e, dāchik bīnān hīr-a shāghira, owing to this year's drought the camels are foaling prematurely from sheer hunger [base is poss. not shāgh- but shā-, with non-radical -gh- bridging hiatus as in hōghing etc.]

shahādat Evidence, testimony.—shahādat tining To give evidence, testify [A.]

shahd Honey: antei hīlām-bā shahdāi much ure? navā mēn kāre, why are you swarming like flies round honey? mind you don't get stuck [A.]

shahdanā hīl Bee ['honey's fly']

shahd-ō-shakar Close friends (espec. after a quarrel): ōfk tēnpatēn shahd-ō-shakar masur, they became again as thick as thieves ['honey and sugar']

shāhid Witness [A.]

shahid Martyr [A.]

shāhidi Evidence, testimony.—shāhidi tining To give evidence, testify: kanki āhā, tēnā khudāki shāhidi ēte, ki ō kane kirēng tise titan, not for my sake but for your God's sake testify whether he abused me or not [P.]

shahr Village, town [P.]

shāhūkār Merchant, banker [Jaṭ. etc.; Si. shāhūkār", Bal. sāhūkār]

shair Poetry. Poem. Ballad [A. shi'r]

shāir Poet. Bard, minstrel: shāir tēnā dambūratō bassune, babō ki jangānā shairas binin, the minstrel's come with his instrument, come let's listen to a martial ballad [A. shā'ir]

shaitānī Devilment, etc. [var. of sheitānī]

shak Doubt, suspicion.—shak kanning To doubt, suspect. To feel abashed [A. shakk]

shakal Sugar [loc. Nushki var. of shakar; Bal.]

shakar Sugar. Sweetheart, loving term of address: shakar, kaneān ghussa kappa, don't be angry with me, my sweet [P.]

shākāring To cough to attract attention: harvakḥt ki i shākārūt, nī pēsh tammis, mind you come out as soon as I cry 'hem' [imit.; cf. kakāring]

shakar-gaz Tamarisk gum ['sugar tamarisk']

shakk Peak, espec. of a hill [con. with shik]

shakkal Sugar [var. of shakar]

shakkī ¹ Doubtful; suspicious. Bashful, abashed: ballā bandagh nei khulik nei shakkī-a marēk (prov.), a great man—if he does wrong—feels neither fear nor shame [shak + -i]

shakkī ² Tombstone, Life-history § 257 [shakk + -i]

shakkōrī ¹ Bashful, abashed: kanā mār shakkōrīō mārās e, bandaghātā mōnaṭī hit-a kappak, my son's a bashful lad, he won't speak before company [fr. shak]

shakkōrī ² Four-month-old leveret [= shakkōrī ¹, 'the bashful animal' ?]

shak-shak Magpie's call: shakukkātā shak-shaknā tavār kane bash karē, I was waked by the call of the magpie.—shak-shak kanning To call, of magpies [imit.]

shakuk Magpie: shakuk shak-shak kanningaṭī e, tippāna nanā ilum barēk, bafak, 'the magpie's calling, we don't know whether our brother'll

come or not [imit., fr. shak-shak, and con. by folks-etym. with shak; P. shak]

shākh Branch, bough. Branch of a family or tribe [P.]

shakhs Person, individual [A. shakhs]

shāl Felt cloak. Quetta, short for Shālkōt [P.]

shala¹ Torrential downpour: nan kesaratī assun, ki piranā shala nane rasēfē, we were on the road when the torrent of rain overtook us; dādaghār bārūn ass, nāgumān shala-as piranā handārē tammā, purr karē-ta, this land lay dry, when suddenly torrents of rain fell and filled the embankments. Shower of blows etc.: laṭṭanā shala-as kāṭumāi-ta tamme, gurā chupp-a kēk, just let him have a shower of blows on his head, and he'll be quiet all right. Torrent of words: asi shala-as kirēngnā tiss, i pārēt chup ka, he poured forth a torrent of abuse and I told him to shut up.—shala tining To pour torrents; weep bitterly; speak in torrents; pour blows [fr. shaling]

shala² } Pray God, please God, Grammar
shāla } § 455: shala pīr marēs, may you live to a good old age—prayer for a child; shāla kubēn marēs, please God you'll be steadfast (and therefore acceptable in His eyes)—addressed to the heavy stone placed on the spot where the head of the dead lay before the corpse was removed from the house, Life-history § 239 [Si. shāl*, Jaṭ. shālā; A. inshā'llāh]

shalāping To dabble something in water etc.: dūte tēnā bēditēti shalāpās, dāsā dē kunēk-tā? you dabbled your hands in the broth, now who's going to eat it? kanā puchchāk bē-numāz massunō, sil-tā, sēfangā diratī shalāpa-tā, my clothes have got unclean, wash them and rinse them out in clear water; dārū zara-as shalāpibō, stir the medicine slightly in some water; tās aff, khavāc shalāpa, purr ka, the cup's not here, fill the skin by ladling the water in with your hand. [imit. ? con. with shaling, somewhat like laparza with larza?]

shalgham Turnip [P.]

shālī Unhusked rice [P.]

shaling To pour in torrents: ō daun-a hōghāka, daun ki pīr shale, she was weeping just like buckets of rain. To weep bitterly: khante burzā harfē, chara shalāka, she lifted up her eyes, and simply let her tears run down. To speak in torrents: shana shalingatī us, bāc tēnā tōr, sabr ka, pēn asitṭe vār ēte, you're just pouring out words, hold your tongue and bide a bit, and give someone else a chance. To descend, of blows: zaghmāk nanā kāṭumāi shalār, the swords rained down upon our heads [Bal. shal-; cf. P. shar-, to exude, flow?]

Shālkōt Quetta [shāl + kōt, 'cloak-fort,' i.e., the fortress given to Nasir Khan's mother by Ahmad Shah as a robe of honour]

shall Crippled, maimed: lummanā piḍḍān shall e, he's been crippled from birth. Halting in speech: dārē sakht hit-a kēsa, hākimnā mōnāi gurā shall us, you're a tremendous chatterbox here and then you're tongue-tied in front of the officer [P.]

shāluki Little cloak: shāle bēn, shāluki tēnā yāt ka (prov.), put on your big cloak, but don't forget the days when you only had a little one [shāl + dim. -uki]

shalvār Drawers, trousers: kanā shalvārati agaras khalh, put a patch in my breeches. Hereditary mutual marriage-circle, Life-history §§ 71-2: barām kanning tēnā shalvārati jwān e, muskōk pārēnō, tēnā kōrac sām̄ba, ki pēntā kimkhāb kubēn e, it's as well to marry in one's own circle, according to the saying of our forefathers 'take care of your own coarse cloth, for the brocade of others is expensive.' Stock, pedigree: nan asi shalvārā bandaghi un, tēnpātne hākimtā mōnati khwār kappan, we both come from the same stock, don't let's injure one another before the rulers. Tribal subsection: nī arā shalvārān us? to what subsection do you belong? [P.]

shalvār-band Trousers-string ['trousers-binder']

sham¹ Space between two things: *daunō bakhilas e ki prish dūtā-ta shamteān shōlimpak* (prov.), he's so close-fisted that grains of millet can't drop between his fingers. Pass between two hills: *nanā khalk pagga dā shamān hampik, ēmōn marōe dirāi*, our encampment will move to-morrow through this pass and get to the water on the other side; *dushmank lashkar karōnō, shamte tafbō*, the enemy have collected their forces, close the passes.—**sham** *kanning* To make one's way between: *zaghme kashshāt, julau karēt, dushmanto-ān sham karēt, pēsh tammāt*, I drew my sword and made an onset, forced my way through the enemy and got clear away; *nan ō nī daun dōst un ki nanā niāmān murū sham-a kappak* (prov.), we and you are such friends that a hare couldn't squeeze its way between us. To part asunder: *kanā kishāraṭ dēr hināne, khōlume sham karōne*? who's been through my field and parted the wheat? [Bal. 'boundary, water-shed'; cf. P. 'distance'!]

sham² Flare, blaze: *silae harf, chirāghnā shamāi-kashsha-ta*, take the needle and thread it at the flare of the lamp.—**sham** *kanning* To flare, blaze up: *khākhār sham kanningaṭi e*, the fire's flaring up [Jaṭ. 'torch'; A. *sham*, candle, lamp]

shām Evening. Evening meal, supper [P.]

shamāl North wind. North [var. of *shumāl*]

shamb Twig, shoot, branch: *khulkunā shambāte tar, huchchāi biṭ ki sēr kē, maizil murr e*, cut down the tender twigs and throw them to the camel that it may eat its fill, for the next stage is a long one [Bal.]

shamba Day of the week. Saturday [P.]

shambalākh Torch: *jannanā mōnaṭ bāz bandagh shambalākh harfēsasur*, several men were carrying torches in front of the marriage procession. Flash: *hamē mashān shambalākhās masu, nan tūfaknā tavāre bingun*, a flash came from that hill, and we heard the crack of a rifle.—**shambalākh** *kanning* To flash: *girōk shambalākh kanningaṭi e*,

hubbō ki arā pāraghāṭi e, the lightning's flashing, look in what direction it is; *dē shambalākh kanningaṭi e*, the sun is flashing [fusion of *sham*, blaze, Jaṭ. torch, and P. *shu'lanāk*, blazing]

shām-bitrappa Dusk: *shām-bitrappaghāi nan khalkaṭi rasēngān, ōfte khaṇān*, we arrived at the encampment at dusk and saw them ['evening-dusk']

shāmil United, included, together [A.]

shāmpastir The wild bush sophora *griffithii*, used as fuel [cf. Bal. *shafkastir*]

shān Rank, dignity, grandeur. Generosity [A.]

shāna Shoulder-blade [P.]

shana¹ Customary scattering of comfits [var. of *shinikī*]

shana² Simple, sheer: *dā shanaō diras e, dāṭi hich mazza aff*, this is sheer water, there's absolutely no taste in it; *shanaghā dite ēs, mōnaṭi kanā tikhā, sū allau-ta*, pure water was what he brought and placed before me, there was no meat in it; *shanaō bandaghas e, pēn hich kārēmā aff*, he's a man and that's all, he's no good otherwise; *shanaō hitase us*, you're nothing but talk. Simply, only, Grammar § 404: *nī shana shalāsa*, you were simply babbling.

shanaghā Simply, only: *dā kasarāṭ hināt, shanaghā khal ass, pēn hich khaṇtavat*, on this road by which I went there were stones only, otherwise I saw nothing [= *shana*² + *-gh-* + *-ā*², the def. attr. form of *shana*²]

shāni Dignified, grand. Lavish, generous [*shān* + *-i*]

shanikī Customary scattering of comfits [var. of *shinikī*]

shank Twig: *bāl karē, hamē drakhtanā burzā shankāi tūs*, it took to the wing and perched on the top twig of that tree. Last rays of the sun: *dēanā shankāk assur ki nan bassun*, the sun was sending forth its last rays when we arrived.—**shank** *khalling* To strike a beast with a twig in dedication to God, Life-history § 178. To send forth its first or last rays, of the sun: *dē dāsē shank khallingaṭi e*, the

sun is just below the horizon [cf. Kalasha song-, Skt. śankú-, branch]

shankī Shaggy greyhound [shank + -ī?]

shanza Torrential downpour: zahe gidāntēti bilum kabō, shanza banningaṭi e, navā tōngur kē, kasife-tā, tie up the kids in the tents, the downpour's coming, I am afraid it may come on to hail and kill them; sumk nanā kātumāi shanzaghām-bā dasēra, the bullets were showering over us. Shower of blows, etc.: zaghmātā shanzaghān jwānangā bandaghāk ki mōnaṭi assur, kul tammār, under the shower of sword-blows all the best men in front fell. Torrent of words: tēnā ustanā shanzaghān tēnā khwājae khabar karōnut, dāsā nī mālik us, I've told you, master, all that's welling up in my heart, now it rests with you.—shanza kanning (tining) To pour in torrents, weep bitterly, speak in torrents, pour in blows [fr. shanzing]

shanzing To pour in torrents: pir zōrāk shanzingaṭi e, pēshan himpa, it's pouring cats and dogs, don't go out-of-doors. To weep bitterly: daun shanzingaṭi assaka, ki kuṭ-ta kharinkān purr mass, she was weeping such floods that her lap was full of tears. To speak in torrents: shanzāt, shanzāt, tēnā ustē pudēn karēt, I poured forth a flood of words and relieved my mind. To descend, of blows: dāsā zaghmāk shanzingaṭi ō, mard nā-mard mālūm-a marēk, now that sword-blows are showering, we shall know who are men and who are cowards [Bal. shanz-]

shap Handful popped into the mouth, mouthful: asi shappas dānkū ēteka, give me a mouthful of parched grain.—shap khalling To eat grain etc. by popping into the mouth [by metathesis fr. pash]

shapād Barefooted: ē bandagh shapād e, that man's barefooted; ōnā nak shapād assur, his feet were bare. Bare foot: dā shapādnā rand e, this is the track of a bare foot. Unshod: gala nanā shapād e, aval nāl kabō-tā, guṛā sar halbō, our stud horses are unshod, shoe them before starting [Bal. shafad; by metathesis fr. pāsh-pād, Bal.

phāsh phādḥ, 'bare-foot'; cf. kātum-pāsh, bareheaded]

shar Good, beautiful: dā sharrō masīras e, this is a good (or pretty) girl; sharrō iraghas bisbō, mōmētā mōnaṭi tikhbō ki kunēr, daun maf ki pagga nane shaghām khalēr, bake some really good bread and place it before the guests, God forbid they should sneer at us to-morrow. Well, properly: dā tūfak shar khalpak, this gun doesn't shoot properly.—shar kanning To put right, improve, repair: tūfakane shar ka, put the gun right for me [also Bal.; hardly fr. A. shar', the divine road, holy law? Tam., Mal., Tel., Kan., Tul. sari, Mal. also śari, even, right, correct?]

sharā Muhammadan law, canon law. Law-suit—sharā kanning To decide by canon law. To take a dispute to the mullah for decision by canon law [A. shar']

sharāb Wine [A.]

sharaf Honour, dignity.—sharaf kanning To treat with honour [A. sharf]

sharbat Syrup, sherbet [A.]

sharbat-khōri The ceremonial drinking of a loving-cup of syrup at a betrothal, Life-history § 94 ['syrup-drinking']

sharding To mix in a liquid [town var. of sharḍing]

shariat Muhammadan law, canon law [A. shari'at]

sharīf Noble, eminent [A.]

sharik Partner, co-sharer: dā hulliṭi nan muez sharik un, natas-ta charāṭi kanā e, natas-ta Bāz Khānnā e ki bahāat halkune-ta, irā nat-ta sardārnā ō, we three are partners in this horse, I've got one leg as agistment, Bāz Khan another by purchase, and the other two belong to the chief.—sharik kanning To take into partnership: nū tēntō sharik-a kappana, harḍēnā dāvā naneān mafak, we won't take you into partnership as we can't stand continual squabbling [A.]

sharikī Partnership. Held in partnership: sharikīā mālān bē-mālī-shar e (prov.), no property at all is better than property held in partnership [P.]

sharm Shame, bashfulness: *nē sharm bafak?* are you not ashamed? *sharm bōlūte ham dōst e* (prov.), even monkeys have a sense of decency. Genitals: *lānkas ētibō-ta ki tōna sharme dakke*, give him a loin-cloth to cover his middle. —*sharm kanning* To be ashamed [P.]

sharminda Ashamed, abashed [P.]

sharmindaī Shame [*sharminda* + -ī]

sharōkh Flash of light.—*sharōkh* tining To flash [by metathesis fr. *rōshkh*]

sharri Goodness, beauty: *ōṭi sharriās aff*, there's no virtue in him; *handāde sharriāṭ nimishta ka*, write this prettily. Good behaviour: *sharriā pad sharri e* (prov.), good actions bring good results [*shar* + -ī]

shart Stipulation, condition. Bet.—*shart khalling* (tasing, *tikhing*) To gamble, wager, bet: *shart khallingaṭi assur*, *pulūs bass*, *ōfte halk*, *kaiz karē*, they were gambling when the police came up and seized them and put them in jail; *shart tikhpā ki bāi ētisa*, *guṛā lajji marēsa*, don't gamble or you'll lose and be put to shame; *shart-a tafisa ki i ainōnā dē kāv*, *ēkā khabar pagga padāi hatarēv?* will you bet that I won't go to-day and bring back news from there by to-morrow? [A. *shart*]

sharti Conditional. Addicted to gambling. Gambler [*shart* + -ī]

sharvāl Trousers, etc. [var. of *shālvār* by metathesis]

shardī Gruel. Mess [fr. *sharding*]

sharding To mix in a liquid: *chūchanā site dārūṭi shardānure*, *sharditanure?* have you mixed the baby's ghee in the medicine or not? To embroil: *laṭte harfēnus nanā shardingki?* have you laid hands on the sticks to embroil us? *ilum*, *dāsā shardās-tā*, *tō-tā*, brother, you've set them at loggerheads, now stop them [P. *ashōrdan*]

shardū Gruel. Moss [var. of *shardī*]

shashkh Person, individual [var. of *shakhs*]

shast Sixty [P.]

shash Six [P.]

shashshā Sixth day of life and its ceremonies, Life-history §§ 31-5: *māranā shashshaghāi irā mēlh* *ō masignārāi asi mēlhas taring*, *khairāt kanning yā iragh kanning tining rasm e*, it's customary to slaughter two sheep on the sixth day from the birth of a boy, and one in the case of a girl, and to distribute the flesh either uncooked or cooked and with bread; *shashshanā nan girāas pēshāniṭi kasasā nimishta mass*, *pēn-a mafak*, whatever is written on one's forehead on the *shashsha* remains unalterable [fr. *shash*]

shash-tū Six months. Espec. the ceremony of doffing mourning which used to take place six months after a woman's death, Life-history: *dā jumāghāi sardārā lummanā shash-tū e*, the doffing of mourning for the chief's mother comes off this Friday; *ōnā shash-tūe tissur*, *haft mēlh tarē*, they celebrated the doffing of mourning for her by slaughtering seven sheep ['six-month']

shashuk Girl's game played with six stones [fr. *shash*]

shat Small stick, switch: *mashanā lōpaṭ khatanā drakhtas khaṇāt*, *jwānō shatas iṭita ass*, *tarēt-ta*, *dūṭi karēt-ta*, in the bend of the hill I found an olive tree with an excellent stick on it, which I cut down and carried in my hand; *kanā zagim shatām-bār e*, my sword is as supple as a switch. Motionless as a log: *hilhān shat massunc*, *tippana ki ama kēn*, he's prostrate with fever, and we're at our wit's end to know what to do.—*shat kanning* To render as motionless as a log: *i ōde daun khalkuṭ ki shat karēt-ta*, I struck him so severely that I felled him like a log [A. *shatā*, young branch]

shatārk Crack, cleft: *talārā shatārkaṭi i khalamōlhas khaṇāt*, I found some *khalamolh* in the cleft of the rock; *i darvāzanā shatārkan khaṇāt ki sardār tūlōk ass*, I saw through the chink of the door that the chief was seated. Rent, tear: *kanā kūsanā shatārke mūghbō ki kasas kaneāi makhup*, sow up the rent in my shirt to prevent

people laughing at me. Hill-pass: nī dā mashanā shatārkān ba, come by this hill-pass. Cracked: tās shatārk massune, dir iṭita salipak, the cup is cracked and won't hold water. Rent, torn: dā shatarkō gudas e, this is a rent bit of cloth.—shatārk halling To be torn: puch-chāk kanā shatārk halkunō, my clothes have got torn.—shatārk kanning To be cracked: divāl shatārk karēne, girāte urāghān kashshibō, the wall's cracked, get the things out of the house. To abrade: zaghim laggā-ta, shatārk karē-ta, jwāniat dattau-ta, the sword struck him, but only grazed the skin and didn't get him properly. To make one's way through: lashkarnā niāmān shatārk kanning kattau, khalkur biṭēr-ta, he couldn't get through the enemy, and they smote him and brought him down [cor. of P. shikāf, cf. var. shifārk, and cf. shipārk fr. A. shaffāf]

shat-bazghar Plough labourer ['stick tenant']

shatink }
shatink } Plough shaft [shat + -(i)nk]

shātīr House beam [P. shāh-tīr]

shātūt Bigger kind of mulberry [P. shāh-tūt]

shauk Desire etc. [var. of shaunk]

shaukash Morning-star [Bal. shavkash; shaf + kash, 'night expeller']

shaukin Eager, energetic. Eager, energetic person [Si. shauqin, Jaṭ. shaunkin; fr. A. shauq]

shaukhūn Night attack.—shaukhūn danning To make a night attack—said by the attacking side: shaukhūn darēre iāitā ki daun zū narrār, it's your night attack that made them bolt.—shaukhūn hating To make a night attack—said by the attacked: dushman shaukhūn hēs, maga nan sār assun, khalkun narrifēn-tā, the enemy made a night attack on us, but we were on the alert and beat them off [P. shab-khūn]

shaunamb Dew [P. shab-nam, lit. 'night-moisture']

shaunk Desire, predeliction, liking for, eageresss [Jaṭ.; A. shauq]

shaupirrik Bat [P. shab-parak]

shavāna Twenty-four hours' flow of water [P. shabāna-rōz]

shavkōr Night-blind [P. shab-kūr]

shavkōrī Night-blindness [shavkōr + -ī]

shāzāda King's son, prince [P. shāh-zāda]

shāzda }
shāzda } Sixteen [P. shāh-zdah]

shēf Low, low-lying: Nōshkē bāsun e, dārān ki dāghār-ta shēf e, Nushki is hot as its lands are low-lying. Down, on the ground: shēf hur ki navā likhān pinnis (prov.), look on the ground lest you break your neck; shēf-a khāchisa yā kattāi? do you sleep on the floor or on a bed? Below (postpos. gov. the abl., Grammar § 379): mashān shēf diras marōe, there ought to be some water below the hill.—shēf danning To take down-country: nan tēnā māle shēf darēn khwāsingki, dāsā machchi bōd karēnō, we took our cattle down-country for the grazing and they've now picked up a bit.—shēf kanning To lower, put down: bārēmte shēf ka, huchchāk dam darēngānō, take the loads off, the camels are tired; khōe khākhārān shēf ka, take the pot off the fire [Bal.; P. shēb, descent]

shēfi Declivity. Down-country [shēf + -ī]

shēfk Antimony needle: māle tēnaṭ kung, khālīō shēfkas kanā khaṇaṭi chirrēfē (prov.), he just ran through the whole property and passed an empty antimony needle along my eye—i.e., he fobbed me off with some yarn or other. Wound-probe. Thin whippy snake also called shūtūli [Bal. shēfagh]

shēfkō Lower, nether: shēfkō bandaghāk bāsuniṭi khwash ō, nanā mulkaṭi saggipasa, lowlanders are only happy in the heat, they can't bear life in our country; i ainō zargarc tēnā masirki shēfkō pulōas jōr kanningki tissut, I gave the goldsmith to-day a lower nose-ring to make for my daughter [shēf + -kō]

sheir Song, ballad.—sheir khalling To sing a song.—sheir pāning To compose a song [A. shi'r]

sheitān Satan, devil [A. shaitān]
sheitāni Devilment. Nightmare. Nocturnally polluted. Adult [sheitān + -i]

shēkh Devil-dancer, Life-history §§ 225-8.
A convert from Hinduism: nanā bakhkhāl musulmān inassune, dāsā ōde shēkh-a pāra, our bunia has turned Musalman, and they now call him Sheikh [A. shaikh, dervish]

shēnalō A wild plant, used as camel fodder.

shēnk Small fleecy cloud: nambinā pāraghān shēnkas pāsh karēne, khudā kēk ki pir marēk, there's a small cloud in sight from the rainy quarter, please God it'll rain; ainō shēnkāk zōrāk ō, māle murr dappa, navā trōngur kē, the clouds are thicker to-day, don't take the cattle far, we may get hail; jammarnā shēnkām-lā asi asi dēas fāsh-a kēsa, dāsā nā ust nanki khwāhipak, like cloud-drift you only put in an appearance occasionally, you don't care for us any longer. Mist before the eyes: nā khanteāi shēnk tūsune, nī kane drust-a kappēsa, there must be a mist before your eyes if you don't recognise me [cf. Skt. śikara, drizzle, mist]

shēr Lion; tiger [P.]

shēva Slope, declivity: nī dā shēvaghān hinak, go down this slope. Sloping downward: bāz shēvaō kasaras e, it's a very steep road; killaghān tā kabristāniskā daghār shēva e, the land is on the slope from the fort to the graveyard.—shēva kanning To come downwards, descend: māl mashān shēva karēne, zūt barēk, the herd has begun to move down from the mountain and will soon be in [P. shēv]

shēvāl The water-plant vallisneria octandra, used medicinally: bāz bāsuni karēne-ta, shēvālāte kashshibō, kātūmāi-ta tikhbō, ki sambāl kē, he's got very heated, pull up some of the water-plant and place it on his head to bring him round. Green scum on stagnant water: jahaseāi ki shēvāl maf, khavāe purr ka, navā zirāghāk khavāti kār, fill the waterskin

where there's no scum or leeches'll get in. Scab, scabby: kanā dū shēvāl massune, my hand has got a scab on it.—shēvāl kanning To make scabby: dūte tēnā guddās, shēvāl karēstā? did you knock your hands and raise scabs on them? [Bal. sēvāl, Jaṭ. sivāl, Si. sēvar^a, Skt. śaivāla; note archaic sh-, replaced by s- in Bal., Jaṭ., Si.]

shēvān Grazing before dawn: dāsā tirma e, kure shēvānāi da, now that it's summertime take off the flock for early grazing [con. with shwān]

shifār Crack, rent, etc. [var. of shatār]

shifi Hanging carpet, which serves as a portiere over the *partal* or *barūk*.

shik Pointed: dānā kātūm shikk e, the head of this is pointed; ē shikkō pātas e, shēf biṭ-ta, navā khaṇaṭi-ne lagge, that's a pointed piece of wood, put it down, or you may get it in your eye. Peg: gidānnā pazhdarnā shikkāte khalbō navā dir barē, peg the back flaps of the tent together or the water'll come in.—shik khalling To pierce (the nose) with a peg (for driving purposes): nā bāmusatī shikk-a khalēva, tēnā māle nēān-a halēva, nī kanā māle darēnus, I'll drive a peg into your nose, and recover from you my property that you've usurped [cf. Hin. shikhā, Skt. śikhā, point?]

shikār Game, hunting, sport.—shikār kanning To hunt, go shooting. [P.]

shikār-bāz Hawk ['sport-hawk']

shikārī Sportsman [P.]

shikāyat Complaint, accusation.—shikāyat kanning To complain against, accuse [A.]

shiki Worn down: rēz hamēkā kishkingik ki shiki e (prov.), the rope breaks where it's got worn down, i.e., the weakest goes to the wall.

shikist Defeat, rout.—shikist kuning To be defeated.—shikist tining To defeat. To break up [P. shikast]

shikkulī Small nail: shikkulī shamān hēpār (stock riddle), a small nail across an opening—answer needle and thread [fr. shik]

shikl Figure, form: *tēnā shikle hur, guṛā hit ka*, look at your appearance and then speak, i.e., can't you see that you're not fit to open your mouth? [A. *shakl*]

shil Pointed, sharp: *sīlanā kāṭum shil aff, mūghing mafak itōta*, the point of the needle isn't sharp, one can't sew with it; *dā kuchaknā dandānk shill ō, navā kunē-ne*, this dog's teeth are sharp, mind it doesn't bite you. Hot-tempered: *ō shillō bandaghas e, ōrān khula*, he's a hot-tempered man, beware of him.—**shil** *kanning* To sharpen: *dandānte tēnā kaneāi shil kappa, i nā kunōi affat*, don't sharpen your teeth at me, I'm not afraid of being eaten by you; *tēne shil karēne tūsune, nanā ustaṭi jakhingki*, he's sitting with his weapons sharpened to pierce into our heart, i.e., he's lying in wait to do us a mischief [also Bal.; cf. P. 'javelin' ?]

shilānch Dried curds made by squeezing in cloth or boiling: *ḡahīte chikka karēn, shilānch karēn ki nane sēlhe kārēm barēr*, we squeezed the curds dry and made dried curds to serve us for the winters; *shilānch lār tiningaṭi ō, zara-as aḡ ka ki i nē ētīv*, the curds are on the boil, wait a bit and I'll give you some.

shilānch-duzz White carrion kite, Egyptian vulture ['dried curds-thief']

shimōsh Swoop: *khudā chāe jihāz asi shimōshtō aṭ mail-a kāik*, God knows how many miles the aeroplane covers in a single swoop.—**shimōsh** *kanning* To swoop: *hur-ta ki vakābām-bā shīmōsh karisa barēk*, look at it swooping along like an eagle [imit.]

shinikī Customary scattering of comfits, e.g., over the clothes cut out for circumcision or bridal, Life-history §§ 54, 101, or over the groom and bride, Life-history §§ 111, 119, 122 [connected with *shanzing* ?]

shinz Camel thorn, *alhagi camelorum*, used as fodder for camels: *kāṭum shinzas aff ki hardū kharre* (prov.), one's head isn't like camel-thorn to grow afresh every day—excuse

for not exposing oneself to danger [Bal.]

shipānk Thin stick, switch, cane [ship-(ā)nk; cf. P. *shib*, whip-lash, whip]

shipārk Slim, devoid of superfluous fat: *istō shipārkō varnāas bass*, a slim young man turned up yesterday; *dā shipārkō hullias o, jwān dudēngōe*, this horse is in good fettle, it ought to move well [cor. of A. *shaffāf*, very thin; cf. *shifārk*, *shatārk* fr. P. *shikāf*]

shipōl Whistling noise, whistle, whistling: *khaf tō, shipōlasēnā tavār o, dēr o* ? listen, there goes a whistle, who is it? *kanā māranā shipōlnā tavār e, kure tēnā khwāfisa ban-ningaṭi o*, it's the sound of my son's whistle, he's coming along grazing his flock; *chukkasēnā shipōl e, amarō jwānō shipōl kanningaṭi e*, it's the whistle of a bird, what a jolly whistle it's got.—**shipōl** *kanning* To whistle: *nī ōde shipōl ka ki sale*, whistle to him to stop; *ō ki shipōl karē, i salisut, chakke harsāt*, when he whistled, I stopped and looked back [loc. Nushki; P. *shipēl*; cf. P. *shipūr*, fife]

shir Lentil. Red pulse.

shir- Milk, in compound words only [P.]

shira Juice: *vatāmadnā shiraghāteān kashshibō, iraghtō kunēn*, take out some of the date-juice, and let's eat it with the bread. Ears of grain just formed: *sā dāsā shira e*, the barley is only just in the ear [P.]

shirai Juicy [shira + -i]

shirgōna The wild poisonous bush *latonionis leobordia*.

shiri Sweetness. Sweet [Jaṭ., Si.; P. *shirini*]

shiring To smooth out a thread or string: *i daske shirāt, sila-aṭi shāghāt*, I smoothed out the thread and threaded the needle. To fleece somebody: *nane sardār shirā nanki biḡ illētau*, the chief fleeced us, and left us nothing; *tā xī nī ōde shiripēs, ō chup-a mafak*, until you strip him of everything, he won't shut up [imit. ?]

shirishap Woodpecker [imit. ?]

shir-khām kuning To make a slip: nan bandagh un, shir-khām kungun, rad mass, we're human after all, we made a slip, and things went wrong ['to drink milk raw'; adapted fr. P. shir-i-khām khwurdan]

shir-mich Child of such and such a woman: Bāz khān shir-mich-i-Bānōnā arvāat, dā iragh rasēnge, may this bread reach God for the sake of the soul of Baz Khan, the son of the lady Bano [shir- + Bal. mich-, P. maz-, to suck; 'milk-sucker']

shirōkh Flash of light [var. of sharōkh]

shir-paili Mother's milk-rights on the marriage of her daughter in return for suckling, Life-history §§ 83, 139, 224 [shir + ? cf. P. shir-bahā, 'milk-price', present to wet-nurse, bride's portion]

shirr Evil spirit: shirrāsēn khulisunc, bēhōsh tammāne, he's been scared by an evil spirit and is lying in a dead faint. Malig-nantly hostile: ō kancān shirr e, kanā pine ōrtō halpēs, never mention me in his hearing, he's got a down on me.—shirr kanning To calumniate: ainō gharibe ālamaṭi shirr karēre, to-day you publicly covered the poor fellow with calumny.—shirr taumming To be seized by evil spirits: ōnā arvato musi dē e ki shirr tammāne, shēkhas hatibō yā mullāseān tāvīzas kabō-ta, navā ganōk marē, it's three days since she was seized by evil spirits, you must either fetch a Sheikh or get her an amulet from a priest, or she'll go off her head [A. sharr, malign-ant, the malignant one]

shirri Seized by evil spirits: ō shirrīas e, bāz itōta chīr tifa, she's hag-ridden, don't argue long with her [shirr + -i]

shir-shakal Bridal cup of milk and sugar, Life-history § 132: barāmitā shir-shakalān tēnā mār ō malkhure machit kunif, ki ō tēn-pa-tēntō shir-shakal marēr, give your son and daughter-in-law a little of the bridal milk and sugar that their union may be as sweet. Closely united: ōfk tēn-pa-tēntō shir-shakal ō, they're as united as milk and sugar, i.e., as thick as thieves;

sardār tēnā rājatō shir-shakal e, the chief is on the best of terms with his tribe [P. shir-shakar]

shir Pointed, sharp.—shir kanning To sharpen. To shew (one's teeth): shōk dandānte tēnā kukkuṭi shir karē, the fox bared its teeth at the fowl.

shirshīring To neigh, whinny [imit.; cf. P. shanna, shiha, neigh]

shisha Mirror, glass, bottle [P.]

shishār The tree *fraxinus xanthoxyloides*.

shishum The tree *dalbergia sisu* [Si. shisham^u, etc., Skt. śimsapā]

shit¹ Hot ashes, embers: i tēnā dūe shitaṭi khalkuṭ, karē dū hushingā, I thrust my hand into the embers and it got burnt. Hot-bed of trouble: ōnā kātume shitaṭi tissunus, dāsa khwash ma tūlh, you've got him into a pretty mess, so now sit and enjoy yourself.—shit kanning To place on the embers: ō iraghe shit kanningati e, she's putting the bread on the embers [cf. P. ashtū, charcoal, ashtuvā, live coal]

shit² Submerged, buried: rēkātēti shit massuṭ, I got engulfed in the sand; dārē shit ma, tūlh, just stick here.—shit kanning To submerge, fling down: dirati shit karēt-ta, I ducked him under water; khudā-ghān khulitavēs, kanā māre daghā-raṭi shit karēs? you godless fellow, did you thrust my boy in the ground? kātume-ta mishtēti shit ka, rub his head in the dust; nan shit karēnun-ta, aga khudā kash-ship-ta, we've got him finally under, if only God doesn't come to his rescue [—shit¹?]

shiti Bread baked in hot ashes: shitiās harfēne tēntō, navā kasarāṭ bin-gun marē, he's taken some bread baked on the embers in case he should get hungry on the way [shit¹ + -i]

shiti-mōni Ugly-face; ugly-faced ['bread-faced']

shōk Fox: dārē kukkurātā mark sēlhaṭi shōkātā dūṭi e, in these parts the mortality among the fowls in the winter lies at the doors of the foxes; ō shōkām-bā littike khas-singati e (prov.), he's shaking his tail like a fox, i.e., throwing dust in our eyes. Crafty fellow: daunō

shōkase, ki nī ōrān katting kap-
pēsa, he's such a fox that you can't
get the better of him [hardly=P.
shōkh, impudent, robber, hedge-
hog ?]

shōling To pour something out: khavānā
dite shōlpa, kasar murghun e,
malās marōs, don't pour the water
out of the skin, the way is long
and you're sure to get thirsty. To
pour, of rain, etc.: pir dāsā shōlik,
the rain's now coming down in
torrents; trōngur shōlingaṭi e,
it's hailing hard. To vomit: kanā
mār shōlā, shōlā, shat mass, my
boy went on vomiting until he
lay like a log. To shave off:
tēnā rīshe antei shōlānus? why
have you shaved your beard?
[con. with shaling ?]

shōlinging To be poured out: dushmank
shōhngānō, tēne asi pār kashshibō,
the enemy's pouring in on us, get
out to one side; dākha zaghim
naneāi shōlingā, khudā nane
bachifē, so thickly did the
swords rain upon us, that
only God saved us. To be
in a hurry (impers. with the
subject in the loc. in -āi): nēāi
shōlimp, ārām ka, nē ētira, don't
be in a hurry, sit quiet and they'll
give it you; nēāi shōlingāne,
vār vār harēsa kāsa? are you in
such a fearful hurry that you
keep coming and going? [p. of
shōling]

shōm Breaking up ground for cultiva-
tion.—shōm kanning To break
up ground for cultivation [P.
shūmiz, field prepared for sowing]

shōm-prōsh } Breaking up ground for
shōm-purōsh } cultivation [shōm +
Bal. purōsh, breaking]

shōr Tumult, noise [P.]

shōra Saltpetre; nitrous earth [P.]

shōrabast Saline, of land: dā shōrabastō
daghāras e, this is saline land
[shōra + P. bast, bound]

shōrāvaki Late variety of wheat imported
from Shoravak in Afghanistan
[Shōrāvaki + -i]

shōshing Clear-sounding bell; espec. a
camel-bell. Camel saddle-cloth
ornamented with bell-like tassels
[cf. P. shōsha, ingot of gold, bar
of iron]

shuba Doubt [A. shubha]

shūk Slippery: dā shūkō mashas e,
laggipa, tammisa, this is a slippery
hill, don't climb up or you'll
fall. Smooth: shūkō talārascāi
gwante sagha, sic-tā kashsha,
pound the pistachio on a smooth
stone and extract its oil; shūkō
gudas e, dūc tiklī iāita, shūk-a
halēk, it's a smooth cloth, put
your hand on it, and it'll glide
over it. Smooth-faced, pretty:
ōde khamāt, shūkō mōnas e-ta,
kanki sāng kabō-ta, I saw her,
she's got a pretty face, arrange
to get her betrothed to me; tēnā
shūkangā mōnāi rad himpa,
daunangā hītāte kappa, don't let
your good looks carry you
astray, have done with such non-
sense. Smooth-tongued, glib, ly-
ing: ōnā dūi shūk e, his tongue is
glib.—shūk halling To slip: huris
shūk halpēs, daghār pālun e,
mind you don't slip, the ground's
wet; hināta, shūk halkut ammāt,
as I was going, I slipped and fell.—
shūk kanning To smooth down:
dūiat chātā, shūk karē-ta, he
licked his boots, and smoothed
him down.—shūk tining To
make to slip: pir karē, dīr
daghārāi gidrēngāsas, i gwar
laggāt-ta, shūk tissut-ta, tammā,
it rained and the rain had soaked
the ground, I bumped up against
him and made him slip and he
fell. To lie: daunō shūk-a tissaka
ki khānavādaghāk chup karēr,
he was lying so frightfully that all
decent people were speechless;
dāsā shūk tiningaṭi us, ilum? my
friend, are you now pulling the
long-bow? [P. shukūkh, slip, fused
with P. shukōha, beauty ?]

shūkār Whistling, whistle: shūkāras e,
khaf tō, arā pāraghān e, there goes
a whistle, just listen what side it
comes from.—shūkār kanning To
whistle at: shūkār ka-ta, chakke
harāsā, pā-ta ki sale, whistle to
him, and when he looks round
tell him to wait.—shūkār khallip
To whistle: kuriāk shūkār khal-
lingaṭi ō, the goat-herds are whistl-
ing [imit.; cf. Jat. shukāra, Bal.
shūkar, Si. shukārō, sigh]

shūki Slipperiness. Smoothness, beauty:
ōnā mōnanā shūkiān kanā ust

khwash mass, my heart was gladdened by the beauty of her face [shūk + -i]

shukr Thanksgiving. Thank God; thank goodness, Grammar § 447.—shukr kanning To give God the thanks.—shukr kashshing To be grateful [A.]

shūl Seam, hem: kūsanā shūle ganda karēnus, turif-ta, you've done the seam of the shirt all wrong, unpick it [fr. shūling]

shūling To seam, hem together: khērie kanā shūlingaṭi ō, khālās ki karē-ta, i sardārnā pāraghāi hinōt, they're busy hemming my wrapper, as soon as they've finished it, I want to pay a visit to the chief.

shūm Unlucky: ō shūmō bandaghas e, ōnā māl har vakht ziān-a marēk, he's a luckless fellow, something happens to his property at every turn. Miser, miserly: daunō shūmase us, ki kasas nēān khair-a khampak, you're such a skinfint that no one can get anything out of you [A.]

shumāl North wind. North [A. shamāl]

shūnza Small bit of bread, espec. bread offered in alms: dā shūnzaghān sēr-a kappara, kane gēshtir ēte, I can't sate my hunger with this scrap of bread, give me some more; pirāi hinān, naneān must khairāt karēsasur, nane shūnza-as tissur, before we got to the shrine they had already offered alms but gave us a morsel.

shūr (plur. shūk or shūnk) Clay: shūranā zara-as hata, pūf-ta, i kātume tēnā mashiv, kātum-ka kubēn e, bring me a little clay and moisten it, I want to clean my head, it's dirty. Clay bed at the foot of a hill: pir shūnte halk, ḍir banningaṭi e, kanā daghār kāvēl-a marēk, the rain caught up to the clay, and my land is getting covered with water.

shurring To scratch: i mashaṭi lughūsh halkuṭ, rēr karēt, khalk kanā dūte shurrār, I slipped on the hill and rolled over, and the stones scratched my hands. To scratch off, espec. leaves by pulling them through one's hand: khartēki kutṭas pannanā shurra hata, pluck me off an apronful of leaves for the rams. To rend, fig.: ainū

kanā dūṭi bass, i ōde daun shurrār ki ō dētēkā yāt kē, to-day he was delivered into my hands, and I rent him to such purpose that he'll remember it for days [cf. P. shurkhwardan]

shurū Beginning, commencement.—shurū kanning To begin [A. shurū']

shutūl Darting, dart.—shutūl tining (kanning) To dart, dart up, dart away: hur diraṭi machchī shutūl ō, look at the fish darting in the water; mōne ki dāng haṣāt, shutūl tiss, khantavaṭ-ta ki arāng hinā, when I turned my face this way he darted off, and I didn't see where he went; chuk dūān kanā shutūl tiss, pēsh tammā, the bird made a dart from my hand and was off; shutūl tiningaṭi us? tūlh ki nē khāniv, you're not darting off? sit down and let's have a look at you. To spin lies: yār, dāsā shutūl tiningaṭi us, illēpa, friend, now you're telling a pack of lies, pray go on.

shutūli A whippy kind of snake, also called shēfk [shutūl + -i, 'the darter']

shwān Shepherd, goatherd [Bal. shavānkh, P. shubān, shuwān]

shwāni Pastoral, rustic, uncouth, silly: hushār ma, shwāniō hit kappa, be sensible and don't talk silliness like a shepherd [shwān + -i]

T

-t.¹ Sign of plural in the oblique cases of the noun plural, Grammar § 33 [<-k¹]

-t.² Sign of past time in the negative verb, Grammar §§ 225, 243 seq.; attached immediately to the base. In the perfect it is followed by (i) the negative formative, (ii) the perfect or adj. formative, and (iii) the present affirmative of the subs. verb; e.g., haltanun, we have not seized, = base hal-, + sign of past time -t-, + negative formative -a-, + perfect formative -(u)n, + 1st pers. plur. of subs. verb un, seizing + in the past + not + in condition of + are we. In the past and pluf. -t- is followed by -avaṭ, -avēsuṭ.

In certain verbs -t- becomes -tt- owing to the elision of final -r in the base, Grammar § 231 [Tam. -d, -tt, Kan. -d, -t, Kui -t, etc.; cf. -k²]

-a Enclitic pronoun of the third pers. sing. Grammar §§ 114-6 [fr. tēn-; cf. -ka from kan-]

tā¹ While, so long as: daunō tuḍḍa-as tiss-ne, tā zinda us, bōd kappēs, he gave you such a fall that as long you live you won't recover. Until (with neg.): aḍ ka tā i batanuṭ, wait till I come. When lo and behold, that: barisa barisa khanāṭ tā asi dūsha-as pēsh tammā, when I was going along I suddenly saw a snake dart out [P.]

tā² Twelve hour flow of water [P. 'unit, part, turn' cf. vakht]

tā³ Please understand, etc., Grammar § 406 [loc. Nushki var. of chā]

-tā Enclitic pronoun of the third pers. plur., §§ 114-6 [-ta + Drav. neuter plur. -a ?]

tabiat Temperament, disposition [A. tabi'at]

tabib Doctor [A. tabib]

tabila Stable [A. tavila]

tadēnging To run [loc. Nushki var. of dudēnging]

tadvir Plan, device [A. tadbir]

taḍ Power to resist: hazār dushmannā taḍ arē kane? nī kane ant-a pāsa? have I the power to resist a thousand enemies? what are you talking about? bāsuniṇā taḍ kane aff, I can't stand the heat. Wherewithal to meet expenses; nane taḍ nā kharchanā aff, we haven't the wherewithal to meet your expenses; ō dākha mēmānnā taḍḍe hating kappak, he can't afford the expense of so many guests; dārē sēlhe pudēn e, kane pātanā taḍ aff, handā khātirat Kachchiāi kāva, in the winter it's cold in these parts, and as the expense of fuel is too much for me, I go down to the Kachchi.—taḍ hating to meet expenses: nē pārēt ki taḍ hatipēsa, nī kanā hite haltavēs, I told you that you wouldn't be able to afford it, but you didn't believe me.—taḍ (or: taḍḍe, espec. with gen. of object) tōning To resist: taḍ tōningnā vas

allau-ne, antei dushmani karēs? if you hadn't the power to resist, why did you adopt a hostile attitude? taḍ tōtau, he offered no resistance; dāsā narripa, taḍḍe tōr, don't run away now, make a stand; i ki lashkaratō bassut, aga nī mardase us, kanā taḍḍe tōris, when I come with my army, oppose me if you're a man; bāsuniṭi sī dēanā taḍḍe tōning kappak, in the hot weather ghee can make no stand against the sun [Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel., Tu]. taḍa, resistance; perh. in some meanings fusion with Jaṭ. taḍḍ, opposition, Si. taḍ¹ support; taḍḍe except when coupled with gen. is abnormal]

tafar Axe [Bal.; P. tabar]

tafarzīn Battleaxe [P. tabar-zīn]

tafing To tie up, bind: hullie tafiv, bei shāghiv-ta, let me tie the horse up and give it grass; kanā ṭappe taf navā dir harfe, bind up my wound or it may get water in it; bandagh bandaghtō tafingik, bish rēzatō (prov.), man is bound to man and an ass to his rope. To bind by enchantment, bewitch: bāz dē e kane ki tungān himpara, tippara kanā tughe kasas tafēne, it's ages since I've slept properly, I'm not sure somebody hasn't bewitched my slumbers; bingunūṭ ki nā māre tafēnō, pīrāi da-ta, ikita vasila-as marē, I hear that your son is spell-bound (and can't lie with his wife), take him to the shrine, there may be some remedy for him. To build: masitas handārē tafin, let us build a mosque here; i tēnā kuḍio tafēnut, panā bēgāi iṭita khāchiva, I've built my hut and will sleep in it tomorrow night. To construct, of embankments for rain-crop irrigation: i tēnā daghārna laṭṭe tafēt, dāsā khudā kē ki pīraa marē, I embanked my lands, now God send rain. To train, of water; istō i tēnā dire tafēt, sōbāi bassur sharikāk, kancān harār-ta, last night I turned my water on to my land, in the morning up came the co-sharers and turned it off. To become congealed: ainō pudēn e, dik tafēnō, it's cold to-day and the water's frozen; kanū pūllik pachirōk tafēnō, my

milk has got a coating of cream. To gather, of clouds: ainō jammar zōrāk tafēne, the clouds have rolled up thick to-day [prob. = ta- + -if- + -ing, i.e. c. of obsol. ta-, 'to make to come together'; con. with tud, -to? or Drav. tag-, to be fit? cf. Kui tōh-pa, Gōn. dōh-tānā? or Kan., Tel. tagalu?]

tāfū Stone griddle: nanā tāfū bēṭ ass, our griddle was on the fire; Nōsh-kēnā tāfūtēān asiṭ kanki hata, ōfteāi iragh jwān bisingik, fetch me one of the Nushki. griddles, they're excellent for baking bread on [Bal. thafagh; cf. P. tāvā, frying-pan]

tagird Dwarf-palm matting [Bal. thaghard]
tāghaz Variety of tamarisk [fusion of P. tāgh and P. gaz, both meaning tamariak]

tah Inside, interior: dā sundūkhnātahanā rang khisun e, the colour of the inside of this box is red; tahān-ta khudā khabar ass, khaṇingāṭi kantō shir-shakal ass, tittavaṭ ki daun-a' marēk, God only knew what he was like inside but to outward appearances he was as sugar and milk towards me and I never dreamt he would turn out like this. Within, inside (used in the oblique as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 363): urānā taṭṭi hur, kanā zaghm tikhōk e, look inside the house, my sword is kept there; ō kanā kishārnā tahaṭ hiningāṭi e, he's going inside my crops; sundūkhnā tahān kanā puchchāte kashsha navā khwara kunē-tā, take my clothes from inside the box for fear they get eaten by white-ants; nā taṭṭi i daunō girāas khampara, ki nī kanki kārēmas karōs, I don't see anything in you likely to make you of service to me [cf. P. 'fold,' 'inner part']

tahār Dark [var. of tār²; Bal.; Av. tanthra-]

tahārma Dark. Darkness [var. of tārma]

tahglīm Hemp preparation of medium quality

tahinā } Alone etc. [var. of taniā]
tahnā }

tah-nāl Edging round the mouth of a scabbard [P.]

tahō Wind: dēanā tikkatō tahō ziāt marisa-aṭ hinā, as dawn broke the wind went on increasing in violence; tahōnā zōrān kanā gidānnā chūṭik pēsh tammār, the bow-poles of my tent fell down with the force of the wind. Flatulent wind: khaṇās ki tahō-ta piḍḍān-ta pēsh tammā? did you notice that (he was so abashed) he broke wind?—tahō khalling To be wind-struck, into paralysis, etc. (used impers.): ōde tahō khalkune, khudā sār ēte-ta, he's wind-struck, God restore him to his senses.—tahō tining To expose to the wind, winnow. To give oneself airs: tahō tifa, shēf tūlh, i nē bāva pīraghān khaṇānūt, don't give yourself airs, take a back-seat, I've known your stock from your father and grand-father before you; tēnā puchchāte bēnānus, tahō tifa tēne, ārām ka, don't give yourself airs just because you've got your finery on, keep quiet [Kur. tākā, Malt. tāke; Si. kahō fr. Brā. ?]

tahsīl Tahsil, revenue jurisdiction of a tahsildar [A. tahsīl]

tahsildār Tahsildar [P. tahsildār]

tā-ing To understand, etc. [loc. Nushki var. of chā-ing, Grammar § 261]

tāj Crown. Bird's crest [P.]

tajvīz Plan, contrivance [A.]

tak¹ The inner portion of a quilt surrounded by the border.

tak² Supposition, estimation, view: tak-kān-ta mālūm e ki tēne hushār-a pāik, it appears from his own estimation that he thinks himself mighty clever. Care, consideration, thoughtfulness (espec. with tamming): kanā tak nēāi tam-mipak, nī dēr us, dinnā mār us? I don't care a rap for you, who are you, and who's your father? ē dēaseān ki nī naukar massunus, nā tak siālāteāi tammipak, from the day you entered service, you haven't given a thought to your relations; nā tak naneāi tammipak, nan gharib un, nī nanā iraghe kumpēsa, we are too humble for you to notice us or to accept our hospitality; kanā tak dā musā-firiāi tammipak, I think nothing of this journey.—tak khalling

To suppose, imagine, presume: *nī tak khallingaṭi us ki dā ḍaghār nā e*, you seem to imagine that this land belongs to you [Si. *tak*^a; con. with *takking*]

tāk Shelf, niche. Uneven number: *ainō tūān tāk e, pēsh tammipabō, istār mōnaṭi e*, today is an uneven day of the month, don't go out, the star's in front—and therefore unlucky. One of a pair, *kanā kaushanā tāk arārēk e*? where's the other of my shoes? [A. *tāq*]

takabur Arrogance, pride [A. *takabbur*]

tākat Power, strength [A. *tāqat*]

takāvi Government advance for agricultural improvements, etc. [A. *taqāvi*]

takbir Recital of the magnification of God [A.]

tā ki As long as, whilst, since, Grammar § 421. Until (with neg.), § 422 ['while that']

tāk-juft Game of odd-and-even.—*tāk-juft* canning 'To play at odd-and-even' [P. *tāq-juft*]

takki Carpet-bag: *kanā māranā barām e, takkias ōrki jōr kēn, aga na siālāte ant nishān ētōn*? it's my son's wedding, let's make him a carpet-bag, else what shall we have to shew off to the relations? [*tak*¹ + -i]

takking To covet: *dā ḍaghāre bāz dēān takkānūt*, I've coveted this land for ages. To wish: *takkingaṭi us ki tēnā ilumtetō tēne siāl kēs*? do you aspire to rival your brothers? To take careful aim: *takka, khalh-ta*, take careful aim and hit it [Jaṭ., Si., *tak*; Skt. *tark*]

taklif Trouble, difficulty, discomfort, annoyance. Uncomfortable: *nan dārē taklif un*, we're uncomfortable here [A.]

takrār Dispute, altercation [A.]

takṛa Strong, hale and hearty, in good health [Jaṭ. *takṛā*, Si. *takhar*^a, etc.]

takha Throne. Espec. the bed of a candidate for circumcision, Life-history § 56, and the cushion of the bridegroom, §§ 111-2 [P.]

takhta Board, plank [P.]

tal Open part of a fold (as contrasted with *tok*): *tōkaṭi khachis, talaṭi*

khāchpēs, ki kanē jah marē, mind you sleep in the far corner of the quilt and not at the opening, so as to leave room for me. Open part of a sheltered fold in the hills (as contrasted with *tōk*): *talaṭi hināt, tōkān murūas drikk tias*, I went into the hollow, and a hare jumped out of the end of it. Fold, used to form multiplicatives, Grammar § 106: *yaktal, asital*, single, *dutal, irātal*, double, twofold, etc.—*tal tining* To open up, split in two: *ḍḍ pāte tal ēte*, split this log; *dā luchch ō, asiṭ tal-a ētik, ēlo bē-a shāghik* (prov.), they're a couple of rogues, one splits it open and the other pours in salt; *aga nī daun-a kēsa, i nē tal-a ētivā*, if you behave like this, I'll skin you. To undo: *kanā karōkā kārēme nī tal tifa*, don't spoil what I've done [any con. with *Bal.*, *Jaṭ. thal*, valley, or *Si. talli*, low ground between sand-hills?]

tāl Metal-vessel, bowl, platter: *ballō tālas ainō halkuṭ nut bēghingki*, I bought a large platter to-day to knead flour in; *tālas hata, bēdite shāgh, iraghi kunēn*, bring a bowl, pour the soup in and let's eat [Bal. *thāl*, Jaṭ. *thāli*, Si. *thāl*^u; Skt. *sthāli*]

talab Pay [A. *ṭalab*]

talaf Palm of the hand; sole of the foot [Bal., Jaṭ. *talli*, Si. *tilli*; Skt. *tala*-]

talāf Tank, pond [P. *tālāb*]

talaf-dir Shallow water: *ō talaf-diraṭi tār-a kēk* (prov.), he swims in shallow water—i.e. he boasts ['sole-water']

talāk Divorce.—*talāk tining* To divorce [A. *ṭalāq*]

tālān Spread out lengthwise: *kōṇṭas tālān e, hamōrē tūlh*, there's a blanket spread out, seat yourself on it. Prostrate: *nī antei daun tālān us, nē ant mass*? why are you prostrate like this, what happened to you? *razānām-bā tālān us*, you're as fatuous as an open platter.—*tālān canning* To spread out: *kāste sillāne, tālān karēne, dāskā bāritanō*, he's washed the wool and spread it out, but it isn't dry yet. To lay (oneself) open to: *nī ki tēne tālān karēs, harkas nē*

laghatt-a etik, if you lay yourself open to it, everyone will give you a kick; ōnā arvat tēne tālān kattavaka nanā mār maun-a mata-vaka, had not his wife laid herself out for it, our son would never have got compromised. To make an exhibition (of oneself): tēne tālān karēnus, dūnyāghān khabar aī nō ki ant-a marēk? you've made a pretty exhibition of yourself, have you so little knowledge of the world as to be ignorant of the consequences? [Bal. talāh-, to spread out; any con. with A. tallā, prostrate, or A. tūlan, length-wise?]

talār Sheet rock: ballō talāraseān shūk halk, tammā, kask, he slipped off a large rock, fell and was killed; nā ust talār harsēngāne, kasaseāi rahm bafak nē, your heart has turned to stone, you've compassion for nobody; talārase us, nēti hit himpak, you're as dense as a rock, words make no impression on you. Precipice: ō talār nā mōnat ki nī-a kāsa, aga yala massus, tukkur tukkur-a marēsa, if you let yourself go over the face of that precipice you're walking on, you'll be smashed to atoms [Bal. talān]

talāsh Search.—talāsh kanning To search for [P.]

tal-a-tōk Folded once and over again. Figuratively: nan ōftā tal-a-tōkān mālūm un, we know them inside out.—tal-a-tōk kanning To fold double: dā lēpe tal-a-tōk ka, khāch, fold this quilt double and sleep in it ['inner and outer fold']

tālib Religious scholar [A. tālib]

tālim Instruction [A. ta'lim]

talkh Bitter [P.]

talkha The plant celanzia pieris, used as fodder [P.]

talkhi Bitterness [P.]

talla Step of a stair. Raised platform [P.]

tam¹ Ambush, lair [Bal. tham, Si. tham²; hardly P. 'veil or covering']

tam² Time: hamē tammāi barēs ki i nē pārēnut, come at the time I've told you; ō aga mahālau sar hal-kaka, dā tammāi dārē rasēngāka, had he set out betimes, he would have got here by this time; dā

tamme nī harchi pāsa pā, dārānguḍ pāning kapparōs, whatever you have to say, say now, you won't have an opportunity later [Tam., Mal., Tel. taram?]

tām Taste. Delicacies [A. ta'm]

tamām Complete, finished, whole.—tamām kähning To complete, finish [A.]

tambākh Tobacco [P. tambākū]

tambav Pole, prop, support [Psht. tamba, Bal. thamba, Jaṭ. tham, Si. thambh^a; Skt. stambha]

tambū Tent [P.]

tamming To fall: drakhtān tammā, he fell from the tree; daun tammā ki kasas gando-ta khamp, he came such a cropper that the very smell of him is wiped out; ōnā tavār kanā khafāi tammā, his shout fell on my ear; kanā nazar ōrāi tammā, my sight fell on him. To lie down, lie, adopt a lying position: ēnakhō nanā mulkaṭi dir batau, handun vakka tammāne, this year the water didn't reach our lands and so they're lying fallow like this; ō musun tammāne, harrif iānta ki piḍḍati-ta khāl-as e, ant-as e, he's lying on his face, ask him if he's got a pain in his stomach or what. To succumb to, follow: tukuritā hitāi tammā, ilumte mirā, he followed the advice of sycophants, and drove his brethren away. To set, of the moon: tūbē ki tammā, nan khāchān, when the moon set, we lay down. To break, of day: sōb tammā, nane bash karēr ki filāni kaskune, when dawn broke, they woke us to say that so and so was dead; dāsā dē tammāne, bash mabō, it's day-break, up with you. To fall, of night: vakhtaseāi ki maizilāi rasēngān, nan tammā, night came on as we arrived at the stage. To break out, of disease: mustirkhadō ki vabā tammā, bāz bandagh ziān karē, when cholera broke out the year before last, it carried off a lot of people; ēnakhō khudānā mēra-bānī e, mulkaṭi rattī tammitane, praise God, there's been no outbreak of rust in the country this year. To befall; antas tammāne ki i ōde dāskā khampara? what's happened that I don't see him yet? To cover, of animals: sānd mā-

- diāne tammāne, tammitane ? has the stallion covered the mare or no ? To fall to, begin (with the infinitive in the loc. in -aṭi, rarely in -āi) Grammar §§ 299, 349: ō pitṭingaṭi tammāne, ant dūṭi-ta barēk ? he's begun to lament, but what good will it do him ? pūskun kanā daghak bei kuningāi tammānō, my kids have just begin to eat grass. To fall away from, desist (with abl.): tēnā hitān tammā, chāis ki i rad uṭ, he stopped talking and realised that he was in the wrong; bish kahingiskān tizān tammitau (prov.), the ass didn't give up voiding wind till his death, i.e. death alone will put up an end to your bragging [cf. Tam., Mal., Kan. tāi-, Mal. also tar-, tāv, to sink, Tu! tāi-, to fall]
- tammök Fallen, lying. Pregnant, with child [adj. part. fr. tammung]
- tān Piece of cloth, piece-goods.—tān shāghing To cover a corpse with robes of honour, Life-history § 245 [Jaṭ. thān, Si. thān^a]
- tan Strengthened form of -ta, the 3rd pers. sing. enclitic, imperative before the copula, Grammar § 115 [-n perh. simply phonetic, cf. -ki-n; but more prob. from -tēn]
- tān Strengthened form of -tā, the 3rd pers. plur. enclitic, imperative before the copula [cf. -tan]
- tanāb Tent-rope [A. tanāb]
- tanak Thin [Bal.; P. tanuk]
- tandūr Oven [P. tannūr]
- tang Girth [P.]
- tāng-ki As long as, whilst, since. Until, with neg. [loc. Jhal. var. of dāng ki, or poss. of tā ki]
- taniā Alone, solitary: taniā bass he came alone. By oneself, without help: nan ōṭetō handārki sharik massun, ki dā mulke nan taniā ābād kanning kappana, we went shares with them as we can't cultivate this land by ourselves. Empty: urā taniā e ? urānā gōdī arāng hināne ? is the house empty ? where has the mistress gone ? By itself, without accompaniments: irā dēan nan iraghe taniā kuningāṭi ur, we are eating our bread without any relish for the last two days [P. tanhā]
- tanista Warp-threads [Psht. tānista; P. tāna with assimilation of P. tanasta, spider's web ?]
- tank Narrow, tight.—tank kanning To tighten, constrain [P. tang]
- tān-ki As long as, whilst, since. Until, with neg. [loc. Jhal. var. of tā ki, or poss. of dāng ki]
- tankhā Wages, pay [P. tankhāwāh]
- tan-shōd Place where the corpse is washed [P. tan, body, + Bal. shōd-, to wash; P. tan-shūi]
- tan-shōdī Washing of the corpse, Life-history §§ 241-3 [tan-shōd + -i]
- tāp¹ Handful of grain: kantō khōlumnā tāpas aff, I haven't even a handful of wheat; khōlumnā tāpas hatibō ki dānku kēv, fetch me a handful of wheat to make a parched cake with.
- tāp² Trap, snare: shābās, nī tēnā tāpe must shāghās, bravo, you set your trap first, i.e., you got your oar in first.—tāp shāghing To set a trap, put one's finger in the pie: nī tāp shāghingki tayār us, pēnāk mannipasa, you're ready enough to put your finger in the pie, but others won't listen to you [cf. P. tāfta, something plaited or twisted]
- tar Closed, shut: istōān khank-ta tarr ō, diratō silbō-tā ki malingir, his eyes have been shut since last night, wash them out with water to open them; darvāza-ta tarr e, khā-chāne, bash kappa-ta, his door's closed, he's asleep, don't wake him up; tarrangā darvāzaghān himpa, don't go in by the shut door.—tar kanning To shut: urānā darvāzae tar ka, shut the house-door; ō ki tēnā bāc tar kattaui, chapānt bāṭi-ta laggā, as he wouldn't shut his mouth, he got a clout on it [con. with tāfing ? or Si. tar^a, concealed ?]
- tār¹ Thread: daskanā tāras nutaṭi e, kashsha-ta, there's a thread of cotton in the flour, pick it out; nā har puzhizhanā tāraṭi musi rishk arē, there are three nits on every strand of your hair. Cobweb: mōkō tār tāfēne, the spider has spun a web. Wire. Telegram [P.]
- tār² Dark: ainōnā nan handun tār e, ki khān khāne khampak, it's so dark

tonight that eye can't see eye, i.e. one can't see one's hand [P.]

tār² Swim, swimming: i tārāḡ gidrēn-gāt, I got over by swimming. — tār kanning (*khalling*) To swim [Bal., Jaṭ. tār-, Si. tar-, to swim; Skt. tār-]

taraf Side, quarter [A. *ṭaraf*]

tarafdār Partisan [P. *ṭarafdār*]

tarafdārī Partiality [P. *ṭarafdārī*]

tarāzū Balance, scales [P.]

tariāk Opium [P.]

tārikh Day of the month, date [A.]

taring To spin: kanā iṛ kāete bōrangā taringaṭi e, kanki shālas-a kēk, my sister is spinning the brown wool, she's making me an overcoat; nan tēnā kōṭṭanā drassamte tarēnun, *khōl*-ta taring-a *khwāhik*, we've spun the goats' wool for our blanket, except that the wool remains to be spun [not con. with tār, thread, or P. tan-, spin, but with Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel., tir-, twist]

tark¹ Rib [cf. Jaṭ. *tirik*, waist, loins ?]

tark² Abandonment, quitting.—tark kanning To desist from: i nē pārēt ki ēnā sangatiān tark ka, nī kanā hite haltavēs, I told you to desist from intercourse with him, but you paid no heed to me; nī tēnā gandaghā kārēm-tēn tark-a kappēsa, nī *khārāb*-a marēsa, if you don't give up your evil ways, you'll come to a bad end.—tark tining To make to desist from [A.]

tārki Dark: aga nan tārki e, lumma iṛ drust-a marēk (prov.), however black the night, one can still tell mother and sister from wife—i.e., one must stick to the prohibited degrees [metathesis fr. P. *tārik*]

tarkh Bitter [var. of *talkh*]

tārma Dark: ainō daun tārma e ki dū dūṭi *khālḥ*, narra, *kasas* halling kappak-ne (prov.), to-day it's so dark that clap your hands and run, no one will be able to catch you. Darkness: kanā gandaghā *bakh-tān* kaneāi tārma mass ki kanā ilum kask, to my misfortune darkness came over me in that my brother died.—tārma kanning To make dark, put out the light: tārma kappā jragh kunēn, don't

put out the light, we want to eat [Bal. *tahārum*; cf. *tār*²]

tārmaī Darkness: dāsā tārmaī e, pēshan mafa, navā dūsha kunē-ne, darkness has now fallen, don't go out of doors, you may get bitten by a snake; i tārmaītō rāhī massut, I set out in the darkness [*tārma* + -i]

tarrō Aqueduct, conduit [Paht. *tarnāō*]

tars Compassion.—tars kanning To have compassion [P. 'fear']

tārū¹ Swimmer: tārūase, he's a swimmer. Swimming: dā tārūō bandaghas e, he's a man who can swim [Jaṭ., Si.; cf. *tār*²]

tārū² Saddle-cloth.

taṛ Ford [Bal. *tir*, Jaṭ. *tiṛ*, Si. *taṛ*^u; Skt. *taṭa*-, bank]

taṛau Saddle-felt: zēnanā kēraghān taṛavāte hūlun ka, navā hullī rēsh marē, thicken the felt under the saddle to prevent the horse getting a sore back [Bal. *tarav*, Si. *thaṛō*]

taṛi Dry juniper fuel: taṛias hata ki *khākhare* zū laggifin, fetch some dry juniper wood so that we may light the fire quickly; dā taṛinā pōgh ō, zū kahira, this is juniper charcoal, it soon dies down.

taṛing To cut: rēze iṛā jahāi taṛēn, we cut the rope in two places; kanā būṭitā taṛingān nē ant fāida marēk? what good does it do you to cut my flesh? i.e., to injure me; aga kane haft jahāi taṛis, i nē tifara, though you cut me in seven different places, I won't give it you. To cut off: hayādārā sharmindaiān mulke illā hinā, bēhayānā bāmuse taṛēr, hich matau-ta (prov.), bashfulness made the shy man leave his country for good and all, they cut off the shameless one's nose and he didn't care a rap. To cut down: *drakhte* taṛē, he cut down the tree. To slaughter: i tēnā mēlhe taṛēt ki kanā ilum barōe, ō batau, I slaughtered my sheep in the hope my brother would come, but he didn't; nī ki ōde taṛis, ōnā sūān sēr-a kēsa? if you kill it, will you find enough to eat on it? [Tam., Mal., Kan., tari-, Tel., Tul. *tari*-]

tās Metal cup: ēnā mōn tāsām-bā sharr e, his face is as bright as a metal cup; ainō sardār kane khērias tiss, tāsē chappi kēv? the chief presented me with a mantle to-day, shall I turn the cup over and see what's meant by it? [Jaṭ. 'metal dish'; A. tās, cup]

tasalli Consolation, comfort, reassurance.—tasalli kanning To be comforted, reassured.—tasalli tining To console, reassure [A.]

tasbi Rosary [A. tasbiḥ]

tassing To pant: antei tassingaṭi e, arākān bassune? why's he panting, where's he come from? gōravas randat-ne aff, ki tassingaṭi us, there's not a troop of horse at your heels that you should pant like this; kanā mēlḥk khwā-hisunō, sēr ō, tassingaṭi ō, my sheep are panting after grazing themselves full; nī bāz tassōs, ainō avalikō dē e, you'll be blown before you've done, this is only the beginning [cf. P. tāsā, panting]

tasvir Picture [A. taṣwīr]

tashsh Adze; axe [P.]

tāta Aunt, by blood or by marriage, father's sister, mother's sister, father's brother's wife, mother's brother's wife. Mother-in-law: kanā tāta bass, tēnā masirān harriḥ, nā arigh nētō khwashsh e, aff, my mother-in-law came along and pumped her daughter whether she got on with her husband or not; tātanā masir, dā kārēme ka, daughter of my mother-in-law, do this. Mode of address to any female relative [Dēhwāri tātā]

tatarēnging } To struggle convulsively:
tataring } chukke ki nī tarēs, tā hurēiskā tatarēngāka, the bird whose throat you cut went on struggling convulsively for a long time; dakke ki khalkuṭ-ta, tatarā, tatarā, tammā, when I struck him the blow, he staggered once or twice and fell; ōnā ragḥāte jwāniat tartanus, tataringati e, you haven't cut his veins properly, he's still wriggling [imit.; cf. Si. thithir-, to trip]

tauk Necklace [A. tauḡ]

taukal Confidence; trust in God [A. tavakkal]

tāun Plague [A. tā'ūn]

tāv Twisted: dā dask jwāniat tāv massune, this skein is well twisted.—tāv kunning To be twisted: ghussaghān tāv-a kunēk, he's contorted with anger.—tāv tining To twist: drassante tāv tissut, rēze gwafēt ki bahā kēv, saudāgir batau, I twisted the goat's hair, and plaited it into a rope in the hope of selling it, but the trader didn't turn up [P.]

tavār Noise, shout.—tavār kanning To give a shout for, call: tavār karēs-ka? did you give me a shout?—tavār tining To shout back a reply: kane tavār tiss, he shouted back to me [Bal. tavār, Si. tavār', tanvār']

tāvīt }
tāviz } Amulet [A. ta'vīz]

tayār Ready, prepared.—tayār kanning To prepare [P.]

tayārī Preparations [P.]

tāza Fresh [P.]

tāzi Greyhound; well-bred dog. Well-bred horse. Swift animal [P.]

tāzi-glūnt }
tāzi-gulūnt } Common lizard ['swift
tāzi-klōnt } lizard']

tēl Oil: ainō sardār nā mōnāi tēlāte-ta kashshās, you made him sweat for shame to-day before the chief [Bal., Jaṭ. etc.; Si. tēl'; Skt. taila-]

tēlḥ Scorpion: tēlḥām-bā har jahāi ki rasēngisa, dange khālēsā, like a scorpion you dig your sting in wherever you alight [Tam., Mal., tēl, Kan., tēl, Tuḷ. tēlu, tēlu, Tel. tēlu, Malt. tēle]

tēm-pa-tēn Among ourselves, etc. [var. of tēn-pa-tēn]

tēn- Self, myself, thyself, himself, ourselves, etc., reflexive pronoun, Grammar §§ 119-23 [Tam., Mal. Kan., Kuṛ., Malt., tēn, Tel. Tuḷ., Kui tānu, Gōṇ. tānā]

tēnāi That which belongs to self, ourselves, etc. Brotherhood, friendship: tēnāiṭi bad, kanning jwān aff, it's not right to make mischief within one's brotherhood; tēnāiṭān daun kappa, for friendship's sake, don't behave like this.—tēnāi kanning To make

one's own, appropriate: *ō kanā hūllie tēnāi karēne, tūsune*, he's quietly appropriated my horse. To practice friendship: *tēnāi kēsa, kane tēnā urāghān bēumēd bash kappa*, if you're a true friend, don't turp me in despair from your house; *tēnāi kēsa, tēnā masiṛnā sānge kanā māre ēte*, as you value our friendship, betroth your girl to my son [= *tēnā*, gen. of *tēn-*, + *-i*]

tēn-pa-tēn Among ourselves, yourselves, themselves, Grammar § 119: *ōfk tēn-pa-tēn jang karēr*, they fought among themselves. Used as a declinable noun (declension regular, unlike *tēn-*, § 385): *tēn-pa-tēntō khwash mabō*, make peace with one another; *tēn-pa-tēniskā himbō, asiṭ ēlōe hubbō, gurā salā kabō*, go to one another, and see one another and then consult together ['self by self']

tēv etc. I may give etc., Grammar § 204 [loc. Jhal. var. of *ētiv* etc.]

tēsha Adze, axe [P.]

tēz Sharp, swift. Fierce [P.]

ti- One of the bases of tining, to give, used in the neg. conjugation.

tiā Please understand, etc. [loc. Nushki var. of *chā*, Grammar § 406]

tiā-ing To understand etc. [loc. Nushki var. of *chā-ing*, Grammar § 261]

tibāhi Destruction [P. *tabāhi*]

tif- Neg. pres. stem of tining, to give [*ti-* + *-f²-*]

tifāk Happening, event, accident [A. *ittifāq*]

tikhing To place, put: *tēnā girāte dārē tikh*, *ērē tūh*, place your things here, and sit down there; *shēf tikh-ta ki navā takō khalē-ne*, put it down lest the wind strike you, i.e., come down a peg or you'll catch it. Forms intensive or completive compounds: *kanā sum nataṭi-ta laggā, lūs karē, tikhā-ts*, my bullet struck his leg and made a hole right through it.

tili Splinter, stalk, spike. Match [Bal. *Jat.*, Si.]

tilink Splinter, stalk, spike: *tilinkas kanā dūṭi leggāne*, a splinter has run into my finger: *pātanā tilinkas ēte*, dandante kōndiv,

give me a spike of wood to pick my teeth with [*tili* + *-nk*, with shortening of first vowel]

tilli Spleen [Si. *tili*]

tin¹ Scorching: *nī tinangā dēai ki hinās, nē tēnaṭ hīlh-a kēk*, if you go in the broiling sun, of course you'll get fever; *daḡhār daun tin e, ki surfe tikhis, dir-a marēk*, the ground is so scorching, that if you put lead on it, it melts; *dāsā daḡhār naneai tin massune*, the place has now become too hot for us. Scorching heat: *nī sōbatō rāhi ma, dēanā tinān must ērē rasēng*, start at dawn and get there before the heat of the day; *kanā jān tinām-bā hushingati e*, my body is burning like the blaze of the sun. Hot-tempered: *daun tin manningati us, ki khurk e, kane khalēs*, you're getting so heated that the next thing will be for you to strike me.—*tin haṛsing* To make to scorch: *aga i zinda assuṭ, ōṛai daḡhāre tin-a haṛsiva*, if I live I'll make the place hot for him; *nī kanā kātu-māi dēe tin haṛsānus*, you've made the sun scorch on me, i.e., you've made yourself a perfect nuisance [Tam., Mal., Kan. *tī*, Tul. *tū*, fire; cf. *tiṛūnk*]

tin² Iron pan for baking bread [not Eng. *tin*, v. *tin*; *tin¹*?]

-tin Place—only used in the compounds *pēntin*, *hastin*, *hichtin* (or *hishtin*), Grammar § 387.

tining (imper. *ēte*, pres. stem *ēt-*, loc. Jhal. *tē-*, fut. *tir-*, *ēt-*, loc. Jhal. *ch-*, past stem *tiss-*, neg. pres. stem *tif-*, loc. Jhal. *chōf-*, neg. past stem *tit-*, Grammar § 260) To give: *nā tiningān i sēr-a kappara, khudā kane ēte*, I can't fill my belly with what you have to give, may God give me what I need. Forms several nominal compounds [bases *ēt*, *ti-* (loc. Jhal. *ta-*, *cha-*), *tir-*, prob. all con.; Tam., Mal., Kan. *tar-*, *tā-*, Tel. *tc-*; with Jhal. *cha-*, cf. Kur., Malt. *ci-*, Gōn., Kui *si*]

tip Army.—*tip tasing* To march in army-array.—[cf. P. *sar-tip*, general, 'head of army']

tipp- Neg. pres. stem of *chā-ing*, to understand [< *tir²-* + *-p-*]

tir-¹ One of the bases of tining, to give, used in the future and past affirmative.

tir-² One of the bases of chā-ing, to understand, used in the negative conjugation.

tir Arrow. Bullet. Roof-beam.—tir bi-
ing (shāghing) To cast lots.—
tir tining To give a shot (at
oneself): *khazmāk kane tir titavās*,
the deer didn't give me a shot
[P.]

-tir Comparative suffix, Grammar § 92
[P.-tar]

tir-band Amulet, or bullet bitten by a
holy man, to render the enemy's
bullet harmless ['bullet-binder']

tirdān Quiver; bullet pouch [P.]

tiri Push, shove: *nā tiriān tammāt*, I
fell because of your shove.—
tiri *khalling* (tining) push, shove:
tiri ki *khalk-ta tammā*, when he
gave him a shove he fell; tiri
tifa, don't push.

tirit Broken piece of bread. Sop [loc.
var. of trit]

tir-kash Loophole [P.]

tirma Hot weather, summer: *ēnakhōnā*
tirma *jwāniat gidrēngā*, the hot
weather passed off splendidly this
year; *kaushāte dāsā bēn*, ki
tirma *bāsun e*, *nat-shapādiān*
talafāk-ne hushingira, now put
on your shoes, the summer's hot,
and your soles'll get baked if you
go barefooted [Bal. *thirmah*; P.
tirmāh, the first summer month]

tir-ō-dārū Ammunition ['bullet and
powder']

tirūnk Spark: *tirūnkas kanā puchchātē-āi*
tammā hushā-tā, a spark fell on
my clothes and burnt them.—
tirūnk *kanning* To flicker, flutter:
kanā ust tirūnk-a kēk, my heart's
fluttering; *kanā khank tirūnk*
kanningaṭi ō, my eyes are twit-
ching [obsolete *tī + hiatus-bridg-*
ing -r- + -(ū)nk, cf. Drav. *tī*, fire,
v. *tīn*]

tiss Act of giving, generosity: *tiss khudānā*
e, *harkase ki ēte*, to give belongs
to God, to give to whomsoever
He will; *bandaghnā tissān i*
vasam mafara, I won't thrive
on what man will give me.—*tiss*
kanning To give: *i nē jāga tiss-a*

kappara, I can't give you lodging
[fr. *tiss-*]

tiss- Past stem of tining, to give [tir-¹
+ -s¹]

tit- Past stem neg. of tining, to give
[ti- + -t-¹]

titt- Past stem neg. of chā-ing, to under-
stand [tir-² + -t-²]

tīva All, the whole, adj. (used as an in-
definite pronoun or attrib.), subs.
(used as an indefinite pronoun or
appos.), and adv., Grammar §
161 [Bal. *tēvagh*]

tivaghāi Altogether, entirely: *tivaghāi*
iraghāte kungunus, *pēn kasas ki*
barē, *ō ant kunē*? you've eaten
the loaves all up, when some one
else comes what is he to eat? [loc.
of tiva]

tīvai All, the whole, adj., subs., adv.,
Grammar § 161 [var. of tiva]

tiz Breaking wind, flatulence.—tiz *khalling*
To break wind. To boast [P.]

tizi Braggart [tiz + -i]

tizing To break wind [fr. tiz]

tō Well, then, conclusive conjunction,
Grammar § 415 [Si. *tō*, etc.; Skt.
tata-]

-tō Conjunctive suffix, denoting primarily
companionship, and secondarily
simultaneousness, possession, in-
strumentality, Grammar § 64 [Tel.,
Gōṇ. -tō; con. with *tud*]

tōba Repentance: *kane tōba e dā kārē-*
mān, I repent me of this deed,
Fie, alas: *tōba*, *pēndwār dā*
mulkāi i hichch-a bafara, God
forgive me, I'll never again visit
this part of the world.—*tōba*
kanning To repent. To abjure,
renounce: *tavār karēt-ta*, *daunō*
jhirkingas karēka ki pēndvār tōba
karēt, I gave him a call, but he
administered me such a dressing-
down that I gave up all idea of
doing it again [A.]

tōbagār Penitent: *Nōshkēnā hiningān*
tōbagār e, he repents going to
Nushki [P. *tōbakār*]

tōgha Species of tree.

tök Inner part of a fold (as contrasted
with *tal*): *lēpe buṛzā ka*, *chūchae*
tōkaṭi khāchif, *tālaṭi nī khāch*,
pudic, *navā chūcha tēne fāsh kē*,
take up the quilt, and put the
child to sleep right inside it, and

sleep at the opening yourself, for it's cold and the child might uncover itself. Top corner of a sheltered fold in the hills (as contrasted with tal): *tōkaṭi handun ḍakkāsas tēne, ki i talān khaṇing kattavaṭ-ta*, he had hidden himself so successfully in the corner of the hollow that I couldn't see him from the opening. Hill-pass: *ē tōkān nanā khalk hampik, dāmōn barēk dirāi*, our encampment will trek over that pass, and come on here to the water. Porous ground at the foot of a hill: *tōkānā ḍaghāraṭi dir bassune, purr karēne-ta*, the water has reached the ground at the foot of the hill, and soaked it through; *aga murū paṭṭisa, ē mōnanā tōkāteṭi paṭṭa, dū barēk-ne*, if you're after hare, have a look in yon foot-hills ahead, and you'll get some.—*tōk* canning To fold up: *tēnā lēpe tōk karēn*, we folded our quilt to sleep in [cf. Bal. thauk, *tōkh*, Jaṭ. thōk, pass?]

tōl Weighing, weight.—*tōl* canning To weigh [Bal., Jaṭ. etc.; Skt. *tōlaka*-]

*tōla*¹ Jackal: *tōlaghāk hūlingaṭi ō, khudā lashkarāi khaṭir kē, hubbō-tā arā dūaṭi ō*, the jackals are howling, God be merciful to our army, see what side they are on—and read the omens accordingly [Bal. *tōlagh* prob. lw.; cf. not P. *tōla*, whelp, but Kan. *tōla*, Tu. *tōlu*, Tel. *tōḍelu*, Tam. *tōṇḍān*, wolf?]

*tōla*² Ounce [Jaṭ. etc. *tōlā*, Si. *tōrō*; Skt. *tōlaka*-]

tōla-pissi The tree zizyphus spina ['jackal pissi']

tōmā } Both, Grammar § 170. Adj.:
tōmaghā } *tōmaghā* hullite hatarēs,
tōmakā } *ki nāl kēn-tā*, please fetch both the horses for us to shoe; *nā tōmakā tūfakāk jwānōn ō*, both your guns are good ones. Subs., always in the plural: *tōmaghāk kunṭ ō*, both are blunt; *tōmāteān nē arāsiṭ dōst e, nī darak-ta*, take whichever of the two you like [dō? + ? cf. *chār-mākund, kūmādē*]

-tōn Strengthened form of the conjunctive suffix, imperative before the copula but otherwise uncommon, Grammar § 42 [-tō + -n']

tōning (imper. *tō*, *tōr*, *tōrak*, pres. stem *tōr*-, past stem *tōrē*-, neg. stem *tō*-) To hold: *ādēnke harfē, tōrē-ta tēnā mōnāi*, she lifted the mirror and held it to her face. To hold, contain: *akhkhā khōlum-a torik?* how much wheat does it hold? To hold fast: *ō narrik, tōr-ta tā ki khwāja barē*, he's running off, hold him fast until master comes; *hurēān ōde tōrēnuṭ, dāsā tafiva-ta*, I've been holding him for a long time, now I'll tie him up. To keep: *ōftā tōningān aga nā kārēmas jwān-a marēk, tōr-tā*, if it's any good to you to keep them, do so; *i ōde tēntō tōriva, nī harvaḥtas barēs, nā māl e*, I'll keep it with me, and whenever you come, the property's yours. To keep up, maintain: *bādshā ganda marē, valē vazir-ta aga jwān mass, mulke tōrik* (prov.), be the king never so bad, so long as his minister is good, he'll keep the country together. To employ: *nī aṭ naukar tōrisa?* how many servants do you employ? *i tēnā mulkānā langārki irā jōra kharāsnā tōriva*, I keep two pairs of oxen to plough my lands. To harbour: *duzzāte nī tōrēs, nē shābās e, nan tēnki kasarās khaṇōn*, so you harboured thieves, splendid, I guess we'll fix things up for us somehow. To keep back, detain: *i nē bāz dē dārē tōrēnuṭ, nī-a kāsa, nē ruskhat e*, I've kept you back here several days, so if you want to be off, you may. To keep off, fend: *nī ōnā zaghme tōning-a kappēsa, chup ka*, you're no match for his sword, sit still. To restrain: *bas ka, pillōta, nī tēne tōr*, have done, you miserable little creature, restrain yourself; *nī ōde tōning-a kappēsa, mōnaṭi-ta harsēngpa*, you can't stop him, so don't get in his way. To keep from, prevent: *nī ōde hiningān antei tōtavēs?* why didn't you keep him from going? *chūchae hargirānā kuningān tōtavas, ō nājōr mass*, they let the child eat everything it liked, no wonder it got ill. To stop, stay: *tōr, arāng-a kāsa?* stop, where are you off to? [bases *tō*-, *tōr*- (not *tōn*-), Grammar § 186; Tam. *tānku*, Mal. *tānnu*, Kan. *tā!*]

tōp Cannon [P.]

- tōpchī Marksman : nanā tōpchik silae chār
bist gāmāi khālēra, our good shots
hit a needle at eighty paces [P.]
- tōring To hold, etc. [var. of tōning]
- tōsha Provisions for a journey. Sup-
plies taken for a tribal fight [P.]
- tōti Parrot [P.]
- traḍ Skip, skipping, prance [fr. traḍḍing]
- traḍḍing To skip, prance, dance about :
sōk urānā mōnāi traḍḍingati ō, the
lambs are skipping in front of
the house ; khazmām-bā traḍḍing-
ati us, piḍ-ne sēr e, you're skip-
ping about like a deer, your purse
(lit. belly) must be full ; i tēnā
dushmanāi traḍḍisa kāva, I march
exultingly over my enemy [imit. ?]
- trah Sudden start, shy : chūchanā trahān
i tughān samā karēt, at the
child's start I awoke from sleep ;
hullie nanikān chirrēf ki trah-ta
pinne, exercise the horse by night
to break him of his shying.—
trah kanning To start suddenly,
shy : mēlhk kharmāe khānār, trah
karēr, the sheep scattered at the
sight of the wolf ; vakhtaseāi
tughati trah-a kēk, sometimes
he starts in his sleep ; hulli kucha-
kaseān trah karē, kane tēnā
kātumān biṭē, the horse shied at
a dog and threw me over his head ;
trah kappā, tūlh, nā dushman nē
halling-a kappak, i handārēk uṭ,
sit still, don't get panicky, your
enemy can't seize you, I'm
here.—trah tining To startle : nī
tēne ḍakkāsus kanā trah tiningki,
i nē murrān khānāt, you'd hidden
yourself in the hope of giving
me a start, but I saw you some
way off ; rumbipa, māle trah
tiningati us, don't run, you're
frightening the cattle [Jaṭ. tarāh,
Si. trah^a, Psht. tarah ; cf. Jaṭ.
tarah-, Psht. tarh-, to be panic-
stricken, Si. trahar^u, shying horse ;
Skt. trasati]
- trakhkhas Crack : jivālnā trakhkhasati
hur, i ōde ērē tikhānuṭ, look in
the crack in the wall, I've put it
there ; kanā jōrānā trakhkhas khāl
kanningati e, the crack in my lip
is hurting ; kane pashahas buṭōrnā
ēte ki tēnā nattā trakhkhaste sharp
kēv, give me a bit of sheep's tail
to rub on the cracks in my feet
[fr. trakhkhing ; -as is abnormal]
- trakhkhing To crack, burst : kanā nak
trakhkhānō, tēlas ēte, sharp kēv-
tā, my feet are chapped, give me
some oil to rub them with ; huch
hinisā hinisa trakhkhā, the camel
split itself as it was going along ;
ust-ta khulisān trakhkhā, his heart
burst with fright. To break into
bubbles, boil : dīk lahr karēr
trakhkhār, the water boiled and
broke into bubbles. To boil with
rage : trakhkhingati e, harrif iān-
ta ki ant massune, he's bubbling
with rage, ask him what's up ; i
hich dattanuṭ, trakhkhipa, I
haven't taken anything, don't
lose your temper. To break up,
die : nī dēas trakhkhōs, kasas
rahat-ne bafarōe, one day you'll
die, and no one'll come near you ;
khudā trakhkhife-ta ki nan ōrān
chutṭin, God strike him dead
that we may be rid of him [Bal.
trak-, P. tark-]
- tramp Drop of water etc. [var. of trump]
- trangar Net for carrying straw etc.
[Jaṭ., Psht. trangar, Si. trangur^u,
Bal. tremgar]
- trank Shoot, twig : drakhtanā trankāte
kishkēs, dāsā baram kappak, now
that you've pulled off the young
shoots, the tree won't bear fruit
[Psht. trak ; cf. Jaṭ. ṭing ?]
- trāshing To peel, strip off : bādringe
trāshāt, I peeled the cucumber,
nājōrī ōnā sūe trāshāne, haḍḍāk-
ta salisunō, the illness has stripped
off his flesh, only his bones are
left. To plane : pāte trāshin-
gati e, tūfaknā kundākhas jōr-a
kēk, he's planing the wood to make
a stock for the gun. Figurative-
ly : nī bāz vas karēs kanā trā-
shingki, khudā kane bachchifē,
you spared no pains to wipe me
out, but God delivered me ; mana
dēas sabr ka, i ōde jwān-a trāshiva,
just wait a day or two and I'll
pay him out [P. tarāsh-]
- trihān Three-year-old camel. Three years
old, of camels [Bal. trihān, Jaṭ.
trihān, Si. ṭihān^u, Skt. tri-hāyana-]
- trikk Sprouting, sprout : trikkānā mō-
sum e, it's the season for sprout-
ing [fr. trikking]
- trikkal Tripod covered with a blanket
and used as a shelter : lābhāi ki
kāsa trikkale harf, ohunāe iṭita

julūnt karōs, when you go harvesting, take the tripod with you and you can rock the child in it; khavāse trikkalaṭi ṭanga, dīr-ta pudēn marē, hang the skin on the tripod to get the water cold; gwāstaghāi trikkale tikh, sēkhā ka, erect three sticks over what you're weaving and make a shade [Skt. tri-, three + ?]

trikking¹ To sprout: dāsā drakhtāk trikkānō, the trees have now sprouted; i tēnā khōlume ki dasēsasuṭ, ainō hināt, trikkāne, I went to-day to see the wheat I'd sown, it's sprouting. To protrude: tili kanā khanaṭi laggā, kanā khān trikkā, a splinter went into my eye, and my eye protruded. [cf. Tam., Mal., Kan. talir, Tel. talir ?]

trikking² To change colour, fade: dāi bāz tūsune, mōnanā-ta sil trikkāne, he's been sitting too much in the sun, his face has got sun-burnt; dānā rang trikkāne, its colour has faded. To wither up: malāsiān tukhmāk trikkār, the seed withered up for want of water; tahōān dū-ta trikkāne, his hand has withered up from the wind-disease [cf. Kan. taragu, what is dried ?]

trimāhi Variety of wheat [Jaṭ. etc. tri. three + P. māh, month + -i]

trina Slice: ō kane trina-as kūṭikhnā tiss, he gave me a slice of melon [loc. Nushki; no con. with taring ?]

trinzuk Chicken-pox.

trit Broken bit of bread, sop in milk or soup: jwānō tritas kane ēte, ki kanā piḍ nē nekō-duā kō, give me a good sup that my belly may bless you. Crumbled up, crumpled up: ilum, num dāsā trit massunute, harkas tēnā jahāi tammāne, brother, you folk are now crumpled up, each one has fallen where he stood.—trit kanning To crumble up, espec. as a sop: tēnā iraghe pālhtēti trit karēt kunguṭ, I ate my bread crumbling it in the milk; chunō chūcha-as e, iraghe-ta trit ka, he's a tiny child, break up his bread for him. To make to crumple up: nā ust-a khwāhik ki tēne trit kēn, nī huris, what you'd like is for us to crumple

each other up while you look on [P. tarit, A. sarid]

trōngur Hail: trōngur nanā fasle guddāne, the hail has beaten down our crops; zahe murr dappabō, bashāmiā trōngurāteān khulabō, don't take the kids far afield, beware of the summer hail-storms; trōngur kanningaṭi (or: tammingaṭi) e, it is hailing [Bal. thrōngal; cf. P. tagarg ?]

trujjing To choke: zū zū dīr kumpa, navā trujjis, don't drink so quickly or you'll choke; daunō ballō bākhō-ae harfē, trujjā, bāmusān-ta pēsh tammā, he took such a big mouthful that he choked and it came out of his nose. To choke with confusion: trujjās kanā hitān, you were disconcerted by what I said; ainō kane kachāriṭi trujjifē, aga kane khudā vāras tiss, tēnā badale halōṭ, he put me out of countenance in the assembly to-day, but I'll have my revenge if God will only give me half a chance. To choke with pride: dākhā trujjipa, don't give yourself such airs [cf. Tam., Mal., Kan., Tel. turu-, to be crammed ?]

trukking To pluck off, pluck: drakhtānā pannāte kulle truckkāne, he's plucked all the leaves off the tree; i tēnā pālēze truckkōṭ, I propose to gather my melons; ōnā trukkingān illing-ta jwān ass ki bisingāka, better not have plucked it, it would have ripened. To strip: arigh-ta ki kask, ō tēne truckkā, when her husband died, she stripped herself—of her jewels; i tēnā māre nā sharaḥaki mōn tissuṭ, nē laj batau ki ōnā silāte kachāriṭi truckkā? I sent my son to do you honour, were you not ashamed to strip his arms off him publicly—as though he came as an enemy? [cf. Kur. turkh-?]

trum Trumpet, bugle.—trum khalling To trumpet [Eng.]

trumchī Trumpeter, bugler [trum + P. -chī, agent]

trump Drop, of water, etc. piranā trumpāk tammingaṭi ō, girāte gidānaṭi kabō, drops of rain are falling, put the things inside the tent; i nā khalkaṭi bassuṭ, nī kane trumpas pāḥanā titavēs, I came to your encampment and

you didn't give me a drop of milk ;
enakhōnā hatame kungus, daun
pātavēs ki asi trumpas sianā tēnā
 ilume ētiv, you enjoyed this
 year's spring produce, and didn't
 so much as think of giving your
 brother a drop of ghee. Drops in
 the eyes in the special sense of
 shame: ōnā khananā trump
tammāne, dāsā harchi ki pās, ō
lajji mafak, all sense of shame
 has fallen from him, nothing you
 may say now will make him
 ashamed; nī daunō kārēmas
kantō karēs ki kanā khananā
 trumpe biṭēs, you played me such
 a shabby trick that you made me
 feel quite ashamed [var. tramp;
 Bal. trap; cf. Jaṭ. trimm-, Si. ṭim-,
 to drip ?]

trund Fierce, quick-tempered: nī daun
 trund us ki kanā Izrāil jōr massu-
 nus, you're as fierce as if you'd
 been turned into my Angel of
 Death. Excitable: kanā hulli
 trund e, my horse is very spirited.
 Strong or bitter in taste: Mastungnā
tambākh trund e, Mastung tobacco
 is extremely pungent. Taut: dā
rēz trund gwāfōk e, this rope
 is twisted taut [Bal.; P. tund]

tū Month: bakhtāvarō tūas e, tēnā
māre barām-a ētiva, this is a
 lucky month, I must marry off
 my son; tū pūskun mass, nī barak,
 i nē ētiva, come along at the
 beginning of the month and I'll
 give it you [probably orig. =
 'brightness', 'moon'; Tam. tū,
 brightness, Mal., Tuḷ. tū, bright]

tūbē Moon: dāsā tūbē pēsh tammāne,
 the moon has now come out;
ainō tūbē chārda e, hur-ta ama
 gird e, tāsām-bā gird e, the moon
 is fourteen days old to-night,
 look how round she is, as round
 as a cup; ōnā mōn tūbēām-bār e,
 her face is like the moon; i
duzziaṭ hiṭ kattavaṭ, tūbēām-bā
hiṭ karēṭ, I didn't speak by stealth,
 I spoke openly like the moon [tū
 +obsolete bē, orig. prob. 'bright
 light'; cf. Tam., Mal. vel-, Tel. vel-,
 Kan. bel-, Tuḷ. bol-, Kuṛ., Malt. bil-,
 to become bright, Malt. bilpu, moon-
 light, Tam. vēyil, Kui vēla, sun-
 light, Gōṇ. wērci, light]

tud In company with, present: nī
Shāliakā nantō tud us ? will you

be accompanying us as far as
 Quetta ? ō jangaṭi hum tud assaka,
 he also was present in the fight.—
tud kanning To make to accompany:
ō kasare khantane, nī asi hushārō
bandaghas ōrtō tud karak, as he
 hasn't seen the road, send a know-
 ledgable man with him.—tud tam-
ming To stalk, follow up: darō kōḍ-
aseān irā harraf pēsh tammār, i tud
tammāt-tā, sum titavas, two mar-
 khor came out of a cave yesterday,
 I stalked them but they didn't give
 me a shot [oon. with -tō]

tuḍḍa Trip, stumble: tuḍḍaghān nat-ta
pinnā, he broke his leg over a
 stumble; i nē daunō tuḍḍa-as
ētiva, ki nā sī dandānān asiṭ
salip, I'll bring you so heavily
 to the ground as to leave not a
 sound tooth in your head.—
tuḍḍa halling To trip up, stumble:
kanā hulli khalaṣēti tuḍḍa halk,
būz-ta ḍaghāraṭi laggā, my horse
 tripped so badly on a stone that
 his nose touched the ground;
vāge-ta sakht tōris, tuḍḍa halēk,
 mind you keep a tight hold on his
 rein, he stumbles.—tuḍḍa kuning
 To trip up, stumble: nī antei
tuḍḍa kuningaṭi us, nashsha us ?
 what are you tripping for, are you
 drunk ? tuḍḍa kungaka, kanā
khīālaṭi hiḷ karēne ōde, he was
 stumbling, I fancy he's got fever.—
tuḍḍa tinig To bring to ruin: kane
tuḍḍa tifa, dēas nē bakār-a barēva,
 don't bring me to ruin, some day
 you'll want me; kanā tuḍḍa tinig-
ān nē ant fāida marēk ? what good
 will it do you to down me ? [Bal.
 tuḍa, Jaṭ. thuḍḍa, Si. thuḍḍō]

tuf Spittle: tuf e kanā rishāi, ki i tūsunuṭ,
kanā bāzū guḍḍingā, I spit on my
 beard that I should be sitting here
 while my right arm was cut off—
 said e.g. by a chief when one of his
 men is killed.—tuf kanning To spit
 [P.]

tūfak Gun, musket, rifle. Shot from a
 gun: tūfak nataṭi-ta laggā, the shot
 hit him on the leg.—tūfak khalling
 To fire [Jaṭ., Bal. tūpak; P. tufang]

tūfān Hurricane, storm [A. tūfān]

tugh Sleep: num tavār kappabō, sardār
tughaṭi e, don't make a noise, the
 chief's asleep; ōde tugh halkunc,
giḍḍingaṭi e, he's seized with sleep,
 see he's nodding. Dream: i

tughāṭi khanāṭ ki duzzas kanā urāṭi bass, I dreamt that a thief entered my house; tughas khanānus ki daunō hit-a kēsa? are you dreaming that you should talk such stuff? tughas khanāne, chāva, ki ballō ballō hit-a kēk, I suppose he's seen visions that he talks so big.—tugh kanning To sleep: bāzangā tavār tavāraṭi tugh kanning mushkil e, it's hard to sleep with all this noise.—tugh kashshing To go into a sound sleep [Tam., Mal. tūkam, Kan. tūku, Tel. tūgu, Tuḷ. tūgaḍi; Malt. tungle, Kuṛ. tuṅgul, dream; v. tungān]

tughī Sleepy: tughī uṭ, hite nā sarpaṇḍ-a mafara, I'm too sleepy to take in what you're saying [tugh + -ī]

tughm Seed [var. of tukhm]

tuhmat Slander, calumny. Charge [A.]

tukma Button [P.]

tukhm Seed. Issue, offspring: nan Brāhūitēṭi dānāk-a pāra ki ē kasas ki ghutlū-a mafak, tēnā hāvanā tukhm affak, among us Brahuis wiseacres say that the man who isn't ticklish is no true son of his father [P.]

tukhm-i-harām Bastard [P.]

tūling (imper. tūlh, past tūs-) To sit: ōrē tūlpabō, don't sit there. To seat oneself, Grammar § 332: tūlingnā jahe khanānus? arārē tūsunus? haven't you discovered the proper place to sit? where have you planted yourself? To alight: vallaṛ ōrē tūs, that's where the covey settled. To dwell: nī arārē tūlisa? where d'you live? pēn dēr nētō tūlik? who else lives with you? To remain sitting, wait: ōfk aga bassur, ōfte iragh ōte ki kunēr, kanki tūlpas, if they come, give them something to eat, and don't let them wait for me. Calmly to do something (with tūling as the second verb): nī ōde khal-kunus tūsunus? have you calmly gone and beaten him? To be made to sit, be floored: dāsā tūsunus, nē yāt o ki i nē ant pārēt? now that you've had to take a back-seat, perhaps you remember what I told you? harkas ki tēnā guzrāne tippak, ō tūlik, anybody that lives beyond his means is bound to come a

cropper? dū-ta salitavaka kharch kanningān, tāki qaghārāi tūs, his hand didn't cease spending until he went smash; dāsā nē qaghārāi tūlifēnuṭ, now I've floored you. To remain a maiden: nā masir tāiakā tūsune? nā sāngbandāte lajj-a bafak? is your daughter still unmarried? don't your folk feel any shame? tūlōkā masire, tafōkā hullie harkas khwāhik, every man is anxious for a virgin and a horse in a stall; tūlōkā masintā pinat gandaghā hit pāning ballō mayāras e, it's a burning shame to speak scandal of unmarried girls [Kan. kulir-, kūr-, Tel. kūr-, kūn-, Tuḷ. kuḷl-?]

tūlh Sit, imper. sing. of tūling, Grammar § 190. Act of sitting, only used in the compound bash-ō-tūlh, up-rising and down-sitting, intercourse [fr. tūling]

tūm Garlic [P. tūmā, A. sūm]

tuman Tribe. Members of a family. Number of people encamped [Bal, Jaṭ.; P. 'ten thousand']

tumgh Seed [var. of tughm, tukhm]

tungān Asleep, sound asleep: sardār tungān e, ghal ghal kappa, navā bash kēs-ta, the chief's asleep, don't make a noise or you may wake him up; i tungān assuṭ, ō bass, kane khavar matau, I was sound asleep when he came, and knew nothing about it; nī tungān us, vakhtas ki samā kēs, guṛā hit ka, you're fast asleep, don't trouble to speak until you wake up; antei? num dālha dēān tungān assure, dāsā barēre? what's this? you've been asleep all these days and only come now?—tungān hining To go to sleep: tungān-a kāk, bash kappa-ta, he'll go to sleep, don't wake him up; ō tungān hināne, khurrukāv kashshingāṭi e, he's fast asleep, just listen to his snoring: i istō nan durust tungān hintanuṭ, I didn't get a wink of sleep all last night [Tam., Kan., Tuḷ. tūng-, Tel. tūg-, Mal. tūnn-, to sleep, Kuṛ. tuṅgul, dream; v. tugh]

tupāncha Pistol [P. ṭapāncha]

tūra Nosebag: aga khudā karē, i nā bāṭi tūra-asētiva, ki pēndwār nā bā-ān hit baf, God willing, I'll clap a

nosebag over your mouth to stop your talk in future. Bag or cloth-covering for a book: *kurān-nā tūra-as kḥanāt*, *bāz dōst mass-ka*, *bahā karēt halkuṭ-ta*, I saw a Koran-bag which pleased me so much that I bought it [Bal. *thiragh*, P. *tōbra*]

turb Raddish [P.]

turbat Tomb, sepulchre [A.]

turi Sweet jowari stalk [Si.; Jaṭ. *turan*]

turra End of a turban, especially the end that hangs down loose behind [A. *ṭurra*]

turinging (turinging) To become undone, especially of stitches: *kanā kūṣ turingāne*, *shūla-ta*, my shirt has become unstitched, stitch it up; *gwālaati kḥōlumtc shāghāt*, *turingā*, I poured the wheat in the bag but the stitches gave way; *nā mūghō-kāte i turifēt*, *nī tēnā ustaṭi kḥwash mafa*, I've undone your handiwork, you needn't chuckle to yourself; *i tēnā vassāte karēt*, *ō ki rasēngā*, *turifē-tā*, I did my best, but when he came along, he undid all I'd done. To clear, of clouds: *jamar turingāne*, *istāk kḥaningira*, the clouds have cleared, and the stars are visible. To separate, of milk: *pālḥk hurēnā tikhōk assur*, *lahr kungur*, *turingār*, kept too long, the milk got overheated and separated [cf. Mal. *tur-*, Tam. *tiṛ-*, Tel. *ter-*, Kan. *teṛ-*, to become open, Kur. *tusg-*, to undo threads, Malt. *turgh-*, to break up?]

tusēnging } To faint, become unconscious:
tusing } *i tusingaṭi ut*, *nī annā kane illipēsa*? I'm fainting, you won't leave me yet? *hiḥanā zōrān tusēngā*, he fainted under the stress of the fever [Bal. *thus-*, Si. *tas-*]

tūsing (past stem *tūsā-*, *tūsis-*) To sit [loc. *Nushki* var. of *tūling*]

tuss Flatulence.—tuss *kḥalling* To flatulate [P.]

tussi Mean, cowardly. Coward: *dā tussi zagh-m-a kḥalēk*? can this caittif wield a sword? [tuss + -i]

tussō The hush spiraea brahuica, used as a drug for purifying the blood [fr. *tuss*]

tushsh Bran [Jaṭ. *tus*, *tuhā*, Si. *tuh^u*, Skt. *tūga*; note archaic -sh]

tūt Mulberry, tree and fruit [A.]

tuzmi Fat, especially the fat in the stomach of an animal: *mēlḥe ki kḥalkuṭ*, *pidde-ta harrāt*, *tuzmi ass-ta*, *chāisuṭ ki ēnakhōnā mash-anā māl pazzōr e*, as soon as I shot the sheep, I ripped open its stomach and there was plenty of fat in it, so I knew the mountain sheep were in good condition this year; *aga kane kḥudā dēas tiss*, *i nā tuzmite kaahshiva*, if God gives me half a chance I'll tear your guts out.—tuzmi *tafing* To get covered with fat: *nā kḥank tuzmi tafēnō*, *nī kane drust-a kappēsa*, you've grown so fat you're too proud to recognise me.

T

-ṭ¹ Suffix of the subs. form of the first three numerals, *asit*, *iraṭ*, *musit*, Grammar § 96, and of the indefinite pronouns *manat*, *machhit*, §§ 153-4, and *posa* of the interrog. *aṭ* [Drav. neuter formative -ḍ, -ṭ, cf. espec. Tel. *okaṭi*, one, Kan. *eraḍu*, two, Tam. *iraṭṭu*, double]

-ṭ² Suffix of the 1st pers. sing. in the past [contracted fr. -uṭ]

-ṭ³ Addition to the loc. suffix -āi before vowels and espec. before the copula, Grammar § 42 [primarily to avoid hiatus; prob. affected by the analogy of the instr. suffix -aṭ and loc. -aṭi]

ṭag Cheat, impostor, robber: *chāva nē ki Dillinā ṭaggāteān us* (prov.), I guess you're one of the Delhi cheats [Psht. *ṭag*, Bal. *ṭag*, Jaṭ. *ṭagg*, Si. *ṭagg^u*]

ṭaggi Deceitfulness, imposture.—ṭaggi *kanning* To cheat. To feign, pretend: *ṭaggi kappa ki tungān us*, *bash ma*, up with you, don't pretend you're asleep [ṭag + -i]

ṭaghalēnging } To be displaced, become
ṭaghaling } dislocated: *dā divāl tēnā avalikō jāgaghān machhit* *ṭaghalāne*, this wall has got out of the straight a bit; *kanā mukḥān raghas ṭaghalēngāne*, I've started a vein in my waist. To

move away; *kanā mōnān taghalēng*, clear out of my sight; *hur-ta ki navā taghalēnge*, keep an eye on him or he'll be off; *ō tēnc kārēmān taghalēfik*, he absents himself from work. To be dispersed: *dāsā jammar taghalāne*, the clouds have now cleared. To be turned aside: *sardār kaneāi bāz ghussa ass, nāib hite taghalēfēka*, maga sardār talitau, the chief was very angry with me, so his deputy tried to pass it off but the chief wouldn't budge; *hite taghalēfpa, rāst pā*, don't distort things, speak the truth [strengthened forms of var. *taling*, cf. *larza*, *laparza*, and *raŋing*, *rapaŋing*]

tāh¹ Goat's hair sack for grain etc. [loc. Sar.; Bal. *tāh*]

tāh² Concord, agreement [Si. *tāh*"]

tahēnging } To agree together: *mātuna*
tahing } *ō pēzāda gahas tahipasa*, stepmother and stepchild never agree. To fit, suit (with the conj.): *maunangā bandaghtō khī-sunā puch tahēngpak*, red clothes don't suit dark people. To agree with: *nī kantō tahisa?* do you agree with me? To be agreeable: *khal ō kātumnā takkar tahipak* (prov.), the knocking of head against stone is not pleasant—espec. of domestic quarrels. To be agreed upon: *dāsā hit tahēngāne*, pēn pāpa, now that the matter is agreed upon, don't say anything more. To be fulfilled, finished: *i harchi ki khwāhisuta, tahāne*, everything I wanted has come to pass; *vakhtas ki tahēngā*, i nē pārōt, I'll tell you when it's done; *daghārnā kēn kanning tahēngāne*, *dāsā dasing-a khwāhik*, the levelling of the ground is complete, what it now wants is sowing [Jaṭ. *tāh*-, Si. *tāh*-]

takkar¹ Clan, tribal section [Bal.]

takkar² Butt, butting, collision: *kharaṇā takkare kasas tōning-a kappak*, no one can stand up to the butting of a ram.—*takkar halling* (kuning) To come in collision: *nan tārma ass, takkar halkun*, the night was dark and we collided; *irā razān urāti zarūr takkar-a kunēra* (prov.), two pots in one house are sure to bump together.—*takkar khalling*

(tining) To butt, butt against, collide with: *khay takkar halk kane*, musi gām murr tammāt, the ram butted against me and I was flung three paces; *khalatō takkar tifa, kātum-ne pinnik* (prov.), don't knock up against the rock or you'll break your head [Psht. *takar* Bal. *takkar*, Jaṭ. *takr*-, Si. *takar*]

takkari Headman, clan-leader: *takkarinā māranā sunnat e, bijjār-a kēk*, the circumcision of the headman's son is coming off, so he's collecting subscriptions [*takkar¹* + -i]

tāl Twig, stalk, blade: *beianā nantō tālas aff*, we haven't a blade of grass, *urāe ispustanā tālāteān purr karēnus*, you've filled up the house with lucerne stalks. Bough: *dā drakhtān tālas guḍḍa*, cut down a bough from this tree. Strand of hair: *kanā puzhzhana tāl nā kātumtō maṭṭe*, one strand of my hair is worth the whole of your head.—*tāl kanning* To throw out shoots: *drakhtāk kharrisunō*, *tāl karēnō*, the trees have sprouted and thrown out twigs.—*tāl khalling* To strike (a sacrificial animal) with a bough, Life-history § 178: *i nē tāl-a khālēva*, *kanā māranā har balūas ki arē nā kātumāi barē*, I strike you with this bough that all my son's ill-luck may fall on your devoted head; *kharrunō tālas hata*, *ki i dāsā kharāse tāl khālēv*, *tēnā māraki khairāt kēv-ta*, fetch me a green bough to strike the ox withal that I may sacrifice it for my son. Used in cursing: *nē tāl khālēva*, *nī kanā ilume khalkunus ki baj-ta rār-rār e*, I should like to slay you, you've beaten my brother so unmercifully that his back is one mass of weals [Bal., Psht.]

tālēnging } To be displaced, move away
taling } etc. [var. of strengthened form *taghalēnging*, *taghaling*; Bal. *thil*-, Jaṭ. *tall*-, Si. *tar*-]

tāl-tāl Twig by twig, blade by blade, etc.: *kanā khōlum tāl-tāl kharrisune*, my wheat has come up a blade here and a blade there; *kanā hulli jōr aff*, *beianā tāl-tāl-a kunēk*, my horse is out of sorts, he eats his grass blade by blade.—Separated, scattered: *nan dush-mantā dūān tāl-tāl massun*, harkas

nanā asi istārasēnā kēraghaṭi tam-māne, we were scattered before the enemy as chaff before the wind and each of us lies under a different star; kure much ka ki tāl-tāl massune, navā kharmā tamme, herd the flock, it's got scattered and there's a danger of the wolf coming down on it.—tāl-tāl kanning To scatter: ispustāte tāl-tāl karēne biṭēne, he's thrown the lucerne all over the place ['twig-twig']

tānd Dry millet stalks [Bal. tānda, Jaṭ. tāndā]

tandarēnging To become numbed: kanā dū yakhān tandarēngāne, my hand has become numbed with the frost; daunō pudias e ki pēsh tammin, tandarēngina, it's so cold that if we put face out of doors we'll get frozen [Jaṭ. etc. thandā, cold]

tandēl Tunnel [Eng.; var. tannal]

tanging To hang (trs.): bāva, nī chupp-a kappēsa, i tēne nā dūān tangiva, child if you don't keep quiet, you'll make me hang myself [Bal. tang-, Jaṭ., Si. tang-]

tannal Tunnel [Eng.; var. tandēl]

tap Wound.—tap kanning (khalling) To wound [Psht. tap, Bal. tap, thap, Jaṭ. phat, Si. phat']

tapāl Post, dak.—tapāl kanning To post [Bal. tapāl, Si. tapāl']

tapāli Postman [tapāl + -i]

tappi Wounded [tap + -i]

tapping To beat: ō nane handun tappār, ki nan bē-samā massun, tammān, they beat us so hard that we became unconscious and fell; kane antasēnā kātumāi tappās? what on earth did you beat me for? To beat clean: kanā puchchāte dirāṭi tappa, beat my clothes clean in the water; dā tappure tappa ki mish-ta pēsh tamme, beat the dust out of this felt [Jaṭ. thapp-, Si. thap-]

tappi-tōri Abraded, bloody: nē ant mas-sune, ki nā dūk ō mōn kul tappi-tōri o? what's happened to you that your face and hands are all bloody? [tappi + tōr + -i, 'wounded and shaven']

tappō Seal of clay, gen. on a piece of wood, used on attached houses

or heaps of grain lying ready for division on the threshing-floor.—tappō kanning To seal up houses, heaps of grain etc. [Jaṭ. thappā]

tappodār Crop-watcher [tappō + P. dār]

tappur Felt: tappure hamērē ēte ki nē iāita tūlingnā umēd marē (prov.), put out your felt where you have some hope of sitting on it. Concubine (archaic): dā kanā tappurnā mār e, he's son to me by my hand-maid [Bal. tapur, Jaṭ. tappar, Si. tapur']

tāpuring To stumble, trip: nā hu'li antei vār vārāi tāpurik? why does your horse keep on stumbling? dā mār khulisān hiningaṭi tāpuringaṭi e, it's nervousness that makes this lad stumble as he goes. To grope one's way: khaṇisa-ta, tāpurisa hiningaṭi e? chāva khanteān kham-pak, do you notice him groping in his walk? I guess he must be blind. To grope about for, search nervously after: kul dē mashtēṭi tāpurāt, ōde khantavat, I passed the whole day anxiously searching for him in the hills, but failed to find him. To be nervous, falter: khulipa, tāpuripa, i nē hichch-a pāpara, don't be afraid, don't be nervous, I won't say anything to you [Psht. tapar-, Si. thābbir-]

taṭ Swagger, coxcombry, braggadocio: khānavādaki taṭ jwān aff, swagger is unbecoming in a gentleman.—taṭ kanming To swagger, give oneself airs, make false pretences: taṭ karōkān hich fāida harpēsa, you won't get any good out of a coxcomb; khāli taṭ kanningaṭi e, mālaf-ta, it's all empty display, he's got nothing behind him [Psht. taṭ, Si. thath', thathō, Jaṭ. thath]

tāṭār Coppersmith [Jaṭ. thathār, Si. thāthārō]

taṭāū Coxcomb, braggart: yalaō taṭāūas e, nei jange chāik, nei narringē, he's a useless braggart who knows neither how to fight nor how to run away [fr. taṭ, Psht. taṭāwan]

tēk Thief, robber [con. with tag?]

tēki Gift brought or sent on return from a journey: Panjgūrān irā humbī kanki tēki mōn tissune, he's sent me a couple of jars of preserved dates as a memento from Panjgur;

ant tēki nanki hēsune ? what
souvenirs has he brought us ?

tēla Eyeball [Bal. thilagh]

-ti Short form of the loc. suffix -aṭi used
after long vowels, Grammar §
36 (c).

tik Spot, mark: ē dīvālāi tik manat
tikh, gurā tūfak khalēna, put
some marks on that wall and
we'll have shots. Espec. the bridal
markings on the bride's face,
Life-history §§ 121-2: tik daun e,
ki ō rangat barāminā pēshānīai,
kādiāi, kallikāi pul binira, bridal
marks are like this, they pick out
flowers in colour on the bride's
forehead, chin and cheek; barāminā
tikkanā hunningki kāva, khudā
kē ki tēnā malkhurnā tikke khaniv,
I'm going to see the adornings of
the bride, God bring the day when
I shall see those of a daughter-in-
law of my own. Ray: daghārāi
ē piunā tik antas e ? dēanā tikkas
e, what's that white mark on the
ground ? it's a ray of sunlight.
Stain, blot, disgrace: nī ki ōde
dā tikke tikhānus, ōrān khalās
marōs ? now that you've branded
him like this, will you ever hear
the end of it from him ? i nā
mōnāi daunō tikkas tikhōt, ki
kiāmatiskā khaninge, I'll do you
such a mischief that its effects
won't vanish till doomsday; pēnā-
teāi tik tikhpā, nē aulād arē (prov.),
don't bespatter others with
mud, you've got children yourself,
i.e., those that live in glass
houses shouldn't throw stones.—
tik binig (birring) To design
or work coloured spots on felts or
embroidery: ōnā lummae baṭingbō
ki barē, kanā māranā tappure
tik birre, send for his mother to
come and design (or work in) spots
on my son's bridal felt.—tik
shāghing To begin to ripen (lit. to
burst into spots): angūr dāsā
tik shāghāne, the grapes are now
beginning to ripen; khōlum hannā
tik shāghitane, the wheat hasn't
begun to ripen yet.—tik tining
To give out rays, rise, of sun or
moon: dāsā dē hasht bajaghāi
tikk-a etik, the sun now rises at
eight; tūbē tik tīsune, the moon
has risen [Bal. tik, Jat. tikkā,
Si. tikhō]

tikat } Railway-ticket, stamp.—tikis kan-
tikis } ning To buy a ticket: kanā
banningān must tikis karēsas,
he'd bought a ticket before I
arrived.—tikis khalling To stamp:
dā lifāfāe tikis khalh, tapālati shā,
stamp and post this envelope
[Eng.]

tikkar Earthenware [Si. thikar^u]

tikki¹ Small round cake: bāz kōshish karē,
maga tikki-ta bistau (prov.), he
tried hard but his cake wouldn't
bake—i.e., he didn't succeed.
Round ornament: Brāhūtā mas-
inte kātumnā tikki khisunnā arē,
Brahui girls wear round head or-
naments of gold. Round: ainō
tūanā chārdā e, tūbē tikki e,
to-day's the fourteenth of the
month, the moon is full. Coiled in
a circle: dūshae ki khanāt, ō tikki
ass, when I saw the snake, he was
coiled up [Jat., Si.; Psht. tikaī]

tikki² Sticking tight: nī nanā kātumnāi
tikki us, tūsunus, nāne suringki
illisa, illipēsa ? you're sitting
tight over us, will you give us
room to move or not ? ōftā
iraghānā vakhtāi himpa, tikki mafa,
pagga shaghām khalōr nē, don't
go and saddle yourself on them
just at their dinner hour, they're
likely to cast it in your teeth
to-morrow.—tikki kanning To
make to stick: chilume tikki
karēne, tūsune, he's sitting with
his hookah glued tight to his
mouth [tik + -i, 'like a spot' ?]

tiktālō Doll: tiktālōām-bā mōnati kanā
salisunus, you stand before me like
a doll. Espec. the doll or wooden
framework carried by girls in a
rain-making game: pir hurē karē,
numā tiktālōān hich matau, the
rain held off, and nothing came of
your rain-making. Bedeckment:
zaghum tafing narinanā kārēm e,
tiktālōe khudā zāifaki karēne, it's
man's work to gird on the sword,
it's for women that God invented
adornment.—tiktālō kanning To
deck oneself out: tiktālō karēnus,
chirrēngisa, kane khwash-a bafēsa,
you strut about like a painted
doll. I'm not pleased with you
[fr. tik + tāl, 'decked out pole' ?]

tīl Ailment, ailing, espec. of children:
tīl ō chunā bāt-ō-bal ō, ust biṭpa,
ailments and children are insepar-

able, so don't lose heart; nanā chunāk ēnakhō murghunō tilas kashshānō, our children have been through a long illness this year; ōnā masir balun e? hau, irā chunānā tile pirghāne, bāz tūlifing jwān aff, is his girl grown-up? yes, she's passed the age when she might have been the mother of two children, it's not good to keep her unmarried.—til kanning To ail: khudā khair kē, chunā-ka bāmuse tēnā sāat ō dam khārēfik, ki navā til kē, heaven preserve us, my child is constantly scratching its nose, I fear it's ailing.

tilli Tip-cat: khalk zaghme tēnā ōnā likhatī, kātum-ta tilliām-bā sittā, he struck his neck with his sword, and his head hopped off like a tip-cat.—tilli khalling To play at tip-cat: suvēlnā dēteāi varnāk muchch-a marēra, laṭṭāte tillite harfira, maidānāi kāra, tilli khālēra, in the autumn the youths gather their bats and their balls and go to the plain and play.

tilli-gwāzi Game of tip-cat ['tipcat game']

tin Tin [Eng.]

ting halling (tining) To spurt out, gush forth: dā khavāghān dik ting tiningatī ō, there's water spurting out from this skin; vakhtas ki zaghm laggā-ta, ditak ting halkur, ō tammā, when the sword struck him the blood gushed out and he fell [cf. Si. thing, "leap, spring"]

tirt Interjection of defiance [imit.]

tiṭi Sandpiper: ainō tiṭi tavār kanningatī e, khudā kēk, pir-a marēk, the sandpipers are calling to-day, that means rain, please God [imit.; Bal. tiṭihar, Si. tiṭihar^u, tiṭihar^u, Jat. taṭihir, Psht. titarai, Skt. titṭibha-]

tōhō Crop-watcher: ō nanā pālēznā tōhō e, he's the watcher of our melon-field. On the look-out, lying in wait: nan ōftā kātumāi tōhō un, we're lying in wait for them [Si. taḥōr^u, watching]

tōk Jest, jibe—tōk kanning To jest joke, jibe [Jat. tok, Si. tōk^a, Psht. tōka]

tōking To hammer: gidānnā mēkhe tōkibō, tāhō zōrāk e, navā kash-

she-ta, hammer in the peg of the tent, the wind's blowing strong and may pull it up. To beat, strike: i nē daun tōkiva ki nā ustanā raghāte khulliva, I'll give you such a hammering that I'll pierce the veins of your heart [Jat., Si. thōk]

tōkri Basket [Jat. etc., Si. tōkiri, Bal. tōkri]

tōl Treetop; top branches. [con. with tāl?]

tōlā Band, company [Jat. tōlā, Si. tōlō Psht. tōlai]

tōp Hat [Si. tōp^u, Bal. tōpū, etc.]

tōpi Cap of a gun; bowl of a hookah, etc. [Si. etc.; Jat. tōpā, Psht. tōpai]

tōr Shaven: ōnā kātum tōr e, his head's shaven [Si. thōrhō]

tōr-pāsh Shaven, bare-headed ['shaven-visible']

tr- Loc. Jhalawān, espec. Zahri, var. for tr-, Grammar §16, e.g., trakhkhing for trakhkhing.

tū Big, fat, thick: nī tūō bandaghase us, hich kārēm-a kappēsa, kunēsa, khāchisa, you're a big, fat fellow, you do no work, but simply eat and sleep; dā tūō mēlhanā kabābas e, this is a big bit of roast mutton; tūō iraghas kane tiss, i sēr qarēt, she gave me a thick bit of bread, with which I satisfied myself. Grown-up: tūō masiras e, ama illānure-ta ki taniā chirrēge? she's a grown-up girl, how can you allow her to walk about alone? [Jat. thūlhā, Si. thulhō; Skt. sthūla-]

tubbī Dive, dip, plunge: asi tubbītō kashshāt-ta, I pulled it up with one dip of the hand; ōnā tubbīti barkat ass, there was luck in the way he stretched himself (over the patients)—said of a holy man called in to drive forth illness. Deep sleep: tughanā tubbīti assut, ki bash karē-ka, I was in a profound slumber when he woke me up.—tubbī khalling (tining) To dive, plunge: kumbatī tubbī tias, kanā challave kashshā, hēs, he dived into the pool and brought up my ring [Jat., Si.; Bal. tubi]

tūhing To wake somebody roughly: kane tughān tūhipēs, maga dūe pīlhis,

don't wake me up roughly, just press my hand; *kanā tūhingān panch pēn bandaghe bash karēs*, you roused five others waking me up so loudly.

tuk ¹ Customary dues paid to a holy man for his services: *pakhik tēnā tukkaki bassunō*, the fakirs have come for their annual offerings; *i seiade irā sark ghallanā onā tukkaṭi tissunūṭ*, I've given the Sayyad two sarks of grain in dues; *nā tukkas kaneāi aff, ki nī hardē barēsa khwāhisa*, you have no fixed claims on me that you should come every day begging [Jaṭ. *thuk*, Si. *thukā*]

tuk ² Lying in wait, on the look-out: *nī antei nanā kāṭumāi tukk us? why are you lying in wait for us? pālēznā rahāi tuk mabō, ē vakhtas ki duzzāk bassur, asikatō halbō-tā*, lie in ambush by the melon-patch, and swoop down on the thieves as soon as they come up.—*tuk kanning* To lie in wait: *ēfk nanki tuk karēnō*, they've been lying up for us [any con. with Jaṭ., Si. *tik*-, to lodge?]

tuk-jahi Ambuscade, ambush ['lying in wait place']

tukka Cut, incision: *ambal, pūskun istira hēfēnus, tēnā aulhāna-aṭi ballō tukka-as tissunus*, well, sir, you've recently shaved (your private parts) and made a great gash in your groin—fortune-teller's stock beginning. Espec. the incision made in small-pox inoculation: *dā seiadnā khalifanā dū kubēn e, tukkaghāk-ta bisira*, this Sayyad's assistant has a clumsy hand, his inoculations always get inflamed.—*tukka tining* To incise, inoculate: *chunāte tukka tirifbō, mulkaṭi puṭav e*, get the children inoculated, there's small-pox about [Bal. *tuk*, Jaṭ. *tukkā*, Si. *tukō*]

tukking To cut, incise: *kanā dū seiadāk tukkānō*, the Sayyads have made an incision in my hand. To gnaw through, make a hole in: *halk kite tukkānō*, the mice have nibbled through the leather flour-bag [Jaṭ., Si. *tuk*-]

tuk-khōr Holy man whose services are retained for inoculations, rain-producing, locust-driving etc. [*tuk* + *khōr*, 'customary dues receiver']

tukur Piece, bit. Short distance: *nanā khalk dākān jwānō tukuras e*, our village is a good step-out from here [Jaṭ. *tukkur*, Si. *tukur*, Psht. *tukr*]

tukuri Sycophant, parasite [*tukur* + *-i*, 'one who picks up scraps']

tukur-khōr Dependant, hanger-on: *onā bāva kanā tukur-khōr ass, o ama kantō siāli kēk?* his father was a hanger-on of mine, how can he claim equality with me? ['scrap-eater']

tul Tower [Bal. *thul*, Jaṭ. *thul*, Si. *thulā*]

tumbō Beak: *chukke halpa, tumbō khalōe-ne*, don't touch the bird, or it'll peck you with his beak [cf. Jaṭ., Si. *tumb*-, to prick, pierce]

tung Hole, vent, aperture: *mūshanā tunge khuttāt, tēnā khwātā putunke khaṇāt*, I dug into the mouse-hole and found my thread of beads. Having a hole: *dā dēg tung e*, this kettle has a hole in it.—*tung kanning* (*khalling*) To perforate: *ō balun e, dāsā khafte-ta tung kabō*, she's now grown-up, pierce her ears [Bal. *tung*, Si. *tungu*]

tunt Without hands, maimed: *ō dūān tunt e*, he's lost a hand; *onā mār ki vadi mass, dū-ta tunt assaka*, his son was club-fisted from his birth [Bal. *tund*, Jaṭ. *tundā*, Si. *tundō*]

tuntī Blunt sword: *nā tuntīān i khulipara*, I'm not afraid of your wretched old sword [*tunt* + *i*]

tūṭi Wooden-cup: *Mashkainā jagāteān lōrik tūṭi hēsunō, khassite tiklingki jwān o, zang-a kappasa*, the Loris have brought some cups made of jag wood from Mashkai, they're excellent for putting butter in, they don't rust [Bal. *thūṭhi*; Jaṭ. *thūṭhi*, small earthenware cup]

U

(See also under H)

u- Base of the pres. of the subs. verb *ut* etc., Grammar § 249 [Drav. *u*]

-ū Diminutive suffix, usually added to an abbreviated form of the noun, e.g., *gōsū*, little calf, fr. *gōsāla*. [P.]

üling To howl [var. of hāling]

ulli Horse [var. of hulli]

ulus Tribe, people, following: Mēngal ballō ulusas e, murriskā tammāne, the Mengal is a large tribe that has spread far afield; ulusnā dushmani harfing jwānō girā-as aff, it's a sorry matter to incur the enmity of a whole people [P. alus fr. Turk.]

um Also, Grammar § 435 [prob. Drav. um, but affected by P. ham]

umaid Hope, expectation [var. of umēd]

umaidvār Hoping, expecting [var. of umēdvār]

umēd Hope, expectation: nane ōrān bhājiasēnā umēd aff, we don't expect an atom from him.—umēd danning To derive hope from, rest one's hope on (with abl.): nēān bāz umēd darēta, nī kane hich titavēs, I put all my hope in you and you gave me nothing; ōfk nēān umēd danningaṭi ō, kī nī tēnaṭ kās, ōfte sharf ētis, dū burzā kēs, they are relying on you to go in person (to the funeral) and shew them honour and lift up your hands in mourning [P.]

umēdvār Hoping, expectant. Expecting, enceinte: musī tūanā umēdvār e, she's three months on the way [P.]

umr Life. Age: umras e ki nī naneān murr tammānus, it's ages since you separated from us.—umr kanning To live, survive: naukar manningān guḍ ō bāz umr kattau, he didn't live long after he got employment. To last: dā būṭāk dāsā jwān kḥaningira, maga umr-a kappasa, zū turingira, these boots look quite good now, but they don't last and soon get unstitched [A. 'umr]

umrān From the very beginning: nī umrān nanā dushman us, from the word go you've been our enemy [abl. of umr]

umraṭ Always, continuously, continually: ō umraṭ nājōr e, he's always on the sick-list. For ever: ō umraṭ nēān bēzār karēne, he's parted company with you for good [loc. of umr]

-un Adjectival suffix, Grammar § 77 [prob. con. with gen. suffix -nā]

-un- Perfect infix, Grammar § 223 [= -un]

unning To look, etc. [var. of hunning]

urā House, espec. a more or less permanent dwelling, as contrasted with kuḍḍi: dāsā mana kuḍḍias tafēnō, ākḥir urā marēra, they've knocked up some shanties for the present, in the end they'll blossom into houses; kanā urā nā urāghān kḥurk e, nī antei harḍē bafēsa? my house is near enough to yours, what's to prevent you from coming every day? sēlḥe urātēti mangur bāz-a marēk, ticks swarm in the houses in the winter. Wife: nā rā dāsā durākḥ e? is your wife now well? sālaseān guḍ mārās mass-ta, mōnanā urāghān-ta, a year later a son was born to him by his first wife [Tam., Mal., Kan. ūr, Tel., Tuḷ. ūru, town, village, Malt. orghu, house]

urā-gōdī Mistress of a household, housewife: ōnā masiṭ dāsā balun e, ūra-gōdī e, his daughter is now grown-up and runs his house ['house lady']

urd Camp.—urd kanning To encamp. [P.]

urē Time etc. [var. of hurē]

ūrēnging } To swell up, etc. [var. of hūr-
ūrēnging } ēnging, hūrēnging]

urz Excuse.—urz kanning To make excuses: ust-ne banning kḥwāhipak, chaṭa urz-a kēsa, as for your coming your heart isn't in it, you're simply trotting out excuses [A. 'urz']

urz-kḥwāhi Condolence on a death: nan tāiskā ōnā urz-kḥwāhiki hintanun, ō ama naneisk barōe? we've not yet gone to offer him condolences, how can one expect him to come to us?—urz-kḥwāhi kanning To offer condolences on a death [P. 'urz-kḥwāhi']

urē Oh you! cry to a man. Occasionally, husband to wife. Also used as a vocative prefix, Grammar § 53 [var. of arē]

ūrō Call to a dog to drive him after something, shoo! shoo! [loc. Nushki var. of hurō]

ust Heart, mind: kattāre tēnā ustaṭi kḥalk, he drove the knife into his heart; ust kanā kḥwāhik ki ainō shikārki kāv, it's my heart's desire to go shooting to-day; ustanā kasarāt himpa ki ganōk-a marēsa,

don't follow every bent of your heart or you'll go dotty; *ust kanā tral~~kh~~hingaṭi e*, *kanā dōst bāz dēān kane-isk batane*, my heart is bursting, my beloved hasn't been near me for many a long day; *ustāi tōris*, *harchi ki karēnus*, i asī dēas nē *khānōt*, lay this to your heart, for what you've done I'll pay you out one fine day; *kanā musāfirāk pēshan ō*, *nī rumbisa bassus*, *kanā uste kashshās*, my dear ones are out on their travels, and you came running with such excitement that you sent my heart to my mouth; *kanā ust iraghān hināne*, I've no heart for my food; *nan bāz dēān sū kungun*, *dāsā ust nanā sūān hināne*, we've had meat to eat for so many days, we've lost all appetite for it. Term of endearment: *barē*, *vā kanā ust*, *kanā kuttatī tūle*, let him come, oh my heart's delight, and sit in my lap; *ō kanā ust*, *druste nan kane tughān shāghās*, *antei bata-vēs*? dear heart of mine, the whole night you robbed me of sleep, why didn't you come? Inside or centre of a thing: *nan ki lāb-a karēna*, *ḡaghārnā ustān murūas pēsh tammā*, *tāzi halk-ta*, when we were harvesting, a hare came out of the bowels of the earth, but the greyhound seized it; *ḡaghārnā ust burz e*, *kēn ka*, *āvār ka-ta*, the centre of the ground is raised, shovel it away and make it level; *chilla-i-tar sēlhanā ust e*, December is the very depth of winter; *shahranā ustaṭi hin*, go into the heart of the town; *kanā dūānā ustaṭi pitas hināne*, a thorn has run into the middle of my hand; *kuriānā natanā uste khalas tarēne*, sharp ka-ta, a stone has cut the ball of the shepherd's foot, rub it with ointment. Kernel: *zardālūnā gaddaghāte pirgh*, *ustāte-tā itōtā avār ka kun*, crack the apricot stones and eat the kernels with the fruit. Pick of something: *nī gichēn karēs*, *kullanā uste kashshās*, you had the choice, and chose the pick of the bunch; *dā sōftā uste kashshās harfēs*, you carried off the pick of these apples. —*ust halling* To be tamed: *dāsā katta kuchak ust halk*, *khurk-a barēk*, *kanā dūān iragh-a kunēk*, my dog has now got so tame that

he comes up and eats out of my hand; *kapōt ust halōkō chukkas e*, the pigeon is a bird easily tamed. To be in love.—*ust hining* To vomit: *istō bāz iragh kungut*, *kanā ust hinā hinā*, I made such a hearty meal last night that I went on being sick; *pālhtēti hīlhas tammāsas*, *ō kung*, *dāsā ust-ta hiningaṭi e*, a fly got into the milk, and he drank it down, and now he's sick.—*ust khalling* To be worried: *ust khalpa*, *khudā kul kārēnte jwān-a kēk*, don't vex your heart, God will set everything to rights; *sardārnā kāghaz ki bass*, *i ust khalisa hināt*, *ērē ki rasēngāt*, *ōnā āvāle bingut*, *ust-ka jahāi bass*, when I received the chief's message, I got into a great state of mind, but as soon as I arrived and heard his news, my mind was at rest.—*ust tining* To be in love: *kasas ki ust tias*, *gurā murr kanning-ta bāz mushkil e*, if a man's in love, it's mighty difficult to keep him at a distance. To be tamed.—*ustān hining* To go out of one's mind, escape the memory: *nā hit ki kane pārēsasus*, *kanā ustān hinā*, I forgot what you'd told me; *chāva ki batavēs*, *ustān-ne hinā*, *i nē ant pārēsut*, I guess, as you didn't come, you forgot what I'd told you [prob. con. with Tam., Kan. ul, Mal. ullu, Tu. ula, inside, mind, Tel. ullamu, heart, Kur. ultā, Malt. uli, inner; not Tam., Mal. uy-, Kan., Tel. us-, to have life]

ustā Master craftsman. Usual address to a blacksmith: *ustā*, *kanā tūfakē jwān jōr ka*, master blacksmith, mend my gun well [P.]

ustād Teacher, past-master [P.]

ustākār Skilful artist [P.]

ust-khalhī Worrying affair; *ainō kane ust-khalhīas arē*, *i nā pāraghāi bassunut*, *umaid-a kēva ki kēsa-ta*, I've got an urgent business to-day, I've come to you in the hope you'll do it ['heart-worry,' v. *ust khal-ing*]

ust-khām Sick at heart, dejected: *ust-khām mafa*, *khū-lā jwān-a kēk*, don't be down-hearted, God will make it all right ['heart-raw']

ushing To burn, etc. [var. of hushing]

ushkun Slender: ushkunō zēbāō banda-ghas e, she's a slender, beautiful woman. Narrow: dā puzhzhānā tār bāz ushkun e, the strands of this hair are very fine; ē talārñā mōnaṭi ushkunō kasayas e, there's a narrow path along the face of that precipice; dask hamēkā kish-kingik ki ushkun e (prov.), thread breaks at the finest part—disease attacks one's weakest point, or it's the weak that suffers.—Delicate, secret: dā ushkunō hitas e, huris kasētō pāpēs, this is a secret, mind you tell no one [ush- + -kun; Mal. asu, Kan. asi, Tel. asadu, Kup. ācā]

ushk'ni Slenderness. Narrowness [ushkun + -i]

uṭ I am, 1st pers. sing. of the subs. verb, Grammar § 249 [u- + -ṭ; prob. < Drav. unḍu, is, shall, old fut. of u], to be]

-uṭ Termination of the 1st pers. sing. in the past, perfect, etc. [=uṭ]

uzr Excuse [var. of urz]

uzva Limb [A. 'aṣw]

V

v' And, sometimes used for ō before a vowel.

-v Pronominal termination of the 1st pers. sing. in the presents affirmative [orig. not pronominal; remnant of the sign of pres.-fut. time -p- (-f-, -ō-), Drav. -v-; for the pronominal use of an originally temporal sign cf. -p- (-f) in the 3rd pers. sing. of the pres. neg.]

vā¹ Again, back, Grammar § 397 [P.]

vā² Fie: vā, dā hite antei daun kares? fie, why did you do it like this? [P.]

vabā Cholera [A.]

vad Larger, large: dā gud kachchān vadd e, this cloth is larger than the measure; ni ṭukuras vad hata, ki pēn kārēmasēṭi bakār barēk, bring a larger bit which will come in useful for something else [Jaṭ. vadh, Si. vadhī, Skt. vardhita-]

vāda Promise [A. va'da]

vādān Prosperous, cultivated: sāl vādān e, makhlik sēr e, māgar vadi-a mafak, the year's a prosperous one, folks are well-to-do and labour's unprocurable [cor. of P. ābādān? but cf. Peht. vadān]

vadding To grow larger, increase, multiply: ē dōaseān ki Shālkōṭaṭi bassunō, ōṭā kārēm vaddāne, from the day they came to Quetta, their business has increased; bāva-tā asiṭṭ ass, khudānā hukmaṭ ōfk vaddār, their father was alone in the world, by the grace of God they increased and multiplied; ni tēnā haddān gēshtir vaddingaṭi us, chup ka, ki bāṭi-ne laggik, you're getting above yourself, shut up or you'll get one on your mouth. To talk big: must vaddipa, handunō asiṭ khālēva-ne ki nā kāṭum ṭilliām-bā siṭṭe, don't talk any bigger or I'll clout you one which'll make your head hop off like a tipcat [Bal. vad-, Jaṭ., Si. vadh-, Skt. vārdhate]

vadi Born: kanā ilumnā urāṭi mēras vadi massune, a son has been born in my brother's house. Making an appearance: bāz dēān guḍ ainō vadi massus? so after many days you put in an appearance to-day? Procurable, available: daunō gud ki nī khwāhisa, bāzārāṭi vadi-a mafak, the sort of cloth you want isn't to be got in the bazar. Procured, found: kanā tūfak vadi massune, my gun has been found. —vadi kanning To beget: nan ki nume vadi karēn, numeān ant fāida-as khañān? we who brought you into the world, what good did we ever get out of you? To bring to light, produce: i tēnā gum marōkā tūfake dāsā vadi karēnūt, I've just found my gun that was lost; i ōnā vadi kanningki kāva, I'm going off to produce him [Bal. vadhī, birth; con. with vadding?]

vad Cut, scar: kanā dūāi dāsā nū zaghmanā vadḍāk arēr, kanā ustān hintanō, the marks of your sword still remain on my hand, I haven't forgotten them; ōnā mōnāi bāz vad pāsh ō, there are several scars on his face. Joint: ōnā dūe vadḍān tarēnūt, I've cut his hand off at the joint. Jointed: mukhanā haḍ vad vadḍ e, the waistbone is a mass of joints.

Natural cutting in a hill, pass: vaddāte taffō, bingunun ki Marinā lashkar barēk, close the passes, we've heard that the Mari army is coming.—vaḍ kanning To cut, cut up: iraghe vaḍ ka, kun, cut up the bread before you eat it; i dāsā tēnā ispuste vaḍ kattanut, nē ama ētiv ? I haven't yet cut my lucerne, how can I give you any ?—vaḍ shāghing To mow down: seiad ki duā karē, nanā lashkar lashshī mass, dushmante vaḍ shāghā, when the holy man uttered his curse, our army became like a sickle and mowed the enemy down [Si. vaddh^a; cf. Si., Jaṭ. vaddh-, to cut < Skt. vardhayati]

vaḍdam Wedding-presents provided by the bride's parents, Life-history § 142: takkari tēnā masire irā lōk, juftas ḍaghār, kuras mēlh ō mana tappur ō ghālī vaḍdam tiss, the headman gave his daughter on her marriage two loading camels, a yoke of land, a flock of sheep, and some felts and carpets [archaic; con. with vaddi ?]

vaddi Bribe.—vaddi halling (kuning) To take bribes.—vaddi tining To bribe [Bal. vadhi, Jaṭ., Si. vaddhi]

vaḍēr Late: dāsā vaḍēr e, nagga mahālau barak, it's now late, come early to-morrow. Long ago, already: i ki hināt, ō vaḍēr khāchāsūr, when I got there, they had been asleep ages; nanā banningnā vaḍēr ōfte jāūsāk khabar tissunō, the spies have already told them of our coming. Occas. declined: ō vaḍērāi bass, he came late; khank-kā tughi ō, istō vaḍēriskā tūsunut, my eyes are sleepy, I was sitting up late last night.—vaḍēr kanning To be late: antei vaḍēr karēnus ? why are you late ?

vaḍērā Clan-leader; chief [Bal.; Jaṭ. vaddērā, ancestor, Si. vaḍērō, ancestor, headman]

vāo Fie ! woe betide (with nā jānāi, nā jānaki, etc.), Grammar § 457 [P.]

vāg Rein, bridle: nā hulli ḍappa kēk, vāge-ta khalh, your horse is going very badly, make him feel the rein; nā mār shaitāni kēk, vāge-ta khalh, your boy is up to mischief, pull him up sharp; kanā hite harfpak, i hum vāge-ta murghun

illānut, ākhir tammik, rāst-a marēk, he won't listen to me, so I've just given him rope and in the end he'll stumble and right himself [Bal. vāg, Psht. vāga, Jaṭ. vāgg, Si. vāgg^a; Skt. valgā]

vāgū Alligator [Bal. vāgū, Si. vāghū, Jaṭ. bbāgū]

vagh Time. Twelve hour flow [var. of vakht]

vāh Oh ! alas ! [P.]

vahing To flow: nanā kārēznā dir dāsā vahingati e, khudā kē ki harvakht handun vahe, the water in our karez is now flowing, God grant it may always flow like this. To stream on: lashkar dāiskā khalās matane, annā vahingati e, we haven't seen the end of the army yet, the procession's still streaming on. To proceed in a steady continuous movement: kanā kharās nā kharāsān langāraṭi jwān-a vahik, my ox is better than yours at steady work in the plough. To accommodate oneself to: aga ni dāsā kantō vahis, i nētō harvakht vahiva, if you go easy with me now, I'll always go easy with you. To penetrate, cut into: irā dū khalkut-ta, maga zagim-ka ōṭi vahitau, I struck him twice, but my sword only grazed his skin [Bal., Jaṭ., Si. vah-; Skt. vāh-]

vahm Fear.—vahm kanning To fear, be afraid [A.]

vah vā Hullo ! wonderful, Grammar § 450 [P. vah + P. vāh]

vāk Strength: dā kārēm kanā vākān mafak, this deed is too much for my strength; kane nā vāk aff, I've no power to resist you [Si. vāk^u]

vakāb Eagle. Common name for a dog [A. 'uqāb]

vakil Agent, representative; advocate [A.]

vakka Lying fallow, bare: nā ḍaghār ōnakhō antei vakka e, dastanus-ta ? why is your land bare this year, haven't you sowed it ? dāsā mēlhte vakkaā ḍaghāraṭi jalla, tā ki nan pūlite harfin, now drive the sheep on to the uncultivated piece of land until we remove the sheaves. [cf. Kan. bakka, bare place ?]

vakḱāra Barking, bark [vakḱ-(ing) + -āra]

vakḱing To bark: *nā hitān kanu hich parvā aff, druste dē kuchakām-bā vakka*, I don't care a rap what you say, you can go on barking like a dog the whole day long [imit.; cf. *ghakking*]

vakht Time. Twelve hour flow: *dā jōaṭi kanā bashḱi vakhtas e*, my share in this stream is a twelve hour flow [var. *vaghd*; A. *vaqt*]

val Curving, twisting: *ainō nanā kasar bāz val e*, to-day our road goes twisting and turning. Winding path: *dā vallān ki gidārēngās*, Shālkōṭ pāsh-a marēk, from this winding path you came along you can see Quetta. Coil: *dūshae zaghmaṭ ḱhalkuṭ, irā valle-ta guḍḍāt*, I struck the snake with my sword and lopped off two of its coils. Twining pattern in embroidery: *dā gudanā kātumāi bāz val arē*, handunō vallīō gudas kanki hata, there's a nice lot of winding pattern on this cloth, bring me some with a pattern like it. Creeper: *kūṭikḱinā vallāte hur*, āḱhir balun massunō, look at the creepers of the water-melon, they've grown large after all.—**val** kuning (halling) To curve: *dā kasar irā jāgaghāi val-a kunēk*, this road takes a curve in two places; *rēz luṭōnj assaka, ḱharāsānā nattēṭi val kung*, the rope was hanging down, and got round the ox's legs; *dūsha val kunisa baningāṭi e*, here comes the snake winding itself along; *dūshaghām-bā val kuningāṭi us*, *aga nē zōr arē*, hin *ḱhalh-ta*, *aga na chup ka*, you're contorting yourself like a snake, if you're strong enough, go and knock him down, otherwise sit still.—**val** tining To coil something round: *dūsha tēne drakhtati val tiss*, the snake coiled itself round the tree [Bal., Jaṭ. *val*-, to twist; Bal., Jaṭ. *val*, Si. *val*¹, creeper; Skt. *vallj*-, fold]

valdā Again: *ḱhadōnā taggāk valdā bassunō*, *tēnā ḱhurkaṭ villēpṛe-tā*, those cheats of last year have come back again, don't let them near you [cf. Jaṭ. *valā*, again, *valdiṛ*, when returning, *valdā*, reply]

valē But [P.]

vali Prince, ruler, espec. the Khan of Kalat. Saint: *sūṭi ḱhudānā dushman e*, *aga vali marē*, a usurer is the enemy of God, saint, or no saint [A. *waliy*]

vāli Ear-ring [Jaṭ., Si.; Bal. *vāla*; Skt. *vālaka*]

vallar Flock of birds, covey, flight [Si. *valar*^u]

valli Curving, twisting. Having a twisting pattern [val + -i]

vām Debt, loan: *narinanā arigh vām o* (prov.), debt is the husband of a man, i.e., his lord and master.—**vām** kanning To borrow.—**vām** tining To lend [P.]

vāmdār Creditor, money-lender. Debtor. In debt [P.]

vanḍ Division, partition, share: *aga nē nā vanḍ ḱhwash aff*, *ni kanā vanḍe da*, *i nā vanḍe dēva*, if you don't like your share, take mine and I'll take yours; *kanā bāvanā vanḍas nētō aff*, *ki i nētō jang kēv*, we're not partitioning my father's property that we should come to blows.—**vanḍ** kanning To divide up: *nan tēnā mālē ainō vanḍ karēn*, *tir shāghān*, *harkas tēnāe darē*, to-day we divided up our property, we cast lots and each one took his share; *sūte ki sajji karēre*, *guṛā vanḍ kabō-tā*, carve up the meat when you've roasted it [Jaṭ. *vanḍ*, Si. *vanḍ*^a; Skt. *vanṭa*-]

vanḍi Division, share.—**vanḍi** kanning To divide up, espec. into shares to be paid for: *mēlhe tarbō*, *vanḍi kēn-ta*, kill the sheep and let's divide it into shares on payment; *ḱhalkaṭi mēlhas vanḍi karēnē*, *babō kān*, *vanḍas halēn arzān e*, they've slaughtered a sheep in the village on share payment, let's go and get some, it's cheap [Jaṭ., Si.; Skt. *vanṭa*-]

vāṇḍi Away from home, loafing abroad: *nē ant e ki nī vāṇḍi us*, *urāṭi bafēsa?* what's up with you that you're always abroad, and don't come home? *nī ki daun hardē vāṇḍi us*, *kanā māṣire antei barām karēs?* if you're always away from home like this, what did you marry my daughter for? Home-

less: urāas ōde aff, vāṇḍi e, charkh-a kēk, he's a tramp without house or home; ō vāṇḍi chirrēngik, he wanders about homeless. Bachelor: gōrich vāṇḍitā kassāb e (prov.), the north wind is a butcher of bachelors—in their cold single beds. Not giving milk: aubēlnā mōsumāi kuk vāṇḍi-a marēra, in the autumn the flocks cease giving milk.—vāṇḍi kanning To take (flocks when they've stopped giving milk) far from the home-stand: tōshae nushō shwāntēki, ki kutte vāṇḍi-a kēra, grind the rations for the shepherds as they're going to take the flocks far afield [Jaṭ. vāṇḍhā, Si. vāṇḍhō]

vang Saddle of an animal: mēlhanā kulle sūān vanganā sū hanēn e, the sweetest meat on a sheep is the meat on the saddle; aga zinda asut, jwānō mēlhas khalkut, vange-ta tēnā khwājaki hatarōt, if I live to shoot a fine hill sheep, I'll bring its saddle for my master—the sportsman's regular vow as he goes shooting [Si. vang^u]

vāngar Brinjal [Si. vāngan^u; Skt. vangana-]

vāngū Spinning-top: chāpaṭi vāngūām-bā chirrēngik, he spins round and round in the dance like a top [Si. vāngi]

vār¹ Time: nane-in irā vār tūsune, he's stayed with us twice; vār vārāi barēk, he comes time after time. Turn: pahrāṇā vār nā e, it's your turn for sentry-go; dir ōfte vār vārāi rasēngik, the water is laid on to them by turns. Leisure: kane dāsā vār aff, I've no leisure at present. Opportunity for revenge (espec. with khaṇing): ē um dēas ass, i tēnā vāre khaṇāt, tēnā badale halkut, ainō nā vār e, harchi ki kēsa, ka, once upon a time I also saw my opportunity and took my revenge, now it's your turn, do what you will; nī hardē kaneāi vār khaṇānus, ba ainō tēn-pa-tēno khaṇina, day after day you've been wreaking your vengeance on me, come, to-day we'll see this thing out amongst ourselves [Jaṭ. vār, Si. vār¹, Skt. vāra-]

vār² Help, protection: kanā pir kanā vārāi vāseṅgā, kane dushmanān khalās karē, my saint came to

my aid and rescued me from the enemy [Si. vāhar^u]

varagh Large meal. The first meal in the house after a burial, Life-history § 282 [cf. Bal. var-, P. khwar-, to eat]

varakh Leaf, page [A. waraq]

varandī Reply.—varandī tining To reply, answer [Si.]

vāris Heir. Protector [A. vāris]

varnā Youth, young man [P. barnā, varnā]

varnāi Youth: varnāinā mār bandagīnā ilum marēk (prov.), the son of one's youth becomes a second brother [varnā + -i]

var Proper, seemly, suitable: girāas ki nē var e, karak, navā pēndwār vār baf nē, do whatever you like, you mayn't get the chance again. Fitness, suitability: nā varanā puch kanā dukkānaṭi aff, there's no cloth befitting your station in my shop [Si. var^u]

vār Brushwood hedge to keep animals off the crops. Sheep-fold [Jaṭ. vār, Si. vār¹; Skt. vāta-]

vaṛing To suit, become, please [fr. var]

vas Power, capacity: dā kārēm kanā vassān pēshan e, this work is beyond my power.—vas kanning To do one's best: nī vas kēs, i tēnā zagime nē tifara, do what you may, I won't give you my sword; i tēnā vasse karē, ki ō um dārē barē, I did my best to make him come here also. [Bal., Jaṭ.; Si. vas^u; Skt. vāsa-]

vasam Cultivated, inhabited. Prospering [also Bal.; cf. Jaṭ., Si. vas-, to be cultivated, dwell, Skt. vās-]

vasamī Cultivation; inhabited place [vasam + -i]

vasila Means, resource [A]

vāskat Waistcoat [Eng.]

vashdār Liquorice, glycyrrhiza glabra [Bal. var. of khwashdār]

vatākh Tent, encampment, camping-ground: har asit tēnā vatākhāi hinā khāchā, every one went off to his own encampment and lay down to sleep.—vatākh kanning To encamp: ainōnā dē handārē vatākh kēn, to-day let's encamp here [P. ōtāgh, ōtāq]

vatāmad Panjgur date juice which exudes from bags of fresh dates placed under load [Mekrāni Bal.; P. *khud-āmad*, 'self-come']

vatar Home-country [A. *vaṭan*]

vaṭ¹ Wick of a lamp: *vaṭ kuttēngāne*, *chirāgh gul-a marēk*, *zū asit tāv ēto ikita*, the wick is coming to an end, and the lamp's going out, twist one for it quickly. Nose-ring, somewhat resembling a wick, made of paper or gold or silver, worn by widows and maidens: *zarranā vaṭ dē irattati tayār-a mafak*, *kāghaznās zū tāv ēto shā*, *navā bāmus-ne kōr marē*, a golden nose-ring can't be made in a day or two, roll one of paper and put it in, or the boring in your nose will get closed up [Bal., Jaṭ.; Si. *vaṭi*; Skt. *varti*]

vaṭ² Weighing stone [Pal., Jaṭ. *vattā*; Si. *vaṭ^u*, Skt. *varta*]

vaṭap Revenge, vengeance: *aga i zinda assut*, *tēnā vaṭappe nēān jwān halōt*, if only I live, I'll take my revenge on you with interest; *ōnā vaṭap nā piḍdati jah-a katta-vaka*, *ainō sat kēs*, never could his blood go unavenged (lit. vengeance for him could never have found room in your belly), now be on your guard.—*vaṭap halling* To take revenge: *i daun iānta vaṭap halōt ki harkas khane*, I'll take revenge on him for all the world to see [Jaṭ. *vatt*; cf. Si. *vaṭ^u*, displeasure, offence? prob. fused with Jaṭ. *vaṭap*, Si. *vaṭip^a*, favouritism, by folksetym. fr. *ṭap*, cf. *lat-ṭap*]

vazir Vazier, counsellor, minister [A.]

vēl Calamity, misfortune, misery: *vēl bādhātēkin e*, *gharibe harvakht* *vēl e* (prov.), calamity lies in wait for kings, the poor have it always with them [A.]

vēr Feud, revenge: *huch tēnā vēre illōpak*, *har-vakht ki vāre tēnā khaṇā*, *halēk*, a camel will never abandon his revenge, as soon as he sees his opportunity, he'll seize it; *nī kahis kās*, *i tēnā vēre kabratī nēān halōt*, though you're dead and gone, I'll have my revenge out of you even in the grave [Bal. *bair*, Jaṭ. *vair*, Si. *vēr^u*; Skt. *vaira*]

vērān Desolate, etc. [var. of *būrān*]

vēri Enemy; the man from whom blood revenge is due: *kaneāi daun-a hurik*, *daun ki kāsas tēnā vēriāi hure*, he looks at me just as one would scowl at one's worst enemy [vēr + -i]

vēr Encircling, surrounding: *mashe vēr karēn*, *jalabas nanā vēraṭi tammā*, we drove the hill and a flock of wild goats fell within our drive.—*vēr kanning* To encircle, surround: *lashkar shahre vēr karēne*, *kasar aff*, the troops have surrounded the town, and there's no way in; *mashe vēr karēn*, *hasht ga!* *tāzitetō pirghān*, *bistas tūfaktō khalkun*, we drove the hill right round, and brought down eight urial with the hounds, and shot some twenty [Bal. *vēr^h*, Jaṭ. *vēr^h*, Si. *vēr^h*; Skt. *veṣṭa*, noose]

vilāyat Country, foreign country, England [A.]

vilāyati English made [vilāyat + -i]

vusūl Acquisition, collection.—*vusūl kanning* To acquire, collect, realise [A. *vuṣūl*]

Y

yā¹ Or, Grammar § 436.—*yā....yā*. Either....or [P.]

yā² Oh! vocative prefix used in prayers and invocations, Grammar § 53 [P.]

yāghī Rebellious. Unfriendly. hostile. Rebel, outlaw [fusion of P. *yāghī*, enemy, and A. *bāghī*, rebel]

yak One, confined to compound numerals like *bist ō yak*, 21, *yak ō nim*, 14, and to compound words [P.]

yakman Household dry measure, equalling roughly five pounds [P.]

yaknati On one leg: *chunāte hubbō*, *yak-nati siṭtingati ō*, look at the children, hopping on one leg ['one-legged']

yakshambē Sunday [P. *yak-shambih*]

yaktāki Tertian fever ['one odd numbered', = fever every other day]

yaktal Single-fold, single, Grammar § 10 ['one-fold']

yaktaniā Alone ['one-alone'; P. *yaktana*]

yaktāli One-branched: *asi yaktāliō drakhtas ōnā urānā mōnaṭi arē*, there's a tree with a single branch in front of his house [yak + tāl + -i]

yakh Frost.—**yakh** danning To be damaged by frost (used impersonally): *fasle khadō yakhi darē*, the crops were spoilt by frost last year.—**yakh** kanning To be frozen, of animate objects (used impersonally): *kane yakhi karēne*, I'm freezing.—**yakh** tasing To be frozen, of liquids: *dik yakhi tafēnō* (or, used impersonally, *dite yakhi tafēne*), the water's frozen [P. 'ice']

yakhi Ice [yakh + -i]

yakhin Certainty, assurance. Certain, sure [A. yaqin]

yal Gravel, pebble [var. of zha¹¹]

yala Loose, unrestrained, unlettered: *nī dāsā yala us, harchi ki kēsa ka, nā zōre khariv*, you've nobody to stop you, do what you will, let me see what's in you. Dissolute, loafing: *dā yalaō bandaghas e*, *dāde yāt kappa*, hichchas aff, he's a wastrel, don't give him a thought, he's worse than nothing.—**yala** kanning To let go, release: *gharibas e, yala ka-ta, ki kēc*, he's a poor fellow, release him and let him go [P.]

yalaī Condition of being unrestrained: *kanā tāzie ki panch shash dē shikār maf, tēnaṭ yalaīaṭ-a kāik*, *shikār-a kēc*, if there's no coursing for five or six days, my greyhound goes off by itself to hunt on the loose; *kurra tēnaṭ yalaīaṭ kanā mādiāntō bass*, the foal came along with my mare without having to be led. Loafer: *ō yalaīas e, kārēmnā aff*, he's a wastrel, good for nothing at all. Loose: *dāsā yalaī massunc*, *hich add-a kappak*, he's now thrown off control and won't stop at anything; *ēnā iṭ yalaīō bandaghas e*, his sister's a loose lot. Without connections, ownerless: *dā yalaīō urāas e, bēgai hamērē vatākha-kēna*, no one lives in that house, we'll camp there for the night; *i yalaīō zāifa-as affaṭ ki nī kane kirēng-a ētisa*, *kane khizm arē*, I'm not a defenceless woman for you to abuse me, there are menfolk to defend me [yala + -i]

yalli Gravelly, pebbly [yal + i]

yām Middle. Between [loc. Jhal. var. of niār]

yār Friend, lover. Protector [P.]

yāt Memory.—**yāt** banning To be remembered: *kane yāt bafak ki gahas jangān narrānuṭ*, no instance occurs to me of my running away from battle.—**yāt** illing To forget: *kane yāt illānus?* have you forgotten me?—**yāt** kanning To remember: *kane yāt karēs*, *i nē yāt karōt*, if you remember me. I shall remember you.—**yāt** tining To remind: *kane yāt ētis ki ōrki kāghazas mōn ētiv*, remind me that I've to send a letter for him [P. yād]

yatim Orphan [A.]

yāzda Eleven [Bal.; P. yāzdah, yānzdah]

Z

zabr Excellent: *zabrō bandaghas e, harkastō nēki-a kēc*, he's a capital fellow, he does everybody a good turn; *dā kārēznā dir zabrō hanēnō diras e*, this karez water is a mighty sweet water; *kanā ḡaghārnā fasl zabr massunc*, my crops have turned out splendidly; *nī dā kārēme zabr karēnus*, you've done this work well [also Bal.; fr. A. zibbir, mighty, cf. zibr and the analogous doublet zaft, zift; perh. fused with P. zabar, superior]

zabri Excellence: *tēnā zabriān harkase dōst us*, everybody likes you for your goodness; *zabriāṭ ka-ta ki sardār nēān khwash marē*, do it well to please the chief [zabr + -i]

zabt Confiscation. Confiscated.—**zabt** kanning To confiscate [A. zabt]

zaft Excellent: *i zaftō hullias halkunūṭ, e ba hur-ta*, I've bought a splendid horse, come and have a look at it; *ainō nā māre kharāt*, *sardārtō hīt-a karēka*, *zaftō mārās e*, I saw your son to-day when he was talking to the chief, he's a fine lad; *dā khōshaghāk zaftō khōshaō*, these ears of corn are grand specimens; *Shālkōtnā diteān Kāsīnā dir zaft e*, Kasi water is better than the Quetta waters.—**zaft** kanning To master, learn by heart: *sabakhe aga zaft karēnus*,

kitābe much ka, if you've mastered your lessons, put up your books; numāze dāsā zaft karēnut, I've now learnt the prayers by heart [A. zaft, rough, cf. zift and the analogous doublet zafr, zibr]

zaftān Distinctly, carefully: i nā hite bimpāra, zaftān pā, I can't hear you, speak distinctly; zaftān khwān ki sabakh nā nē yāt marē, read it aloud so that your lesson'll stick in your mind; jalanā tavāre zaftān binina, dir bannīngatī e, we can hear the roar of the torrent quite clearly, there's a spate coming [zaft - abl. -ān]

zaftī Excellence: ōnā zaftiān harkas ōde tēnā ustāi tōrik, on account of his goodness every one has a warm corner for him; tēnā zaftiāt tēnā kārēnte zaft karē, bāva-ta, daun allan, true to his thoroughness he did his work thoroughly, his father was very different [zaft + -i]

zāgh¹ Heap of winnowed corn: ēnakhō nanā khōlumnā zāghāte pir sarēfē, our wheat this year was spoilt by rain after winnowing.—zāgh kannīng To winnow grain and heap it: nan tēnā jōhānte zāgh karēnun, mōne pāk-a kēna, harfina-tā, we've cleaned our stacks of corn and now we must choose a lucky date to carry it home.

zāgh² Black earth dye: zāghanā zara-as hatibō, kanā shalvāre maun kabō, fetch some sulphate of iron and dye my trousers black [P.]

zaghīm Sword: zaghīmanā zōr daun e, ki khulisān ispar, nēza, tūfak, tōp jōr mass, such is the might of the sword that from fear of it shield, lance, gun and cannon were invented; zaghīm ki avār tamniā, jang khalās mass, kahōkāk kaskur, narrōktāk narrār, as soon as sword met sword the battle was over, those who were to die died, those who were to fly fled [Bal. zaham; by metathesis fr. A. qazam? or cf. P. zakhm, wound?]

zaghīmanā bē Rock salt ['sword-salt']

zaghīr Pure, fresh [loc. Nushki; Bal.]

zah Kid. Flock of kids and lambs [Bal.; P. 'offspring']

zahdān Womb, of animals [P.]

zahgal Flock of kids and lambs [Bal.; =zah + -gal]

zahir Sad. Home-sick. Sadness nā lumma zahirān nēki kōr e, your mother is weeping her eyes out for you. Home-sickness [A.]

zahirakō Woman's lament, dirge.—zahirakō khalling To sing laments [zahir + -akō, cf. liakō]

zahr Poison: zahr kump, kaspak (prov.), let him refrain from poison, and he won't die—i.e., if he doesn't do wrong, he won't be punished [P.]

zāifa Woman: dā zāifa dinnā masīr e? whose daughter is this woman? Wife: kanā zāifa istō chūcha khanā, māras hēs, my wife was delivered last night and bore a son [Bal.; A. za'ifat, weak, fem.]

zakhiāt Alms given as a religious ordinance: Brāhūitā dastūr handun e ki chil mēlhān asi mēlhas, chil rupaiān asi rupaias, si huchchān asi huchchas, dah sark khōlumān asi sarkas, zakhiāt sālatī tīra, it's the recognised thing among Brahmins to give in alms every year one sheep in forty, one rupee in forty, one camel in thirty, and one measure of wheat in ten [A. zakāt]

zāl Old woman [P.]

zālim Tyrant. Tyrannical [A. zālim]

zamān Time: dā zamān ghaṭ uṭ, nētō bannīng kappara, I'm busy at this moment, I can't come with you. Age, generation: nā bāva muskō zamānnā bandaghas e, your father is a man of the good old days [A.]

zamāna Age, generation. Times; the world [P.]

zamānat Security, guarantee [A. zamānat]

zāmārēnging To fester: kanā ṭap zāmārēngāne, diras hata ki silliv-ta, my wound's festering, bring some water to wash it. To go wrong, become spoiled: dā dame nanā hit zāmārēngāne, hur ki khudā mōnaṭi ant-a kēk, this time our business has gone all wrong, but let's see what God will do hereafter; pālhte zāmārēfēs, nei kase tissus-ta, nei tēnaṭ kungus, you've let the milk go to waste, you've given it to nobody and you haven't drunk it yourself [arohaic; m. form of zāmāring]

- zāmāring** To be in labour, of animals:
mir kanā zāmārik, ainō hinik,
my ewe's in labour, she'll lamb
to-day; dāskā nā hēt jwāniat
zāmāripak, dēas irat kashshik,
your goat hasn't laboured properly
yet, it'll be a day or two before she
kids. [con. with zah, zank, and P.
zāh-, bring forth, but not with
mār]
- zambāra** Rushing noise: diranā zambāra
e, there's a sound of rushing
water; tahōnā zōrān drakhtātā
zambāra e, the trees are rustling
with the force of the wind; lash-
karnā silātā zambāra mass, one
could hear the clatter of the
weapons of the host. Rush: nī
kane avalāi khabar titavēs,
zambāra-aṭ kanā kātumāi tammās,
i nē dāsā ama sharaṭ ētiv? you
never warned me of your coming,
but came upon me with a rush,
how can I now do you proper
honour?—zambāra kanning To
make a rushing noise: chukkāk
zambāra karisa nanā kātumaṭ
gidārēngār, the birds passed over
our heads with a rushing noise.
To make an onrush: lashkar asika
zambāra karē, ōfteāi shōlingā, all
at once the force made a rush and
poured out on them [zamb-, imit.
+ -āra]
- zamīdār** (zamīndār) etc. Landholder, etc.
[var. of zimīdār, etc.]
- zāmin** Responsible, Bail, surety [A.
zāmin]
- zamzīr** Chain.—zamzīr kanning To chain
up [P. zamzīr]
- zān** Knee [Bal. zān, P. zānū]
- zang** Rust.—zang. kanning To rust:
kanā tūfak zang karēne, my gun's
got rusty [P.]
- zank** Lambing, lambing season: nā
kuranā zank arā tūaṭi marēk?
in what month are your flocks due
to lamb? kanā mēlkh zankāi
tayār ō, my sheep are ready to
lamb; nanā kur dāsā zankāiṭ e,
our flock is about to lamb. [prob.
za-nk; con. with zah; Av. zan-,
P. zāh-, bring forth]
- zanū** Chin: zanūsi-ta maurō tikkas
tikh chūchae, navā nazar harfe,
put a black mark on the babe's
chin lest it get the evil eye [loc.
Nushki; Bal. zanūk, P. zanakh]
- zānū-band** Knee-covering: ainō tēnā
lōkaki jwānō zānū-bandas gwafēt,
shōshing shāghāt, I wove to-day
a fine knee-covering for my he-
camel, and put bells on it.—zanū-
band kanning To sit with knees
wrapped round: nī gharibō banda-
ghase us, hākimnā mōnāi zānū-
band kappa tūlpa, a man of your
walk of life shouldn't sit with
knees wrapped round in the pre-
sence of the quality [P.]
- zar** Gold, money.—zar kanning To make
money [P.]
- zara** A little, some: zara-as pālhanā hata,
or: pāl hata, fetch a little milk;
zara-as sabr ka, wait a while;
zara-as gidrēngtau ki ō rasēfē,
before you could say Jack Robinson
he was there [A. zarra]
- zarafshān** Scattering of coins over the
bier of a notable [var. of zarshān]
- zarāgh** Leech [var. of zirāgh]
- zarak** Third finger [loc. Nushki var. of
zarhōr]
- zārch** The wild shrub *berberis vulgaris*,
of which the fruit is eaten, and the
roots used as a drug for jaundice.
- zarchōba** Turmeric [P. zardchōb]
- zardalū** Apricot [P. zardālū]
- zardoī** Jaundice [Bal.; cf. P. zard, yellow]
- zargar** Goldsmith [P.]
- zarhōl** } Third finger [zar+hōr, 'gold
zarhōr } finger'; change -r > -l is
uncommon]
- zārkh** Gall-bladder: mate tūfakāṭ khalkut,
zārke-ta kashshāt, kḥanaki bāz
jwān e, when I shot the markhor
I took out its gall-bladder, as it's
excellent for the eyes [Bal.
zahrak, P. zahra]
- zar-kharid** Bought, especially of acquired
as opposed to ancestral land [P.]
- zarr** Gold, money [var. of zar]
- zarri** Golden [zarri + -i]
- zarrihōr** Third finger [var. of zarhōr]
- zarshān** Scattering of coins over the
bier of a notable, Life-history
§ 254.—zarshān kanning To scatter
coins over a bier [\leftarrow var. zarafshān
=zar + P. afshān scattering]
- zartōl** Tortoise-egg [A. zahr, tortoise+?]

zarūr Necessary. Necessity, need: kane zarūras nā jahāi hēsune, aga na dā vakhtāi i batavaṭa, a real necessity has brought me to your house, otherwise I wouldn't have come at this hour. Of necessity, without fail: pagga zarūr kanā kulave ōde ētis, give him my message tomorrow without fail [A. zarūr]

zēbā Beautiful [P.]

zēbāi Beauty [P.]

zēn Saddle.—zēn kanning To saddle [P. zin]

zēn-kōda Pummel of a saddle [P. zin-kūda]

zēvar Jewelry [P.]

zi Shirt-collar: kanā zie tank karēnus, you've made my collar tight; nī bash massunus kanā zianā harringki? have you jumped up to tear my collar? (said by quarrelling women); pānē salī ki nā bāva barē, i tēnā zie nā dūān harriṭa, just wait till your father comes and I'll show him what you've done to me. Summit: mashanā ziāi lagga, hur ki lashkar barēk, bafak, climb to the top of the hill and see if the army is coming or not. On, over (used as a postpositional noun, Grammar § 357): kanā pagarinā ziāi hich tikhpā, kharāb kēs-ta, don't put anything on my puggaree, you might spoil it; nī dāsā kanā ziāi laggingaṭi us, i tēnā ziāi illēpara, you're now trying to ride roughshod over me, but I won't let you get on top of me; dir dāghāraṭi bass, purr mass, latṭanā zian gidārēngā, the water came on to the field, filled up and ran over the embankments [P. zih, circuit, extremity, collar]

ziān Loss, damage. Lost, damaged.—ziān kanning To lose, damage, destroy. To suffer loss [P.]

ziārat Shrine.—ziārat kanning To visit a shrine: shahidātā kahrāi dabō-ta kī ziārat kē, hih illē-ta, take him to the martyrs' tomb for a pious visit to the shrine that the fever may leave him [A.]

ziāt More, too much: dāfk nanā sēriān ziāt ō, these are more than enough for us. Much, well, long: hapursnā shātir ziāt umr-a kēk, a

juniper wood beam lasts very long [A. ziāda]

ziāti Superfluity. What is left over: tēnā ziātite kane ētis, give me your leavings [ziāt + -i, and not corr. of P. ziādati]

zibr Rough, not smooth: sākōrk zibr ō, kūse pilba iṭitā, gurā zāgh ēte-ta, jwān maun-a marēk, the sakor is rough, wring the shirt out in it, then add some sulphate of iron, and it'll go an excellent black. Rough to the taste: daun hanēn mafa ki harkas kunē-ne, daun zibr mafa ki gutṭaṭi halēs (prov.), don't be so sweet as to make everybody have a bite at you, don't be so rough as to stick in everybody's throat. Rough-tempered: zibrō bandaghas e, bāz itōta chērkhānī kappā, he's peppery, don't be too jocular with him [Bal. zivir; A. zibbir, mighty; cf. zabr, and the analogous doublet zift, zaft]

zibra Rough ground [fr. zibr]

zid Contrariety, spite: nī tēnā ziddanā khalōk us, you're the victim of your own contrariety.—zid kanning To be quarrelsome. To be importunate, espec. of children: chunā zidd-a kēk pēshan hiningki, ant kēv? the child's yammering to go out, what am I to do? [A. zidd]

zift Rough, not smooth: kanā kāsēk dāsēk zift affas, āma rang harfira? my wool is still smooth, how will it take the dye? Rough to the taste: darō nanki panēras hēsūr, zift ass, tippara sākōras tammāne iṭitā, yā kirrinā drakhtaṭi ṭangānō-ta, they brought me a cheese yesterday which was rough to the taste, I don't know whether some sakor has dropped into it or whether they've had it hanging on a tamarisk tree. Harsh: zift pāpa-ta, ghussa kēk, kāik, pēndwār bafak, don't speak roughly to him, he'll get angry and go off and won't come again [A. zaft]

zik Sheep or goat-skin bag for holding ghee [Bal., Psht.; Si. jikā; cf. A. ziqq, bottle for wine, etc. ?]

zikr Mention. Recital of God's praises.—zikr kanning To mention. To recite God's names [A. zikr]

zikh Peak: ō mashanā zikhāi shwāne khanisa? do you see the shepherd

on the peak of that hill? Tip of an egg: *kanā sauzvāriā mākiān daunō zikhūō khāya-a ētik*, *ki zikhatō-ta aga khōlumnā dānae saghis*, hum pinnipak, *khōlumnā dānae brābar saghik*, *khūrt-a kēk*, my Sabzvar hen lays such hard-tipped eggs that if you tap a grain of wheat with its tip it won't break but will pound the grain to flour—and therefore will be hard to beat in egg-fighting [con. with *zī*?]

zikhī Tipped [*zikh* + *-ī*]

zīl Fingernail: *zīlāte tēnā halh ki balun massunō*, cut your fingernails, they've grown long; *zīl sūān jītā mafak* (prov.), you can't separate the nail from the quick—blood is thicker than water; *khudā nē zīl tif ki nī tēnā kātume khārifs*, may God leave you not even a fingernail to scratch your head with, i.e., may your pride have a fall [con. with *zī*, 'extremity of the finger'?

zīla Rising ground, slope: *ē zīlaghāi mēlhk khwāhingatī ō*, the sheep are now grazing on that slope. On (used as a postpositional noun): *ī khatāt-ta, drakhtanā sēkhātī khēranā zīlāi khāchāsas*, I saw him lying on his back in the shade of the tree [con. with *zī*?]

zīlum Tyranny, cruelty [var. of *zulm*]

zīmīdār Landholder, husbandman [*P. zamīdār*]

zīmīdārī Landholding, husbandry [*zīmīdār* + *-ī*]

zīmījumb Earthquake [*P. zamīn-jumbish*]

zīmma Responsibility, trust, duty.—*zīmma harfing* To take the responsibility [*A. zīmma*]

zīmmadār } Responsible [*P.*]
zīmnavār }

zīmnavārī Responsibility [*P.*]

zīnā Adultery—*zīnā kanning* To commit adultery [*A.*]

zīnākār Adulterer [*P.*]

zīnda Living, alive [*P.*]

zīndagi Life, life-time [*P.*]

zīrāb Flame: *ōde khākharnā zīrāb hushā*, the flame of the fire burnt him [archaic; any con. with *Si. jjerāp*?]

zīrāgh Leech [*Bal. zarāgh, P. zarūg*]

zīr Run, of a bird: *kane kakkavnā zīr dōst-a barēk*, I'm very fond of the run of a chikor; *sēsūe zīrātī khalling kubēn* e, it's not easy to shoot sisi on the run.—*zīr kanning* To run like a bird: *kakkavām-bā zīr-a kēk*, she trips along like a Greek partridge; *zīr ka, ba tēnā bāvaghāi*, come, trip to your father. To run in haste: *daun zīr kanningatī us, ki lashkar randat e-ne*, you're speeding along as if an army were after you [imit.? cf. *Si. jhirk^u*, cock sparrow?]

zōba Shepherd's wages in kind: *nanā dēhatī dah mēlhān asi sōras mādaō shwāne zōba ētira*, in our part of the world they give the shepherd one she-lamb for every ten sheep; *ēnakhō kanā shwāne hasht sōr, haft daghar zōba dū bass*, this year my shepherd got eight lambs and seven kids for grazing.

zōr Strength, power. Strong: *kumaitā hulli surkhingān kuvvataī zōr* c, as regards endurance a bay is stronger than a roan.—*zōr khalling* (tining) To emphasise, press [*P.*]

zōrāk Strong, powerful: *zōrākā dīr kātumān kasar-a kēk* (prov.), a strong flood overflows its banks—might is right. Very: *dā jalanā kasar zōrāk karbar e*, the track through this water-course is mighty rough [*fr. zōr; Bal. zōrākh*]

zōr Long felt coat: *darōnā kāsā ki nī hēsus-tā, jwānō zōras marēra*, *nanā khalkatī daunō bandagh aff ki jōr kē-ta*, the wool you brought yesterday will make an excellent felt coat, but there's nobody in our village to make it up; *kuriā tēnā zōre girām illāne, yākh karōe-ta*, the shepherd has forgotten to take his felt coat with him, he'll get frozen; *kanā zōranā āstūnkatī chuglūras e, kashsā hata-ta, huris ki kasp*, there's a leveret in the sleeve of my felt coat, fetch it out and see that it doesn't die.

zōrōngi Wild garlic.

zū Quickly, soon: zū hinak, go quickly.
Recent time: i dā zūat ērē hin-
tanuṭ, I haven't been there lately;
zūān i nē khantanuṭ, ni arāng
massunus? I haven't seen you for
a long time, where have you
been? [P.]

zulf Curling lock, curl. Espec. the small
side-locks worn by married women:
arighiā zāifanā nishānī zulf e,
side-curls are the mark of a
married woman [P.]

zulfi Door-catch [P.]

zulm Tyranny, cruelty.—zulm kanning
To be tyrannical, cruel [A. zulm]

zumburēnging } To crouch, sit on one's
zumburing } haunches: pishshī
chukkātā hallingki zumburēngāne,
the cat is crouching after the
birds; chukkāte hur, ērē barfān
zumburānō, look at the birds over
there cowering from the snow;
ō tēnā havēlinā mōnaṭi zumburōk
tūsune, he's squatting in front of
his courtyard; amirangā ban-
daghnā mōnaṭi zumburing jwān
aff, it's unseemly to squat before
the quality; ni antei daun zumbu-
rēngānus, nē dē khalkune? why are
you cowering like this? who's
struck you?

zumzum The holy well at Mecca:
zumzumnā dīr hatibō, murdaghāi
shāghbō, bring holy water and
pour it over the dead [A. zamzam]

zurrat Juari, maize [A. zurat]

zūt Recent time: zūtātēān i ōde
khantanuṭ, tippara arāng hināne,
I haven't set eyes on him for some
days, I've no idea where he's gone
to; dā zūtātēat ni hich batanus,
ainō khairat bassunus? you
haven't been near us all this time,
I hope there's nothing wrong that
you've come to-day? zūtāt kanā
ilum daunō mērabānī kattane, tāsas
chappī kēv? my brother hasn't
been so gracious for ages, had I
better look what's at the bottom
of it all? [Bal. zūt, P. zūd, quick,
soon]

ZH

zhāla¹ Hail [P.]

zhāla² Bag for covering the teats of sheep
and goats: hētanā zhāla tammā,
daghar hurā-ta, pālī ant kunēn?
the bag fell off the goat's teats
and the kid sucked her dry, what
milk are we to drink?—zhāla
kanning To cover the teats with a
bag: mire tēnā zhāla ka, sūr
hurik-ta, put a bag on your ewe's
teats or the lamb will suck her
[P. 'bag or bladder for swim-
ming']

zhall Gravel, pebble: ainō tahō handun
kashshāka ki zhallāte khantēti chat
tissaka, the wind blew so strong
to-day that it kept throwing the
gravel up in our eyes; kabrnā
kātumāi zhall shāghbō, strew
pebbles on the top of the grave
[cf. l'sht. zhghal, Bal. zawār? P.
zawāla, globular lump?]

zhalli Gravelly, pebbly: dā zhalliō daghā-
ras o, ispust hatipak, this is a
gravelly soil, it won't do for
lucerne; ō zhalliā daghārāi ki nī
khāchisa, nā puttī rēsh-a marēk,
if you lie on those pebbles your
spine'll get rubbed [zhall + -i]

zhumbāra Rushing noise [imit.; var. of
zambāra]

zhūngāra Hum, buzz, moaning, whizzing,
etc. [zhūng-(ing) + -āra]

zhūnging To um, buzz, whistle: mungik
tēnākutāmaṭi zhūngingati ō, the
bees are humming in their hive;
kanā khafk zhūngingati ō, my ears
are buzzing; sum kanā kātumān
zhūngā, the bullet whistled over
my head; tahō gidānnā har chār
pāraghān zhūngik, the wind is
whistling round the four sides of
the tent. To moan: zhūngik,
nājōr e? he's moaning, is he ill?
To be exhausted, as shewn by
moaning: ō nājōriān bash massune,
dāsā zhūngik, he's got over his
sickness, but is now weak [imit.;
cf. Jat. zūk-, zāu-].

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